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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCLUDING

THE MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION

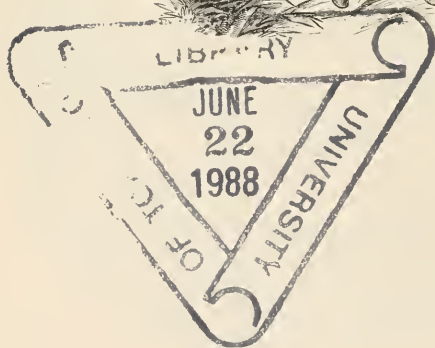
HELD DECEMBER 17, 1898,

THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
AND THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD DECEMBER 16, 1899.



SALEM, OREGON :
W. H. LEEDS, STATE PRINTER
1900



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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1898-9.

HON. H. W. SCOTT.....PRESIDENT.
 JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
 PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....SECRETARY.
 HON. L. B. COX.....TREASURER.

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *ex officio*.
 THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *ex officio*.

Term Expired at Annual Meeting in December, 1899,

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

(They were re-elected for a term of four years.)

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1900,

H. W. SCOTT.

MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1901,

F. G. YOUNG.

L. B. COX.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1902,

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON

GEORGE H. HIMES, who has for many years been the Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association, has been engaged as Assistant Secretary of this Society to actively solicit historical material and memberships.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, December 17, 1898, the following named persons, citizens and residents of the State of Oregon, met in the lecture-room of the Portland Library Building in the City of Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of organizing a State Historical Society, to wit:—

DAVID P. THOMPSON, Portland.
MRS. MATTHEW P. DEADY, Portland.
L. B. COX, Portland.
MRS. L. L. MCARTHUR, Portland.
H. W. SCOTT, Portland.
W. D. FENTON, Portland.
MRS. GEORGE TAYLOR, Portland.
MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK, Portland.
REV. J. R. WILSON, Portland.
MRS. MARGARET V. ALLEN, Portland.
JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER, Portland.
MRS. L. B. COX, Portland.
REV. T. L. ELIOT, Portland.

GEORGE H. HIMES, Portland.
MILTON W. SMITH, Portland.
J. C. FLANDERS, Portland.
ALFRED HOLMAN, Portland.
W. L. BREWSTER, Portland.
DR. HARRY LANE, Portland.
WILLIAM W. BANKS, Portland.
MRS. W. M. MOLSON, Rickreal.
WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Oregon City.
MRS. C. H. DYE, Oregon City.
JAMES R. ROBERTSON, Forest Grove.
C. W. FULTON, Astoria.
F. G. YOUNG, Eugene.

On motion, duly made, Mr. H. W. Scott was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Mr. George H. Himes was chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Scott stated generally the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, and called upon Mr. L. B. Cox to state to the meeting the necessary steps to be taken in order to effect the incorporation of a society, which statement was made by Mr. Cox.

Thereupon, Prof. F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon, Eugene, was requested by the chair to make a brief statement touching the work which his experience had demonstrated it would be desirable for the Society to undertake, and also to make a statement of the work done by like institutions in other States, which statements were thereupon submitted by Professor Young.

Thereupon, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. L. B. Cox, to wit :—

Resolved, That the persons here present do hereby organize into a society to be known and called the Oregon Historical Society, the objects of which shall be the following, to-wit : The collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of material of a historical character, especially that relating to the history of Oregon and of the United States ; and, for the accomplishment of this end, to explore all places of deposit of archæological matter ; to acquire documents, manuscripts and publications of every description ; to obtain narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory : to ascertain and preserve the Indian names of mountains, streams and localities in Oregon, and their interpretations and significations ; to gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement ; to maintain a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum ; to publish and otherwise diffuse information relative to the history of Oregon, and of the original Oregon Territory ; and in general to encourage and develop within this State the study of history. We agree to hold all property and material collected and owned by this Society in perpetual trust for the people of the State of Oregon, but the Society shall always maintain control over all such material and property.

The resolution was read, and Mr. Cox moved its adoption ; which motion was duly seconded, and, upon being put to vote, unanimously prevailed.

Thereupon, Prof. F. G. Young submitted the following resolution, to wit :—

Resolved, That the officers of this Society shall consist of a board of ten directors, of which the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, for the time being, shall be members, and

a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be chosen from the number of directors. The full term of directors shall be four years, and of the other officers one year: but of the directors first chosen the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall hold for terms of four years, and of the other directors two shall hold for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years, the terms to be determined by lot. The successors of all directors first chosen shall hold for four years.

Which resolution was read, and its adoption was moved by Professor Young, and said motion having been duly seconded, the same was put to a vote and was unanimously carried.

Thereupon the following resolution was offered by Professor James R. Robertson:—

Resolved, That we do now proceed to the election of officers of this Society, and that the election be by ballot, unless by unanimous consent a ballot be dispensed with in any given case.

Which resolution was read and its adoption was moved by Professor Robertson. The motion having been duly seconded, the same was put to a vote and unanimously prevailed.

In pursuance of the resolution last adopted the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, and by unanimous consent the rules were suspended and a vote by ballot was dispensed with. The election resulted as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENT.....	MR. H. W. SCOTT.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.....	JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.
FOR SECRETARY.....	PROF. F. G. YOUNG.
FOR TREASURER.....	MR. L. B. COX.

FOR DIRECTORS.

MR. H. W. SCOTT.	JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.
MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.	MRS. HARRIET K. McARTHUR.
PROF. JAMES R. ROBERTSON.	PROF. J. R. WILSON.
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.	MR. L. B. COX.
THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON.	
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF OREGON.	

The terms of directors were fixed by lot, as follows :—

ONE YEAR—MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK, JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

TWO YEARS—MR. H. W. SCOTT, MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.

THREE YEARS—PROF. F. G. YOUNG, MR. L. B. COX.

FOUR YEARS—PROF. JAMES R. ROBERTSON, PROF. J. R. WILSON.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF OREGON.

Thereupon, the following resolution was offered by Mr. L. B. Cox, to wit :—

This Society having now been duly organized by the election of its officers, as provided by resolution, duly adopted, and there being now present of such officers the following, to wit :—

MR. H. W. SCOTT.....	President.
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....	Secretary.
MR. L. B. COX.....	Treasurer.
MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.....	Director.
MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.....	Director.
PROF. JAMES R. ROBERTSON.....	Director.
PROF. J. R. WILSON.....	Director.

For the better accomplishment of the purposes of the Society—

Resolved, That the officers above named be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to execute and file articles of incorporation of this Society under the laws of the State of Oregon, relative to the incorporation of churches and societies, the same being Chapter 34 of the Miscellaneous Laws of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by W. Lair Hill.

Said resolution was read, and Mr. Cox moved its adoption. The motion was duly seconded, and having been put to a vote, unanimously prevailed.

Thereupon, the meeting took a recess for half an hour, and upon reconvening it was announced that in pursuance of the resolution last recited the officers of the meeting [Society] present had duly executed articles of incorporation of the Oregon Historical Society, the same being as follows, to wit :—

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, officers of the Society known as the Oregon Historical Society, duly elected to said offices, respectively, according to the usages and regulations of said Society, do hereby create and constitute a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oregon relating to the incorporation of literary and other societies, and we do hereby make, subscribe and adopt the following articles of incorporation, viz.:—

ARTICLE I.

The name assumed by this corporation and by which it shall be known is the Oregon Historical Society, and its duration shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this corporation and the pursuits in which it proposes to engage shall be the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of material of a historical character, especially that relating to the history of Oregon and of the United States; and for the accomplishment of this end, to explore all places of deposit of archaeological matter; to acquire documents, manuscripts and publications of every description; to obtain narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory; to ascertain and preserve the Indian names of mountains, streams and localities in Oregon, and their interpretations and significations; to gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement; to maintain a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum; to publish and otherwise diffuse information relative to the history of Oregon and of the original Oregon Territory; and in general to encourage and develop within this State the study of history. It is understood and agreed that all material and property collected and owned by this corporation shall be held by it in perpetual trust for the people of the State of Oregon, but its control of the same shall be at all times maintained, and shall never be taken away.

ARTICLE III.

This Society at the present time has no property or money. The sources of revenue of the corporation will be public and private donations, the fees and dues of members, and the moneys realized on sales of historical publications.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be directors of the corporation, and there shall be in addition six other directors, the full board of directors to consist of ten members. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected to such offices annually. The Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction of Oregon, for the time being, shall be directors of the corporation. The full term of office of directors shall be four years and until their successors are elected and qualified, but of the directors now in office, Maria L. Myrick and C. B. Bellinger shall hold a term of one year each; H. W. Scott and Harriet K. McArthur, a term of two years each; F. G. Young and L. B. Cox, a term of three years each, and James R. Robertson and J. R. Wilson a term of four years each. The Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected directors every fourth year hereafter.

The election of directors and officers shall be by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society, which shall be held at Portland, Oregon, on the third Saturday of December, in each year.

All vacancies happening in the office of director shall be filled at the next annual meeting of the members for the remainder of the term vacant. Vacancies happening in any other office may be filled by the remaining directors until the next annual meeting of the members. The title of the officers making these articles of incorporation are as follows, viz.: H. W. Scott, President; F. G. Young, Secretary; L. B. Cox, Treasurer; Maria L. Myrick, Director; Harriet K. McArthur, Director; James R. Robertson, Director, and J. R. Wilson, Director.

ARTICLE V.

This corporation is designed to have a membership extending everywhere throughout the State of Oregon, but its principal place of meetings and business is at Portland, Oregon.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in triplicate, this seventeenth day of December, 1898.

H. W. SCOTT, President.

F. G. YOUNG, Secretary.

L. B. COX, Treasurer.

MARIA L. MYRICK, Director.

HARRIET K. MCARTHUR, Director.

JAMES R. ROBERTSON, Director.

J. R. WILSON, Director.

STATE OF OREGON, }
 County of Multnomah. } ss.

This certifies that on this seventeenth day of December, 1898, before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the above-named H. W. Scott, Maria L. Myrick, Harriet K. McArthur, F. G. Young, James R. Robertson, J. R. Wilson and L. B. Cox, who are known to me to be the persons who subscribed to and executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

[Seal.]

WM. L. BREWSTER,
 Notary Public for Oregon.

(10 ct. Rev. Stamp.)

Thereupon, the following resolution was offered by Mr. L. B. Cox, to wit:—

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this corporation be, and it hereby is, authorized and empowered to frame and adopt by-laws for the government of this corporation, and that such by-laws as the Board may frame and adopt shall stand and be in force as the by-laws of the corporation until they are changed by a vote of the members of this Society, as may be provided therein.

Which resolution was read, and Mr. Cox moved its adoption, which motion was duly seconded, and upon being put to a vote, unanimously prevailed.

Thereupon, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. W. SCOTT,
 Chairman of the Meeting for Organization.

GEORGE H. HIMES, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO COMPLETE THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 31, 1898.

In compliance with a special call the directors of the Society met at 2:30 o'clock P. M. at the chambers of United States District Judge C. B. Bellinger. Messrs. H. W. Scott, C. B. Bellinger, L. B. Cox, J. R. Wilson, and F. G. Young were present. The following directors filed assent in writing to the proceedings of the meeting: T. T. Geer, the Governor of Oregon; J. H. Ackerman, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, James R. Robertson.

Mr. H. W. Scott, as President of the Society, served as chairman of the Board.

A draft of by-laws submitted by Mr. L. B. Cox was read, and then taken up *seriatim* for adoption. The by-laws finally adopted were as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this Society shall consist of two classes—active and honorary. Active membership shall be restricted to residents of the State of Oregon, and it shall be known as annual and life memberships. Any resident of Oregon of good character may become a member upon subscribing to the roll of membership and paying the dues provided by these by-laws. When once enrolled as an annual mem-

ber, the person thus becoming such shall continue to be a member, unless and until his or her name may be stricken from the roll of membership by a majority vote of the members attending any annual meeting of the Society for nonpayment of dues, or other violation of these by-laws or of the regulations of the Society, or in case such person removes permanently from the State of Oregon. Life membership shall continue unless and until the name of such member is stricken from the roll for violation of the by-laws or regulations of the Society in the manner above provided. Each active member shall be entitled to a vote in the proceedings of the Society. Honorary membership shall consist of persons nonresidents of Oregon, who are distinguished in the field of historical research, or who are identified with the history of Oregon, and have manifested a helpful interest in the work of the Society. Honorary members may be elected by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, and shall hold their membership at the pleasure of the Board. They shall have no voice in the proceedings of the Society.

ARTICLE II.

DUES.

The dues for annual membership shall be \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance, and if the dues for any year are delinquent for twelve months the member owing the same shall forfeit his membership and may, by vote of the Society, be dropped from the roll of membership. If a member is at any time dropped for such cause he shall not be reinstated except upon payment of all arrears. Persons may become life members upon the payment of \$25.00 in gross within one year from the time of signing the roll of membership, and if not so paid the member may by like vote be dropped from the roll of membership at the end of the year. There shall be furnished each member a certificate of membership over the signatures of the President and Secretary and the seal of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

In addition to the annual meeting of the members provided for by the articles of incorporation, a special meeting shall be called at any time upon the order of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of twenty members. The Secretary shall mail to each active member of the Society ten days prior to the annual or any special meeting a written notification of the meeting, stating the time and place of the meeting, and, if a special meeting, its object. At any meeting twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at the office or rooms of the Society on the third Saturday of December, March, June and September in each year. Special meetings of the Board shall be called at any time upon the written request of the President or of three members of the Board. The Secretary shall mail to each member of the Board, five days prior to any regular or special meeting, a written notification thereof, stating the time and place of the meeting, and, if a special meeting, its object. Five directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE IV.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At each meeting of the members of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:—

1. Reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, and action thereon.
2. Presentation of letters and other communications, and action thereon.
3. Reports of officers and committees, and action thereon.
4. Election of directors and officers.
5. Miscellaneous business.

At each meeting of the Board of Directors the order of business shall be as follows:—

1. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and action thereon.
2. Presentation of letters and other communications, and action thereon.
3. Reports of officers and committees, and action thereon.
4. Election of honorary members.
5. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V.

SEAL.

The seal of the Society shall be an impression stamp three inches in diameter, with such device in the center as may be adopted by the Board of Directors. Around the margin there shall be inscribed in the upper half the words, "Oregon Historical Society"; and in the lower half the words, "Incorporated December 17, 1898."

ARTICLE VI.

SALARIES.

No officer of the Society, except the Secretary, shall receive any salary or general compensation by virtue of his office, but for any

special service rendered or expense incurred by any officer on behalf of the Society and at the instance of the Board of Directors, the Board may make such allowance as to it may seem just and proper under the circumstances. The Secretary, and such assistants as may be allowed him by the Board, shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed and allowed by the Board.

ARTICLE VII.

PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the members. He shall not be deprived of his vote by reason of his office. He shall sign certificates of membership and all other papers pertaining to the Society to which his signature may be necessary or desirable.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, the Vice-President shall possess all his powers, and discharge all his duties.

Should both the President and Vice-President be absent from any meeting of the members or directors, those present at the meeting may choose a chairman *pro tem*.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep a book for the enrollment of members, in which shall be entered the name and postoffice address of each member, and the address so given shall be taken and deemed to be the address of the member for the receipt of notices of meetings and for all other purposes connected with the Society, until the Secretary receives from the member written notice of a change of address.

He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Society, and shall affix it to each certificate of membership issued, and to such other papers as may be proper or desirable.

He shall make and preserve a full and correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, to be entered in his record book in chronological order, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Society.

He shall conduct for the Society all its correspondence, shall keep for it impression copies of all letters written by him officially, and preserve for it all letters and other communications received by him officially.

He shall have charge under the Board of Directors of all the books, manuscripts and other collections of the Society, and shall keep a cata-

logue of the same, together with all additions made during his official term. He shall also keep a record of all donations and purchases, and enter therein the name of the donor or vendor, the date of the gift or purchase and in case of purchases the price paid, and the name or description of the collection, book, manuscript, or article donated or purchased.

He shall have the supervision and control, under the Board of Directors, of the library, museum, and other places of deposit of the collections or publications of the Society, and shall arrange and preserve the same in an orderly and well-disposed manner. He shall keep all original manuscripts and other articles of exceptional value in a locked vault, secure from fire and burglars, to be provided by the Board of Directors.

He shall edit and supervise, subject to the direction and control of the Board of Directors, all publications of the Society, direct the literary exchanges, and shall write out and cause to be published in one or more of the newspapers of Portland the proceedings or a synopsis thereof, of the meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors.

He shall collect all moneys of the Society arising from gifts, sales of duplicates, annual dues, life membership fees, sales of publications, and other sources, and every month shall transmit to the Treasurer all such moneys, taking and filing for reference the Treasurer's receipts therefor, and certifying the same to the annual meeting of the Society.

He shall certify to the Treasurer with his warrant, wherein shall be set forth particularly the ground on which it is drawn, all just and proper claims against the Society for property acquired or services rendered.

He shall have authority, with the approval of the Board of Directors, to engage from time to time, such assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society entrusted to him, at such rates of compensation as shall be fixed by the Board.

He shall be reimbursed for all necessary traveling expenses of himself or his assistants in the service of the Society, and for such contingent expenses of his office as may be approved and allowed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

He shall make and submit at each annual meeting of the Society a full and detailed report of the library and of all matters under his care or supervision, and shall submit from time to time such special reports as may be required of him by the Society or the Board of Directors.

He shall secure and preserve narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory, both biographical and descriptive of the scenes, incidents and conditions relative to the settlement of the

country within the experience of the narrators, and he shall gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement.

He shall have and exercise such other powers and discharge such other duties, not inconsistent herewith, as may at any time be required of him by the Society or the Board of Directors.

He shall give to the Society a satisfactory bond, in such sum as the Board of Directors may prescribe, for the faithful performance of his duties, for the accounting and paying over of all moneys of the Society coming into his hands, and for the faithful preservation of property of every kind belonging to the Society in his care or under his control.

ARTICLE IX.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and be the custodian of all the moneys of the Society, and shall deposit the same in some bank to be designated by the Board of Directors. He shall pay such warrants as may be drawn on him from time to time, signed by the President and Secretary. He shall make to each annual meeting of the members, and at such other times as may be required by the Board of Directors, a full and detailed report of the condition of the treasury, showing all his receipts and disbursements, and shall submit to each regular meeting of the Board of Directors a summary statement, showing his receipts and disbursements since the last previous statement, and the balance remaining on hand. He shall give to the Society a satisfactory bond in such sum as the Board of Directors shall prescribe, for the faithful discharge of his duties and the payment to his successor of all sums of money coming to his hands and not properly expended during his term of office.

ARTICLE X.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

There shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting of the members of the Society an Auditing Committee of three members, who shall hold office until the next annual meeting and until their successors are appointed, whose duty shall be to examine and report upon the books and accounts of the Treasurer, which report shall be presented to the annual meeting, and at such other times as the Board of Directors may order. The Treasurer shall submit to such committee five days before the annual meeting at which the committee is to report, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, all of his books and papers showing or having relation to the finances of the Society in his hands.

ARTICLE XI.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors in each year there shall be appointed by the President from the number of directors a committee of three persons, who shall hold their offices for the ensuing year and until their successors are appointed. Such committee shall be designated and known as the Committee on Memorials, and it shall be the duty of said committee, with the approval of the Board, to select, identify and mark with suitably inscribed permanent monuments such places of historical interest in the State of Oregon as may seem worthy of such identification. It shall also be the duty of said committee to ascertain and apply the Indian names of mountains, streams and localities in Oregon, and the interpretations and significations of the same. The expenses and proper charges of the committee incurred in the performance of their duties shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended, repealed, or added to at any annual meeting of the members of the Society, or special meeting called for such purpose, by a majority vote of the members present; *provided*, written notice of such change is filed with the Secretary for ten days prior to such meeting; but, *provided further*, that any such change may be made by a unanimous vote of the members present without such notice.

The following resolution, ordering the publication of a pamphlet of the nature of a prospectus of the Society, was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to publish such a number of pamphlets as in his judgment may be advisable in aid of his work, setting forth the articles of incorporation and by-laws of this Society, and a succinct statement of its purposes and the work now in contemplation, with a request for aid in the way of memberships, the donation of historical or other material germane to the objects of the Society, and such other matter as may be deemed helpful in the attracting attention of the public to the Society and its work: and that said pamphlets when printed be generally distributed throughout the State.

The following resolution, pertaining to the employment of Mr. George H. Himes as Assistant Secretary, was also adopted :—

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ as an assistant George H. Himes, of Portland, upon such terms as he may be able to arrange, and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and that said Himes be directed to proceed and make an immediate canvass for memberships in the Society, and for the collection by gift of materials germane to the purposes of the Society.

The Board adopted the following resolution having reference to the advisability of directors visiting the Legislature for the purpose of acquainting it with the plans and purposes of the Society with the view of inducing the Legislature to grant aid to the Society :

Resolved, That this Board, or as many members thereof as may be able to act, do attend the approaching meeting of the Legislative Assembly of this State, at Salem, for the purpose of laying before said body the work and purposes of this Society, and endeavoring to secure from the State such aid as the Legislative Assembly may be inclined to grant.

The following resolution designating the bank that shall be the depository of the moneys of the Society was adopted :—

Resolved, That the bank of Ladd & Tilton, in the City of Portland be, and the same hereby is, designated as the depository of the moneys belonging to the Society.

On motion the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer were fixed at \$5,000 each.

Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Myrick and Professor Wilson were, by motion, named as the committee to recommend a device for the seal of the Society.

On motion the Board adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAMBERS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, }
PORTLAND, Oregon, March 18, 1899. }

The Board of Directors convened, with President H. W. Scott in the chair.

The directors present were: Messrs. H. W. Scott, C. B. Bellinger, L. B. Cox, J. R. Wilson, James R. Robertson, F. G. Young.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion the matter of securing certain Oregoniana was referred to the Secretary.

The report of George H. Himes, Assistant Secretary, showed \$407 collected as membership fees, and a total of one hundred and two members, about one-half the number being life members. He also reported as his plan that he had sought to induce representative citizens to become members rather than to make an exhaustive canvass of any locality.

The Treasurer, Mr. L. B. Cox, submitted his report for the quarter. [See Appendix A.]

The Treasurer, to whom had been delegated the matter of effecting an agreement with Mr. George H. Himes as Assistant Secretary, reported that he had temporarily concluded an arrangement with Mr. Himes for his services at \$115 a month, and expenses while out of the city. On motion this action of the Treasurer was ratified. The Secretary was authorized to continue this contract

with Mr. Himes, but with the terms of \$100 a month.

It was resolved that it be the sense of the Board that it may elect as many as ten honorary members any year. The persons then nominated and elected as honorary members were: Mrs. Velina P. Molson, Colonel James K. Kelly, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, President Lyon G. Tyler, Professor John Fiske.

It was resolved that no part of the appropriation by the State Legislature to this Society be used for defraying current expenses. It was suggested that warrants be so drawn as to designate the fund against which they are drawn.

The Secretary reported the different lines of historical work begun at the State University prior to the organization of the Society, which would now devolve upon it to prosecute. He was authorized to proceed with his work on the Wyeth papers. Activity with the "Semi-Centennial Papers" was to be deferred until after the June meeting.

It was resolved that the President be authorized to secure rooms at the City Hall for the collections of the Society, provided no rental charge be demanded for them.

On motion the sum of \$200 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary for the purchase of such books as in his judgment will be valuable among the collections of the Society. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to investigate an offer of a file of the Oregon Argus.

It was resolved that the President be instructed to secure title to the papers of Dr. John McLoughlin from his heirs, and to secure their possession from those who at present hold them.

On motion the Board adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

CHAMBERS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, }
 PORTLAND, Oregon, June 17, 1899. }

The Board of Directors met in its second regular quarterly meeting at the office of United States District Judge C. B. Bellinger.

The directors present were: H. W. Scott, C. B. Bellinger, L. B. Cox, J. R. Wilson, Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, F. G. Young.

President Scott reported the result of his efforts to secure possession of the McLoughlin papers. He was requested by the Board to continue his efforts towards accomplishing this purpose.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the last quarter. [See Appendix A.]

A discussion of the interpretation of the contract of the Board with the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Himes, followed. Mr. Himes was allowed \$20 as rent for the use of his office as the depository of the collections of the Society. It was ordered that his reports cover periods corresponding with calendar months, and that the warrants issued for his salary be amended so as to include successive calendar months as the period for which he is to receive the stipulated monthly payment.

The committee on the selection of a seal for the Society in its report recommended the adoption of the design in the medal struck for the Lewis and Clark expedition, which is a representation of the head and bust of Thomas Jefferson; and that the words "Oregon Historical Society, Incorporated December 17, 1898," be placed around the outside of this design to complete the device of the seal.

It was ordered that the papers prepared for the "Semi-Centennial History of Oregon" be referred to a committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, who shall pass upon the fitness for publication of such papers.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

CHAMBERS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, }
PORTLAND, Oregon, September 16, 1899. }

The third quarterly meeting of the Board was called to order by President Scott.

Directors Scott, Bellinger, Cox, Wilson, Robertson and Young were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. A letter from the Native Son Publication Company was read and referred to the committee having the publications in charge. A letter from Mr. William Chance submitting a proposition in which he offered his services for a consideration as a collector of the Indian names of streams and other natural features of the western counties of Oregon. He proposed to collect and identify the legends and Indian lore generally of this region. Messrs. Cox and Scott were appointed a committee to which the matter was referred. Mr. Scott reported progress in the prosecution of his search for the McLoughlin papers.

The report of the Treasurer for the quarter was received and filed. [See Appendix A.]

The activities of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary were also reported.

Mr. Cox, with the aid and assistance of the Assistant Secretary, was appointed a committee to prepare rooms in the City Hall for arranging and filing the collections of the Society.

Dr. Wilson reported on the finding of the manuscript of a Dr. Scouler containing data of Oregon history covering the early part of the third decade of this century.

Mr. Cox was appointed a committee to arrange for the making of the seal.

The Secretary was requested to prepare a programme for the annual meeting of the members of the Society in December, and instructed to secure Mr. Silas B. Smith, if possible, to present his reminiscences of the beginnings in Oregon.

On motion, it was ordered that the State University be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with the work on the Wyeth papers since the organization of the Society. The account amounted to \$40.54.

The resolution adopted at a previous meeting reserving the funds obtained by the appropriation of the State Legislature was temporarily suspended.

The matter of a general collection of reminiscences was referred to the committee in charge of the publications.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

ROOMS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CITY HALL, }
PORTLAND, Oregon, December 16, 1899. }

After the adjournment of the annual meeting of the members of the Society (the proceedings of which are given below), the Directors met.

Present: Directors Scott, Bellinger, Geer, Cox, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Myrick, Robertson and Young.

The President reported result of correspondence for the McLoughlin papers, and was requested to make inquiries of our Consul-General at London relative to the possibility of securing the original or copies of the official papers of Dr. John McLoughlin as chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. L. B. Cox, to whom had been entrusted the matter of having the seal made, reported as follows:—

To the President and Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

The undersigned, as a committee appointed to have made a seal and a die for a bookplate for the Society, the same to be modeled from the face and reverse, respectively, of the Lewis and Clark medal given to the Society by W. B. Ayer, Esq., with scroll added, begs to report that he entered into a contract with William Klumpp for the manufacture of a seal at the price of \$50, and for the manufacture of a die for the bookplate at the price of \$20. The seal was completed according to contract and has been delivered to me on behalf of the Society.

In making a contract for the die I did not, in the first instance, have in contemplation encircling the die with a scroll relative to the organization of the Society, but after conference with the President, it was deemed best to have this addition made to the die, and for the increased work Mr. Klumpp charged \$10 additional, which I agreed on behalf of the Society to pay. The die was tendered in the form of a wood cut which Mr. Klumpp insists is all that the nature of his employment called for, and that the proper course would be to have an electrotpe made from this wood cut. This electrotpe has been made at my instance at the cost of \$1.00, and the same, together with the die and seal, are herewith presented to the Board for approval. The contract made with Mr. Klumpp is hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX,
Committee.

His action was approved and the bill incurred by it ordered paid.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. W. B. Ayer for the medal given to the Society by him, and a wax impression of the seal was presented to him with the compliments of the Board.

The committee on the equipment of the rooms of the Society reported as follows :—

To the President and Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

The undersigned, as a committee authorized with the aid and assistance of George H. Himes, Assistant Secretary of this Society, to furnish and equip the rooms set apart to the Society in the City Hall, begs leave to report that he contracted with George W. Gordon for the construction of three long tables for the reception of show cases, for the manufacture of shelves and pigeon-holes for the vault, and the construction of racks for newspapers and periodicals, and that he contracted with Dixon, Borgenson & Company for the manufacture of three long show cases for the reception and display of historical relics, etc.

Propositions for the tables, pigeon-holes, shelving and racks were submitted to competitive bids, and that of George W. Gordon, being for the sum of \$85, was the best offer made. There appeared to be no establishment in the City of Portland capable of providing such show cases as we required except that of Dixon, Borgenson & Company, and consequently it was impracticable to take competitive bids on this work. This establishment, however, offered to put in the cases complete for the sum of \$114, which they represented to be a discount of seven per cent. from their usual prices, which discount was made in consideration of the character and work of the Society.

The equipment above mentioned is in place and is submitted to the approval of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX,
Committee.

The work of the committee was approved and the bill ordered paid. The racks for holding the copies of the proceedings of the Pioneer Association were ordered paid for.

The following resolutions pertaining to immediate action on the part of the Committee on Memorials, to the publication of a quarterly journal by the Secretary, to the procuring of a stock certificate book, were passed :—

Resolved, That the Committee on Memorials do proceed as soon as practicable and locate the sites of the following spots of historic interest in this State, viz.: The site of the Lewis and Clarke encamp-

ment near Astoria in the winter of 1805-6; the site of Fort Astor, afterwards called Fort George; the site of the Capitol Building of the Provisional Government of the Oregon Territory at Oregon City; the site of the battlefield in the Yakima war in which the Indian chief Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox was killed; and that the committee erect upon each site a stone monument appropriately inscribed, commemorative of the history of the spot. The committee shall take and reduce to writing the evidence upon which it acts in identifying any and all of such spots and report the same to this Board before the monuments are erected.

The committee is also hereby authorized and empowered to safely and securely enclose and protect with an iron railing or guard the salt cairns of Lewis and Clark, on Clatsop Beach, provided such action is not taken by the organization known as the Native Sons of Oregon, which is understood to have the matter under consideration.

The committee is further directed to affix a metal plate, suitably inscribed, upon the old frame building at Salem in which the sessions of the Constitutional Convention of 1857 were held, commemorative of its history.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that there should be published by the Oregon Historical Society, and under the direction and management of the Secretary, a quarterly magazine for the publication of historical matter germane to the purposes for which the Society was organized; that the publication should begin with the new year, and the magazine be sold on an annual subscription price of \$1.00, or thirty-five cents per single copy.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to procure a stock certificate book, and to issue to each member of the Society a certificate of membership.

On motion the Board adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

ROOMS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CITY HALL, }
 PORTLAND, Oregon, December 16, 1899. }

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. H. W. Scott. He said: "I have no formal address for this occasion; but I have to say that I think the work of the Society for the past year shows good results. It will be laid before you through the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer. The materials of history that have been collected during the past year are before you and invite your examination. We think we are able to show for the beginning of the work of this Society excellent results. Yet we are only on the threshold of the work before us. We have proceeded far enough to get some view of what may be accomplished; we invite your attention to the work already achieved, and we ask your co-operation in pursuing it.

"Large materials for the history of Oregon and of the Pacific Northwest lie before us. We have gone far enough to get some glimpse of the extent and value of the work we have undertaken, and to realize the importance of pursuing it. Our collections thus far include many things rare and valuable; our publications, though as yet not numerous, have won favorable notice from the historical societies and from the press of the country.

"In what we have already accomplished we have warrant for continuation of effort and increase of effort. I ask your attention to the reports, and invite you to inspect the collection of material before you. The Society,

I may confidently say, through the work of this first year, not only justifies its existence but proves that the work it has undertaken should be prosecuted with new ardor. We could have done more had we begun sooner; for there is loss of original material every year. We hope from this time forward to collect and husband the sources of our history—a work deferred too long.”

The minutes of the meeting for organization were then read and approved. The President then called for the Secretary’s report. [See Appendix B.]

On motion this report was received and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Treasurer was then read. [See Appendix A.]

It was moved by Geo. H. Williams, and duly seconded, that, inasmuch as the report of the Treasurer, just read, had been submitted to Mr. Charles E. Ladd and had by him been examined and verified and found to be correct, and he having reported the same in writing to this meeting,—

Resolved, That the report of the Treasurer be accepted and approved, that he be discharged from further responsibility as such Treasurer, and that the bonds given by him be exonerated.

It was moved that the rules be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for the election of the retiring directors, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick and Judge C. B. Bellinger, as directors to succeed themselves. The vote was unanimous. By the same mode of procedure, and by separate votes, Hon. H. W. Scott was re-elected President, Judge C. B. Bellinger was re-elected Vice-President, and F. G. Young was re-elected Secretary. Mr. Charles E. Ladd was also, through this form of procedure and unanimous vote, elected Treasurer. The retiring Treas-

urer, Mr. L. B. Cox, suggested this action. The value of the services of Mr. Cox to the Society was commented upon by the President.

Amendments to Articles II and XI of the by-laws were presented by Mr. Cox. By unanimous consent the requirement of ten days' filing was waived and the amendments were voted. The amendments were as follows :—

Article II was amended by inserting the words: "or in annual installments of five dollars," after the words, "Persons may become life members upon payment of twenty dollars in gross within one year from the time of signing the roll of membership."

Article XI was amended by substituting the word "members" for the words "number of directors."

Leave was granted the President to file appointments for Committee on Memorials and for Auditing Committee when he deemed it advisable.

The next order was the address of meeting by Mr. Silas B. Smith, of Astoria, son of Solomon Howard Smith of the first Wyeth expedition, 1832-3. [See Appendix C.] A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Smith for his very excellent address, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

The Hon. John Minto, of Salem, urged it upon the Society that it send greetings to the organization having in charge California's celebration of the jubilee of her admission to Statehood, and make overtures for fraternal relations. It was so ordered.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

A.—QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TREASURER.

B.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

C.—ADDRESS OF MR. SILAS B. SMITH, DELIVERED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 16, 1899.

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TREASURER.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 18, 1899.

To the Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit herewith my report of the finances of the Society for the quarter ending this day:—

Date.		Amount.
1899.		
Jan. 25..	To cash received from Prof. F. G. Young.....	\$ 100 00
Feb. 23..	To cash received from Prof. F. G. Young.....	100 00
Mar. 15..	To cash received from Prof. F. G. Young.....	207 00
	Total.....	\$ 407 00
	PER CONTRA.	
Feb. 6..	By cash to George H. Himes.....	\$ 45 00
Feb. 7..	By cash to Irwin-Hodson Company.....	8 25
Feb. 7..	By cash to F. G. Young.....	22 07
Feb. 7..	By cash to L. B. Cox.....	16 85
Feb. 23..	By cash to George H. Himes.....	100 00
Mar. 15..	By cash to George H. Himes.....	135 30
Mar. 15..	By cash to George H. Himes.....	45 65
	Balance on hand.....	\$ 33 88

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX, Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 16, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as Treasurer for the last quarter:—

Date.		Amount.
1899.		
Mar. 8..	Balance as per statement.....	\$ 33 88
June 1..	To cash from State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
	Total.....	\$ 3,033 88
	PER CONTRA.	
Mar. 20..	By amount paid for books.....	\$ 3 75
May 18..	By amount paid for books.....	12 42
June 5..	By amount paid for books.....	22 50
June 5..	By printing.....	20 00
	Balance in treasury.....	\$ 2,975 21
	HELD IN SUSPENSE.	
April 7..	Check of George H. Himes.....	\$ 197 00
May 6..	Check of George H. Himes.....	123 00
	Total.....	\$ 320 00

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX, Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 16, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as Treasurer for the last quarter:—

Date.	From Whom Received.	Amount.
1899.		
June 16.	Balance as per statement.....	\$ 2,975 21
Aug. 28.	To cash from Secretary.....	514 00
	Total	\$ 3,489 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
1899.		
June 19.	By amount paid for stationery	\$ 3 20
June 19.	Amount paid for books.....	17 73
June 28.	Amount paid Secretary	11 35
June 28.	Paid for printing.....	40 00
June 28.	Paid for printing.....	5 40
July 14.	Amount paid for books.....	23 96
July 20.	Amount paid for books.....	21 12
July 20.	Stationery.....	1 25
July 20.	Amount paid Secretary	6 54
July 20.	Amount paid for bookplates.....	15 85
July 21.	Amount paid for printing.....	41 20
Aug. 14.	Amount paid for printing.....	16 90
Aug. 14.	Amount paid Secretary	9 05
Aug. 14.	Amount paid for printing.....	33 65
Aug. 26.	Amount paid Assistant Secretary.....	566 49
Sept. 9.	Amount paid Secretary	10 76
Sept. 11.	Amount paid for books.....	10 43
	Total	\$ 834 88
	Balance with Treasurer	\$ 2,651 33
	Held in suspense, check of George H. Himes.....	\$ 58 00

There have been presented to me warrants made in favor of George H. Himes as Assistant Secretary, amounting to \$217.86. The amount in the treasury applicable thereto under the resolution adopted at the last Board meeting was \$566.49, which amount I paid to him, leaving a balance yet due on audited warrants of \$784.35.

L. B. COX,
Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 16, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society:

I herewith submit my reporter as Treasurer for the last quarter:—

Date.	From Whom Received.	Amount.
1899,		
Sept. 16	Balance as per statement.....	\$ 2,654 33
Sept. 19	Cash from Secretary	58 00
Nov. 17	Cash from Secretary	89 00
Dec. 7	Cash from Secretary	149 00
	Total	\$ 2,950 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
1899,		
	Error in June statement.....	\$ 12
Sept. 19	Geo. H. Himes, salary, stationery, expense and relics.....	208 31
Sept. 19	Geo. H. Himes, sundry items of expense.....	9 55
Sept. 22	J. J. Walton, Secretary Board of Regents University of Oregon.....	40 54
Sept. 23	Burrows Brothers Company, for books.....	7 28
Nov. 26	D. H. Stearns, files of newspapers.....	25 00
Nov. 27	F. G. Young, expense and postage.....	6 00
Dec. 11	George H. Himes, salary and expense.....	238 00
	Total	\$ 534 80
	Balance with Treasurer.....	\$ 2,415 53

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX,
Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 16, 1899.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Oregon Historical Society:

I beg to submit herewith my report of the finances of the Oregon Historical Society for the year just ended.

TO CASH RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

Date.	From Whom Received.	Amount.
1899,		
Jan. 23	To cash from Secretary.....	\$ 100 00
Feb. 18	To cash from Secretary.....	100 00
Mar. 14	To cash from Secretary.....	207 00
May 10	To cash from Secretary.....	197 00
May 20	To cash from Secretary.....	123 00
June 1	To cash from State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
Aug. 10	To cash from Secretary.....	194 00
Sept. 8	To cash from Secretary.....	58 00
Nov. 17	To cash from Secretary.....	89 00
Dec. 7	To cash from Secretary.....	149 00
	Total	\$ 4,217 00

BY CASH PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
1899.		
Feb. 6.	Geo. H. Himes, printing articles of incorporation and by-laws.....	\$ 45 00
Feb. 7.	Irwin-Hodson Company, roll of membership.....	8 25
Feb. 7.	F. G. Young, expense and sundries.....	22 07
Feb. 7.	L. B. Cox, record books and sundries.....	16 85
Feb. 23.	Geo. H. Himes, account salary, expense and sundries.....	100 00
Mar. 15.	Geo. H. Himes, account salary, expense and sundries.....	135 30
Mar. 15.	Geo. H. Himes, account salary, expense and sundries.....	45 65
Mar. 20.	L. B. Cox, Dr. White's Ten Years in Oregon, and Rambles in the United States.....	3 75
May 18.	Edgar A. Werner, Life of John Ledyard.....	2 13
May 18.	Frank W. Bird, Farnham's California and Oregon.....	1 72
May 18.	F. M. Crouse, Wilkes' Western America, Addresses on E. D. Baker, and Texas Documents.....	1 95
May 18.	Isaac Mendoza, Bowles' Across the Continent, and Debates in Convention of California.....	2 24
May 18.	Burnham Antique Book Store, Kip's Army Life, Marey's Prairie Traveller, and Mackenzie's Voyages.....	4 21
May 18.	Cost of postal orders.....	17
June 5.	John W. Gadbby, forty-two volumes Annals of Congress.....	22 62
June 5.	H. C. Miller, printing.....	20 00
June 19.	Blake, McFall & Company, stationery.....	3 20
June 19.	Wm. George's Sons, Carver's Travels in North America, Coke's Ride to Oregon, Cox's Columbia River, Parker's Exploring Tour, and Ross' Adventures of First Settlers.....	17 73
June 28.	F. G. Young, expense account.....	11 35
June 28.	H. C. Miller, printing.....	40 00
June 28.	Roy Renshaw, printing.....	5 40
July 14.	R. Friedlander & Sohn, Farnham's Travels.....	1 96
July 14.	John W. Cadby, sixteen volumes Benton's Debates of Congress.....	22 00
July 20.	Burnham Antique Book Store, twenty-one volumes American State Papers.....	21 12
July 20.	Blake, McFall & Company, stationery.....	1 25
July 20.	F. G. Young, expressage, freight and stationery.....	6 54
July 20.	Oregonian Publishing Company, three engravings of maps.....	15 85
July 21.	H. C. Miller, printing and sundries.....	41 20
Aug. 14.	F. G. Young, express, stationery and postage.....	9 05
Aug. 14.	Bernard E. Spence, printing.....	16 90
Aug. 14.	H. C. Miller, printing.....	33 65
Aug. 26.	Geo. H. Himes, salary and office rent.....	566 49
Sept. 9.	F. G. Young, postage and express.....	10 76
Sept. 11.	Wm. George's Sons, Meares' Northwest Coast of America, Ross' Fur Hunters.....	10 43
Sept. 19.	Geo. H. Himes, salary, stationery, expense and reliefs.....	208 31
Sept. 19.	Geo. H. Himes, sundry items of expense.....	9 55
Sept. 26.	Burrows' Brothers' Company, Dixon's Voyage Around the World.....	7 28
Sept. 22.	J. J. Walton, Secretary Board of Regents, refund to State University for printing Wyeth papers.....	40 54
Nov. 27.	F. G. Young, expense and postage.....	6 00
Nov. 26.	D. H. Stearns, thirteen volumes Daily Bee and one volume Oregon Argus.....	25 00
Dec. 11.	Geo. H. Himes, salary and expense.....	238 00
	Total.....	\$ 1,801 47
	Balance in treasury.....	\$ 2,415 53

Herewith will be found an itemized statement of members from whom dues were received, with amount received from each. Likewise all warrants drawn on the Treasurer, with corresponding vouchers attached. A slight discrepancy will be found between the amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer and the amount of his checks

drawn on the Society's bank of deposit, owing to the Treasurer, in a few instances, having thoughtlessly drawn the check to cover cost of bank exchange or postal orders. This is an evidence of bad book-keeping, but the amount will not exceed a dollar. All warrants have been paid in full except one drawn November 16 in favor of George H. Himes for \$259.85; on this warrant \$238 was paid, leaving due a balance of \$21.85.

In explanation of this action I will say that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 17 it was resolved that the appropriation made by the Legislature of this State in aid of the work of the Society should not be used for current expenses, the latter to be defrayed wholly from dues of members and other sources of revenue. In compliance with this resolution, and as \$238 was the total amount of money on hand applicable to the account of Mr. Himes when this warrant was presented, the balance of \$21.85 had to stand over unpaid.

At the Board meeting of September 16, it was resolved that inasmuch as the collection of dues for the summer months had been insufficient to cover current expenses, the Treasurer was authorized to pay to George H. Himes out of any funds in the treasury the amount for which he then held warrants, any advances so made out of the State appropriation to be repaid out of receipts from other sources as soon as the same were available. This was done, and there is now owing the State appropriation fund under these resolutions, as I have apportioned expenditures, the sum of \$241.31. But if this application is carried back to the commencement of the Society's operations, which would seem to be just, there will be owing the State appropriation fund the sum of \$202.48. Should this basis of apportionment be adopted and the State appropriation fund not be drawn on for account of current expenses, the total disbursements chargeable against that fund would be \$381.99, leaving of the appropriation at this time the sum of \$2,618.01.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. COX,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MAINLY A REPORT OF PLANS.

The first annual report of the Secretary of an historical society of necessity pertains more to plans and projects for the organization of future activity than to results of operations during the year just completed. Our constitution and by-laws, too, seem to place the initiative in suggesting matters of policy with the Secretary. The Society is dependent upon him for the realization of harmony and proportion, between the lines of its activity. Furthermore, the emphasis that this report will place upon plans will seem justified when reference is had to the report of the Treasurer. His report shows how small comparatively is the portion of our funds that have been consumed, revealing the fact that the Society is not only able, but also in duty bound, to undertake for the coming year activities on a scale decidedly different from that of the past year.

THE WORK OF PRE-EMINENT IMPORTANCE.

It is, I think, recognized by all that the line of work of pre-eminent importance for this Society is that of collecting for preservation manuscript documents, letters, account books, journals, reports, etc. Such historical materials are as yet unappreciated, and are perishing day by day. Nevertheless, the real spirit of the life lived, and the truth as to conditions that obtained in the migrations and in the early Oregon community, can be gotten from these as from no other sources.

The manuscripts commission of the American Historical Association made this suggestion a few years ago:—

“To institutions which are just beginning the collection of historical materials, and especially to those in comparatively new communities, the commission begs leave to suggest the broadest possible construction in determining what manuscript accumulations are worthy of deposit. For the economic and social aspects of history, matter which, at first sight, appears unimportant, may prove to a later generation most valuable. Important material is often allowed to disappear because the public does not appreciate the value of such collections of letters, account books, journals, etc. Attention should also be given to the gathering of recent historical manuscripts. So large a portion of the United States has been recently settled, with its institutions still in the formative period, that a free solicitation and acceptance of contemporaneous material is desirable.”

Among the especially noteworthy acquisitions of this class we are able to report the papers of ex-Senator James W. Nesmith. The list of this class of acquisitions for the year contains ninety-four items.

The Assistant Secretary, though more ostensibly canvassing the State for memberships, is no doubt accomplishing most for the larger and lasting interests of the Society and the cause of history in being alert and persuasive in his work as collector of this manuscript historical material. All of us, however, who are concerned for the interests of Oregon history need to be reminded now and then of a portentous fact pertaining to indispensable manuscript sources of the early history of our commonwealth. It is this: A collection of these sources that at best can hardly be matched but never duplicated is locked up in a brick building on Valencia Street, in San Francisco. The wisdom and influence of the members of this Society could be organized with no higher aim than that of securing these papers or faithful copies of them for our archives.

THE PRINTING OF SOURCES.

The collecting of this historical material can be for no other purpose than to render it accessible to the historians. But there is a fine economy to be realized in achieving this purpose. Through the publication of the clearly more important portions of it accessibility is made complete and preservation of the exact content of the documents is made absolutely certain. Moreover, these publications of the Society win for it consideration and friendship abroad. I shall indicate below how they may be made to help develop an enlightened and zealous constituency at home. They constitute our resources to be used in exchange for securing for our library nearly all current publications of an historical character. With regard to the importance and propriety of this function of an historical society, let me refer you to an estimate of it by the editor of the *American Historical Review*. He says that "the real glory of an historical society is a series of volumes of historical documents, original material selected with intelligence, systematically ordered, edited ably, and with finished scholarship."

Of the publication of this Society—the Wyeth papers—this organ of the historical students of this country says: "It makes a contribution to the early history of the State which would alone justify the existence of the Oregon Historical Society." Professor Hart, of Harvard University, who is probably doing more than any other man towards making the sources of our National history available for general historical training, admonishes us to make this line of our work, represented in the Wyeth papers, as complete as possible. I think that it is easily possible for this Society to continue this series

of "Sources," and, as it is widely distributed, clews to the main lines of development of our commonwealth will become generally known throughout our country.

Every member knows that the McLoughlin papers should come next in succession to the Wyeth document in this series of publications. Vigorous efforts are being put forth for the accomplishment of this end. The matter, however, is so supremely to be desired just at this stage that every resource of the Society should be organized for its consummation.

A LIBRARY THE CROWNING POSSESSION OF AN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

During the year a library numbering one hundred and twenty-seven volumes, and thirty-nine pamphlets has been collected through purchases and gifts. Nearly all of these volumes contain contemporary evidence, and are so far original sources of Oregon history. These books are nearly if not quite all out of print, and are becoming scarcer and dearer in price every year. Only yesterday I saw in the New York Times an advertisement in which A. H. Ross expresses a want for two works of Alexander Ross, copies of which we picked up during the year, namely, "The Fur Traders of the Far West" and "The Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River." After a few more years of buying with our past success our library will contain material with which pretty thorough investigations can be made of many questions in Oregon history. But for usefulness of the highest kind a State historical society must have ambitions with regard to its library to cover the field of National history as well. The greatness of State historical societies that have achieved greatness is to be found in their libraries. In proof of this allow me to give the closing sentences of as many different opinions of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Their tenor is as follows:—

"It really would be an irreparable disaster, not only to Wisconsin, but to the whole country, if your library should be destroyed by fire."

"Its admirable selection of material makes it rank with the very few really great libraries of America."

"Your library is one of the glories of the country, and in the eyes of scholars it is the greatest glory of Wisconsin. Its loss or impairment would be nothing less than a National calamity so far as the scholarship of this country is concerned."

"Every American scholar, and in particular every American historian, is under a debt to your society, and a debt to the State of Wisconsin for having kept it up."

Clearly this is an instance of a State historical society that represents a glorious success because it has had ambitions with its library.

We have not yet provided for securing and filing contemporary newspapers, as the importance and feasibility of the matter demand that we should. The Minnesota State Historical Society has four thousand volumes of bound newspaper files; Kansas has twenty thousand volumes of newspapers and magazines; Wisconsin has ten thousand volumes of newspapers alone. These figures indicate that a high value is placed on newspapers as historical material.

Oregon has been making history very fast during the last two years. Is there any adequate record of this in our archives?

THE SOCIETY'S OPPORTUNITY WITH ITS MUSEUM.

The foundations of our historical museum have been laid with commendable zeal and with large success by our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Himes. You have a demonstration of this in your surroundings. The catalogue of the articles secured contains one hundred and sixteen items. Such a collection not only embodies the most valuable history, but it also arouses appreciation of historical material and makes effective appeals for the Society.

The work of the year in this department will speak for itself when the subjoined subdivisions are examined.

Oregon is a field wonderfully rich in geological, ethnological and archaeological evidence. A highly developed mammalian life swarmed here. Mounds containing relics of civilizations are witnesses of a large population in prehistoric times. Great diversity of types of the North American Indian were found here. Several nations attempted colonization of this and neighboring regions. The fishing, the trapping, the hunting, the grazing, and the agricultural stages of activity carried on by the white man had each a marked development and clear distinctiveness and individuality here. The almost feudal and the radically democratic organizations of society existed side by side here during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is an important function of this Society to collect into its museum the remains of all these forms of life and civilization.

A FITTING MEMORIAL OF THE OREGON PIONEERS.

It behooves this Society to delay activity no longer in a function it avows in its constitution,—that of identifying, preserving and marking memorable historical sites. These should be identified while evidence is still attainable to make this identification absolute. Every municipality should be inspired to identify and catalogue its own historical sites. Historical work of this concrete nature would arouse popular interest in Oregon history, and in this Society.

But there is a still higher opportunity for this Society with this line of activity. There is no historical march on this Continent, or

any other, that better deserves marking with memorial stones than does the "Oregon trail." Will the Oregon Historical Society avail itself of this opportunity to win honor and recognition from the people of Oregon and the applause of the nation by being the first to propose and to institute a movement to do honor in the eyes of the world to Oregon pioneers? Our purpose should be announced and steps taken immediately to enlist the coöperation of the historical societies of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Idaho. The main routes should be retraced next summer and marked with temporary posts. A line of monuments from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon City, Oregon, would be one of the most imposing memorials the world has ever seen. What an object-lesson of manifest destiny they would give! And fitly so. For the quintessence of Americanism of the nineteenth century never before had and has never since had such embodiment as in the Oregon pioneers. From such a memorial the country at large for all time to come would draw inspiration of dauntless fortitude to face any difficulty for future ends.

OUR MEMBERSHIP.

The Assistant Secretary has been assiduous and successful in his canvass for membership throughout the State. The Society has seventy-six life members, and two hundred and ninety-four annual members, a total of three hundred and seventy members.

Of this number, one hundred and sixteen are pioneer men, eleven pioneer women, sixty-four native sons, and nineteen native daughters, a total of two hundred and ten out of three hundred and seventy members. When speaking of pioneers, I mean those who came to Oregon prior to February 14, 1859.

The youngest member of the Society is Master Henry Failing Cabell, aged four years (a full life membership, with signature by his own hand), and the oldest members are Sidney W. Moss, of Oregon City, and Peter G. Stewart, formerly of Portland, now in Tacoma, the first coming to Oregon in 1842, and the second in 1843, and both upwards of ninety years of age.

The Society has lost four members by death during the term covered by this report, viz.: Rev. John Morrison, in Yellowstone Park, 1899; William Martin, at Pendleton, 1899; Jackson L. Morrow, at Heppner, 1899; Thomas J. Black, at Portland, 1899.

The last three were pioneers. Judge Martin since 1843. All were deeply interested in the work of the Society. The Board of Directors has elected five honorary members—Mrs. Velina P. Molson, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. John Fiske, President Lyon G. Tyler, and Col. James K. Kelly.

The distribution of our membership by counties is as follows: Clackamas, twelve; Clatsop, five; Columbia, one; Jackson, eight; Lane, nineteen; Linn, eight; Marion, sixteen; Morrow, two; Multnomah, two hundred and fifty-two; Polk, one; Umatilla, six; Wasco, twenty-three; Washington, ten; Yamhill, seven.

THE SOCIETY AND THE PEOPLE.

This widely distributed membership will avail much toward taking care of the interests of the Society, and the cause of history throughout the State. But this is not enough. Our Society must have eyes, hands and tongues, so to speak, in every part of the State, that will always be zealous in furthering its interests. This Society must by visible and tangible demonstrations of its benign functions for the State arouse an active partisanship for its cause, so that when a manuscript or any other historical material is unearthed the suggestion should immediately come from every side: Would the State Society accept this or receive it or deposit it, or publish it? With such an end in view the Semi-Centennial exercises by the State Legislature last Fourteenth of February were inspired, and the initial numbers of the Semi-Centennial history of the State distributed to all the schools. A very simple means through which much could be accomplished in this direction would be one or more good set of lantern slides of Oregon historical subjects. These could be brought into use all over the State.

There is an unusual charm in the history of this commonwealth. A fairly skillful and persistent historical campaign, directed upon the members of this Society, the press of the State, and the teachers and youth in the schools should make this Society as the conservator of that history, the "Apple of the eye," to the State. For such a campaign there would be needed, in addition to the devices already mentioned, a distinct and well-sustained historical journal—a journal that shall systematically, carefully and effectively develop the historical sense of the people.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

* Life members.

** Life members who have paid in full.

† Deceased.

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ACCESSIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

NOTE.—All accessions marked (*a*) were collected by Mr. Himes prior to the organization of the Historical Society.

DOCUMENTS.

1. Notice of election of George Abernethy as Provisional Governor, June 12, 1845. (*a*)
2. Regimental orders relating to Colonel William M. King, in Manlius, New York, August 12, 1837. Donated by James King.
3. Bond of Provisional Government to Milton Hale, April 10, 1848. The basis of credit upon which the Cayuse war of 1847-48 was conducted. (*a*)
4. General orders concerning protection of Fort Waters, May 15, 1848. Issued by Colonel James Waters. (*a*)
5. Commission of Henry A. G. Lee as Lieutenant-Colonel, June 3, 1848. Signed by George Abernethy, Governor. (*a*)
6. Circular by Governor Abernethy to incoming immigrants, April 22, 1847. (*a*)
7. Letter from Rev. Vincent Snelling to Dr. John McLoughlin, March 9, 1852. (*a*)
8. Call by citizens of Portland, Sons of New England, for Forefathers' Day celebration, December 2, 1853. Donated by George L. Story.

9. Plan of campaign in Yakima war, 1855-6 (A and B). (a)
10. License of James W. Nesmith to practice law in Oregon. Issued by Supreme Court in 1853, the bench being composed of George H. Williams, Chief Justice, Cyrus Olney and O. B. McFadden, Associate Justices. (a)
11. Notice to J. W. Nesmith of his election as Colonel of the regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers, November 1, 1855. (a)
12. City tickets of Portland, Whig and Democratic, March, 1854. Donated by George L. Story.
13. Scrip of Loan Commissioners. July 24, 1848. (a)
14. Letter from James Taylor to W. G. Buffum, March 6, 1854.
15. Notice of election of J. W. Nesmith as Judge of Oregon, June 12, 1845. Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.
16. Blank commission in army, Provisional Government. (a)
17. Pass to Dick Johnson, an Indian, issued by J. L. Parrish, Sub-Indian Agent, December 3, 1853.
18. Pass to Dick Johnson, by Joel Palmer, Superintendent Indian Affairs, December 4, 1854.
19. Passes to Dick Johnson, by J. W. Perit Huntington and Jesse Applegate, September 16, 1858.
20. Receipts, order, and bill of goods, W. G. Buffum, 1838-1858.
21. Bill of merchandise, Chittenden & Dolson, August 28, 1862, Portland.
22. Invitation to dance, December 24, 1854; statement of grain taken when the owner was absent, November 5, 1858; assessment receipt, December 21, 1864. W. G. Buffum.
23. Deed, Thomas B. and Mary Jackson to W. G. Buffum, Yamhill County, January 5, 1859.
24. Oregonian billheads, May 24, 1856; July 1, 1856; September 2, 1858. W. G. Buffum.
25. Oregon City warrants, October 30, 1851; October 1, 1851, and December 1, 1856, containing signatures of Amory Holbrook, A. L. Lovejoy, and Dr. John McLoughlin, as Mayors.
26. Oregon City warrants, October 6, 1854; October 22, 1850; containing signatures of Joseph Prescott, and William K. Kilborn, Mayors.
27. Voucher in favor of Bradford & Company, made out by Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory, May 3, 1856. (Duplicates).
28. Resignation of D. P. Thompson as member of Oregon City Council, March 1, 1859; bill of C. W. Burrage against that city for surveying, October 2, 1867.

29. Notice of sheriff's sale, November 23, 1861; signed by Henry Warren, Yamhill County.

30. Letter of John Huber, Fort Yamhill, October 29, 1859, to W. G. Buffum.

31. Bill of Poole & Dale, Amity, Oregon, June 17, 1862, to Joseph Knott, for herding cattle.

32. Tax receipts W. G. Buffum, in Yamhill County, January 6, 1866; November 19, 1867; bill of C. H. Burch, October 26, 1857.

33. Facsimile of poem by Robert Burns, December, 1789.

34. Letter of John Smith, Indian agent, to J. W. P. Huntington, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, February, 1868.

35. Letter of John Kelly to J. W. P. Huntington, May 18, 1863.

36. Deed of J. W. P. Huntington, Superintendent Indian Affairs, to Lloyd Brooke, March 7, 1864, 3.87 acres in Multnomah County.

37. Letter of O. C. Applegate to J. W. P. Huntington, July 17, 1868.

38. Receipt of Andy Shuck, Sheriff of Yamhill County, to Richard Pool, for county tax; appointment of W. G. Buffum as judge of election, April 12, 1856.

39. Letter of James Taylor to W. G. Buffum, July 28, 1850.

40. Letter of James Cole to J. W. P. Huntington, January 3, 1864.

41. Oregonian billhead, January 13, 1856; also receipt, December 6, 1859.

42. Bill of lading, steamer Julia, June 29, 1861. (a)

43. Billhead, Oregon Farmer; receipt of Astoria Marine Gazette, July 1, 1865; presidential election returns Yamhill County, November, 1860.

44. Order of Yamhill County Court to W. G. Buffum to open a road, May 8, 1858; receipt for subscription to Oregon Statesman, signed by Harvey Gordon.

45. Bid by J. W. Nesmith to J. W. P. Huntington, to furnish oxen, April 21, 1868.

46. Bid by S. F. Shattuck, Portland, to J. W. P. Huntington, to supply wagons, April 29, 1867.

47. Letter of Frank Cooper to Governor A. C. Gibbs, November 7, 1864, stating that four thousand six hundred and forty-four men are sworn to fight if the draft is enforced in Oregon.

48. Voucher with signature of J. B. Gagnier, an early employe of Hudson's Bay Company, residing on the Siuslaw.

49. United States Treasury warrant, January 23, 1865, signed by F. E. Spinner; letter of Ladd & Tilton to J. W. P. Huntington, February 19, 1866.

50. Statement of account of J. W. P. Huntington with Ladd & Tilton, February 6, 1868, made by George A. Steel.
51. Letter of James D. Fay to W. G. Buffum, June 20, 1870.
52. Letter of Captain A. H. Nickerson to Dr. W. C. McKay, July 15, 1869.
53. Billhead, French & Company, July 12, 1859; order for transportation to J. W. P. Huntington, signed by General George Crook.
54. Letter of C. S. Drew to Isaac H. Cory, relating to William Logan, November 12, 1865.
55. Letter of W. C. McKay to R. P. Earhart, August 26, 1869.
56. Receipt, November 17, 1859, A. S. Buchanan to W. G. Buffum, and bill of George E. Getchell, October 29, 1860.
57. Internal revenue receipt, W. G. Buffum, February 14, 1863; summons as a trial juror, W. G. Buffum by sheriff of Yamhill county, April 13, 1858; receipt to Buffum by Brown & Breyman, October 11, 1865.
58. Affidavit of A. S. Comegys, about loss of a note, June 28, 1861.
59. Letter of R. J. Atkinson, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1855, to James Cluggage, Jacksonville, Oregon.
60. Check, J. W. P. Huntington to French & Gilman, October 19, 1867.
61. Bill of merchandise, Henry W. Corbett, August 9, 1861.
62. Letter of E. D. Backenstos to J. W. P. Huntington, December 28, 1865.
63. Letter of M. Lyons to J. W. P. Huntington, March 13, 1864, Umatilla Agency.
64. Voucher, Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company to United States for blankets sold.
65. Affidavit of C. M. Carter relating to vouchers owned by Thomas Pritchard, February 8, 1866.
66. Voucher, James Applegate, May 1, 1869.
67. Letter of Davenport to R. P. Earhart, August 6, 1869.
68. Proposals to furnish wagons, May 2, 1867.
69. Proposals to furnish wagons, April 2, 1867.
70. Certificate of deposit, signed by Henry Warren, designated depositary United States, June 13, 1866.
71. Certificate of deposit, signed by W. T. Matlock, designated depositary United States.
72. Letter of Deady to Buffum, October 19, 1868; tax receipt, Buffum to Yamhill County, October 27, 1857.

73. Internal revenue receipt, W. G. Buffum, July 25, 1866; freight bill, People's Transportation Company, for W. G. Buffum, August 6, 1868.
74. Letter of J. W. Nesmith to J. W. P. Huntington, June 20, 1865.
75. Receipt for articles for Indian service, Lucien Applegate.
76. Commission of Ben Simpson as Judge, June 23, 1864.
77. Letter of E. D. Baker to Taylor, Butler & Cram, November 21, 1860.
78. Letter of David Logan to W. G. Buffum, December 26, 1862.
79. Letter of General B. Alvord to General George Wright, February 12, 1864; letter from General Ingalls to Senator J. W. Nesmith.
80. Frank of H. W. Corbett, United States Senator; certificate of James Steel, cashier First National Bank, April 27, 1867.
81. Receipts, Wells, Fargo & Company, and Yamhill County tax.
82. Receipt of Joseph Gaston on behalf of the Oregon & California Railroad, June 5, 1867; and receipt of Andy Shuck, Sheriff of Yamhill County, for taxes, April 5, 1850; taxes, 1854, and of William Logan, February 2, 1854, for surveying—all to W. G. Buffum.
83. Circular to American Unionist, February 4, 1868, from State Department, with signature of F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State.
84. Certificate from D. W. Cheeseman, Assistant Treasurer United States at San Francisco, February 11, 1868.
85. Letter of Dr. F. Giesy, Aurora, July 11, 1868, to Huntington.
86. Letter of Samuel Anderson to W. H. Barnhart, June 10, 1868, about his right to try Indians.
87. Receipts from D. W. Cheeseman, Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, February 11, June 25, 1868.
88. Notice, Alvan Flanders, Governor Washington Territory, appointing R. P. Earhart Commissioner of Deeds, August 25, 1869.
89. Resignation of R. P. Earhart as Clerk in the Indian Office, Washington, District of Columbia, January 21, 1870.
90. Relating to the establishment of a Pacific Coast Confederacy. Letter by Rev. S. H. Willey, San Francisco.
91. Affidavits of publication in American Unionist, September 23, 1869.
92. Certificate of appointment of C. S. Woodworth as Notary Public, September 23, 1869.
93. Letter of S. G. Reed, of Oregon Steam Navigation Company, to J. W. P. Huntington, March 31, 1868.

94. Bill of merchandise, Harker Brothers, Portland, October 27, 1865 ; Nicklin Brothers, Salem, June 15, 1869.
95. Bill of merchandise, Kohn & Fishel, April 15, 1869, and Oregon Dispensary, Loryea & Kallenberg, February 17, 1869.
96. Voucher showing \$300 as cost of passage from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, October 31, 1866.
97. Vouchers showing expense of traveling, June 7, 16, 1863.
98. Invitation to Oregon's Fortieth Anniversary of Statehood, February 14, 1899 ; letter of Stitzel & Upton, July 27, 1868.
99. Telegram to Nesmith, inquiring whether he would accept nomination to Congress, April 13, 1874.
100. Voucher showing cost of ferriage at Salem, June 28, 1864.
101. Bills of merchandise, Barman Brothers and J. O'Connor, August 28, 1868 ; October 5, 1867.
102. Proposals for ten yoke of oxen by Sol Hirsch to J. W. P. Huntington, April 24, 1868.
103. Bills of merchandise, Smith & Davis, February 7, 1869 ; Harris & Holman, October 22, 1868.
104. Bills of merchandise, L. Fleischner & Company, October 5, 1867 ; J. W. Cook, July 3, 1865.
105. Bill, American Unionist, August 31, 1868 ; check, L. & T., by J. W. P. Huntington, January 31, 1866 ; notice in Dalles State Journal, June 10, 1862, signed by J. L. Allison and A. M. Snyder, referring to W. H. Newell.
106. Letter of Whalley & Fechheimer, May 31, 1869, to J. W. P. Huntington.
107. Voucher for goods sold by Ellendale Mill Company to J. W. P. Huntington, September 30, 1868.
108. Articles of agreement between J. W. P. Huntington and J. W. Nesmith, for delivery of six yoke of oxen, April 27, 1868.
109. Voucher of United States to Donald McKay, December 22, 1868.
110. Letter of John Gotbrod to J. W. P. Huntington, May 29, 1868, relating to affairs at Klamath Agency.
111. Letter of C. B. Bellinger to R. P. Earhart, August 5, 1868.
112. Letter of W. R. Dunbar to R. P. Earhart, October 31, 1867.
113. Letter of B. Hermann to R. P. Earhart, September 14, 1869.
114. Receipt by J. W. P. Huntington to Captain James Gilliss, United States army, for six mules, November 30, 1868.
115. Receipt by Jacob Fritz, quartermaster's agent, Fort Dalles, to Dr. W. C. McKay, July 19, 1869.

116. Receipts from internal revenue offices for taxes on J. W. P. Huntington's salary, February 8, 1864; September 27, 1864.

117. Letter of Sam L. Simpson to J. W. P. Huntington, September 20, 1868.

118. Letters of Humason, Stocking & Company to J. W. P. Huntington, March 14, 1866.

119. Letter of Goldsmith Brothers to R. P. Earhart, administrator of the estate of J. W. P. Huntington, June 28, 1869.

120. Oregonian bill, January 13, 1856; bill of merchandise, Weil Brothers, November 1, 1861.

121. Letter of R. J. Atkinson, Third Auditor, to Tyrus Himes, September 21, 1863.

122. Receipts: James Steel, cashier First National Bank, to J. W. P. Huntington, October 23, 1868; June 22, 1868.

123. Letter of Theodore Wygant, Secretary Oregon Steam Navigation Company, to J. W. P. Huntington, May 8, 1869.

124. Sheriff's certificate to purchase of real property in Yamhill County, January 4, 1862.

125. Envelope of B. F. Dowell; certificate of J. C. Hawthorne as delegate to Multnomah County Democratic Convention, March 31, 1860; order for delivery of a voucher to J. W. P. Huntington by Charman & Warner, June 28, 1871.

126. Letter of F. A. Chenoweth to J. W. P. Huntington, July 29, 1868.

127. Letter of James Cluggage, Jacksonville, January 1, 1859, to W. G. Buffum.

128. Letter of Cox & Earhart to J. W. P. Huntington, March 15, 1868; proposals for seed peas.

129. Subvouchers, covering expenses of travel in connection with Indian Department, 1866-68.

130. Subvouchers ditto.

131. Subvouchers ditto.

132. Subvouchers ditto.

133. Subvouchers ditto.

134. Subvouchers ditto.

135. Subvouchers ditto.

136. Subvouchers ditto.

137. Subvouchers ditto.

138. Subvouchers ditto.

139. Subvouchers ditto.

140. Subvouchers ditto.

141. Subvouchers ditto.

142. Subvouchers ditto.
143. Subvouchers ditto.
144. Vouchers ditto.
145. Letters of Ladd & Tilton to J. W. P. Huntington, May 16, 1865.
146. Tax receipt, Yamhill County, 1864; order on W. G. Buffum, October 12, 1858; forage certificate, November 26, 1855.
147. Letter of Ladd & Tilton to J. W. P. Huntington, January 17, 1866.
148. Receipts: July 2, 1857; November 4, 1856; February 5, 1867.
149. Subvouchers of S. N. Arrigoni, May 14, 1867; Marion County tax receipt, October 21, 1865; check of Ladd & Tilton, December 21, 1865.
150. Order to Williams & Lippincott, November 15, 1858; Yamhill County tax receipt, October, 1865; receipt from G. E. Getchell, December 31, 1862; receipt from Oregon Statesman, October 23, 1862.
151. Subpcena, October 23, 1867, Yamhill County; bill of doors and windows, November 8, December 26, 1865.
152. Bill of merchandise, Henry W. Corbett, September 6, 1861.
153. Letters of Hawley, Dodd & Company, June 30, 1869, to R. P. Earhart; R. M. Wilbur to R. P. Earhart, July 2, 1869.
154. Note of E. D. Backenstos to J. W. P. Huntington, February 12, 1866.
155. List of civilized Indians in School District No. 8, Umpqua County, March 20, 1855.
156. Bill of lading, bark Annie W. Weston, Boston to San Francisco, April 2, 1867.
157. Letters of Senator L. F. S. Foster to J. W. P. Huntington, January 19, 1863; Ladd & Tilton to J. W. P. Huntington, August 6, 1867.
158. Letter of General Benjamin Alvord to Governor A. C. Gibbs, November 8, 1864, relating to the four thousand six hundred and forty-four men referred to in accession number forty-eight.
159. Letter of Quincy A. Brooks, April 22, 1863.
160. Letter of Sam L. Simpson to American Unionist, June 15, 1869.
161. Bills of merchandise: John R. Foster & Company, December 28, 1861; M. Seller, August 3, 1861; American Unionist, August 20, 1868.
162. Statement of account of L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, to American Unionist, January-August, 1867.
163. Letter of Ladd & Tilton to J. W. P. Huntington, December 19, 1865.

164. Voucher showing expense of travel in 1868.
165. Voucher for bill of merchandise sold by Henry Failing, April 20, 1865.
166. Voucher showing expense of travel from Portland to The Dalles, March 18, 1869.
167. Voucher showing cost of transportation on ferry at Salem, May 20, 1869.
168. Bondsmen of J. W. P. Huntington, Superintendent Indian Affairs.
169. Vouchers and assessment receipt in Santiam Gold and Silver Mining Company, December 30, 1865.
170. Letter of W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Huntington, December 26, 1863.
171. Bill of goods, Loryea & Kallenberg, March 24, 1869, and checks on Ladd & Tilton.
172. Frank of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States; checks on Bank of British Columbia and Ladd & Tilton.
173. Hieroglyphics relating to secret political order.
174. Contract for getting out square timber at Steilacoom, Washington, April 6, 1854.
175. Regimental Orders No. 1, Oregon Rifles, April 15, 1848.
176. Statement of Ladd & Tilton, in account with J. W. P. Huntington, June 25, 1867.
177. Tax receipts of 1835, 1837, 1838, in Illinois, two signed by Ira F. Butler as Sheriff in Warren County, brought across the plains in 1845; also order by W. G. Buffum on Pleasant Armstrong, June 27, 1853.
178. Order by Dr. Forbes Barclay, City Superintendent of Oregon City schools, on City Treasurer, March 20, 1857; order on City Treasurer by Dr. John McLoughlin, Mayor, July 30, 1851.
179. Order for a yellow mule, Whatcom, Washington, June 28, 1858; receipt by G. H. Stewart, Lafayette, December 31, 1851, and order for a double-barreled gun, June 13, 1851, signed by Joel Palmer.
180. Yamhill County tax receipts, November 11, 1858; January 7, 1861; certificate of an interest bought in certain warrants by J. B. Walling, December 30, 1856.
181. Circular issued to Pioneers, concerning World's Fair, Chicago, August 30, 1892.
182. Programme of Fourth of July celebration in Portland, July 4, 1850. Donated by Mrs. W. S. Caldwell.
183. Mission printing press photo, taken in Statehouse, Salem, February, 1899.

184. Commission of H. A. G. Lee as Major of First Regiment of Oregon, ranking from December 11, 1847, dated January 5, 1848, signed by Governor George Abernethy.

185. Programme of exercises at an exhibition at Portland Academy and Female Seminary, March 13, 1855.

186. Portrait and sketch of Captain William Martin, 1843, Pendleton, Oregon. Furnished by himself, September 30, 1898.

187. Billhead of Oregonian, February 28, 1851.

188. Invitation to a ball at Champoege, August 24, 1859, given in honor of the election of Lansing Stout to Congress.

189. Letter of John P. Brooks to J. W. Nesmith, May 24, 1847.

190. Memorandum book bought by Tyrus Himes at Barlow bookstore, Chicago, in 1848, and brought across plains in 1853.

191. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 7, published in London, May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America, donated by Rev. Edward G. Porter, Boston, Mass.

192. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 12, published in London, May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America, donated by Rev. Edward G. Porter, Boston, Massachusetts.

193. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 14, published May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America, donated by Rev. Edward G. Porter, Boston, Massachusetts.

194. Fourth of July programme, 1860, Salem.

PAMPHLETS.

1. Correspondence and official proceedings relating to the expeditions against the Indians, October 9, 1855, December 8, 1855; four thousand printed by Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer. (Nesmith Papers.) Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

2. Communication from C. S. Drew, Adjutant Second Regiment, Oregon Mounted Volunteers, giving an account of the origin and early prosecution of the Indian wars in Oregon (Thirty-Sixth Congress, first session, Miscellaneous Document No. 59), gives list of actual murders from November, 1847, to January, 1857 (Government Printing Office). (Nesmith papers.) Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

3. Protestantism in Oregon. An account of the murder of Doctor Whitman. By the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, Vicar-General of Walla Walla. Published by M. T. Cozans, 566 Broadway, New York, 1853. (Nesmith papers.) Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

4. Letter from George N. Sanders on the sequences of Southern secession. New York, October 30, 1860; printed privately. (Nesmith papers.) Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

5. Basketry of the Coast and Islands of the Pacific. Papers by Colonel James Jackson, United States Army, Mrs. Velina P. Molson and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur. (a)

6. Oregon: Its History, Geography and Resources. By John H. Mitchell, United States Senator. An address delivered before the National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1895. (a)

7. Oregon: Archives, Journals, Governors' Messages and Public Papers of Oregon From the Earliest Attempt of the People to Form a Government Down to and Including the Territorial Legislature of 1849. Prepared by La Fayette Grover, Commissioner, Pursuant to Legislative Act of January 26, 1853; Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer. (a)

8. Marshall's Gold Discovery. A lecture by John S. Hittell, before the Society of California Pioneers, January 24, 1893, the forty-fifth anniversary of the discovery. B. F. Sterrett, printer, San Francisco, California. (a)

9. Marcus Whitman, M. D. A sketch by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Spokane, Washington. Union Printing Company, Spokane, Washington, 1892. (a)

10. Cane-Bearing Trees of Pacific Slope. By J. L. Lemmon, Oakland, California. Pacific Press and Publishing Company, 1892. (a)

11. The Mountains of Oregon. By W. G. Steel. Printed by David Steel, Portland, 1890.

12. Washington Historical Magazine, Volume 1, No. 1, October, 1893. Published by the State Historical Society, Tacoma, Washington.

13. Washington Historical Magazine.

14. California Trees and Flowers, illustrated. Published by the Orcutt Seed Company, San Diego, California, 1891.

15. The Pacific Mason, September, 1895. E. B. Wishaar, Seattle, Washington, publisher. Contains an article on Early Freemasonry in Oregon, by Thomas Milburne Reed, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Washington. (a)

16. American Historical Association. Contains names of officers, act of incorporation, constitution, list of members, and the names of the historical societies in the United States, 1894. (a)

17. First Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, December 31, 1892. Printed by F. W. Baltes & Company, Portland, 1892. (a)

18. The Annual North Pacific Almanac and Statistical Handbook, 1890. North Pacific Publishing Company. Printed by David Steel. (a)

19. Address to the People of the State of Oregon, by the Retiring Members of the Legislature, October, 1868. A. L. Stinson, printer. (*a*)

20. The Oregon Question. By Albert Gallatin, 1846. Printed by Bartlett & Welford, New York, 1846. (*a*)

21. History of Oregon Territory. By Thomas J. Farnham, 1844. Printed by J. Winchester, 30 Ann Street, New York, 1844. (*a*)

22. The Grains; or Passages in the life of Ruth Rover. (Two copies). By Mrs. Margaret Jewett Bailey, 1854. Printed by Carter & Austin, Portland, Oregon. Loaned by Mrs. Velina P. Molson.

23. The Lee Trial: An Expose of the Mountain Meadows Massacre. Tribune Printing Company, Salt Lake, Utah, 1875. Loaned by Mrs. Velina P. Molson.

24. Washington Territory: Her Past, Her Present, and the Elements of Wealth Which Insure Her Future. An address by Elwood Evans, Esquire, at Philadelphia, September 2, 1876. C. B. Bagley, Public Printer, Olympia, Washington. (Nesmith papers.) Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

25. The settlement and Early Settlers of Coos Bay. By a pioneer resident of the bay. Printed by the Coast Mail, Marshfield, 1879. (*a*)

26. Fifty Years of Pacific University. Exercises of the semi-centennial anniversary. Printed for the college and edited by President Thomas McClelland, 1898.

27. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council, Oregon Territory, 1857-58, Salem, Oregon. Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer. (*a*)

28. The Whitman Controversy. Articles by Thomas Laurie, D. D., Providence, Rhode Island. First published in Missionary Herald, Boston, February and September, 1885. Reprinted in pamphlet form by C. W. Snyder, Astoria, Oregon, 1886. (*a*)

29. Oregonian, Portland, No. 1 of Volume I, December 4, 1850, T. J. Dryer, editor. Framed. As far as known the only copy in existence.

30. Oregon Free Press, Oregon City, No. 27. of Volume I, October 7, 1848, George L. Curry, editor. Framed.

31. Boston Gazette and County Journal, Monday, March 12, 1770, No. 779. Framed. Donated by A. E. Voorhees, Grants Pass.

32. The City Journal. Canyon City, Grant County, July 26, 1869, Volume I, No. 6. Issued occasionally by R. H. J. Comer, printer. First paper in Grant County. Donated by Mrs. Dora H. Peters. Eugene. Framed.

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES.

1. Salem Daily Record. Volume I, No. 1, Salem, Oregon, June 10, 1867, to November 28, 1867, No. 147.
2. Salem Daily Record. Volume I, December 2, 1867, No. 149, to Volume II, July 15, 1868, No. 30.
3. Oregon City Argus, Volume V, No. 1, April 16, 1859, to Volume VIII, August 9, 1862, No. 17.
4. Daily Bee. Volume I, No. 3, Portland, Oregon, November 4, 1875, to Volume I, No. 76, January 31, 1876. D. H. Stearns, editor.
5. Daily Bee. Volume II, No. 2, February 2, 1876, to Volume II, No. 77, April 29, 1876.
6. Daily Bee. Volume II, No. 1, February 1, 1876, to Volume II, No. 77, April 29, 1876.
7. Daily Bee. Volume III, No. 1, May 1, 1876, to Volume III, No. 76, July 31, 1876.
8. Daily Bee. Volume III, No. 55, July 1, 1876, to July 31, 1876, No. 76: Volume IV, No. 1, August 1, 1876, to Volume V, No. 48, December 30, 1876.
9. Daily Bee. Volume V, No. 49, January 1, 1877, to Volume VII, No. 26, May 31, 1877.
10. Daily Bee. Volume VIII, No. 27, September 1, 1877, to Volume VIII, No. 77, October 31, 1877.
11. Daily Bee. Volume VIII, No. 78, November 1, 1877, to Volume IX, No. 51, December 31, 1877.
12. Daily Bee. Volume X, No. 79, July 2, 1878, to Volume XI, No. 100, October 31, 1878.
13. Daily Bee. Volume XI, No. 101, November 1, 1878, to Volume XII, No. 77, January 31, 1879.
14. Daily Bee. Volume XII, No. 51, January 2, 1879, to Volume XIII, No. 76, April 30, 1879.
15. Daily Bee. Volume XIV, No. 1, May 1, 1879, to Volume XV, No. 25, August 28, 1879.
16. Daily Bee. Volume XV, No. 28, September 1, 1879, to Volume XVII, No. 48, December 31, 1879.
17. The Oregon Farmer. Volume II, No. 3, Portland, Oregon, September, 21, 1859, to Volume V, No. 12, February 1, 1863. Albert G. Walling, editor. Loaned by George H. Himes.
18. Oregon Statesman. Volume IV, No. 3, April 4, 1854, to Volume V, No. 46, January 29, 1856. Asahel Bush, editor, Salem, Oregon. Loaned by George H. Himes.

19. Washington Standard. Volume II, No. 2, November 23, 1861, to Volume II, No. 52, November 8, 1862. John Miller Murphy, editor, Olympia, Washington. Loaned by George H. Himes.

20. The Western Star. Volume I, No. 1, Milwaukie, November 21, 1850, to Volume I, No. 28, May 29, 1851. Changed to Oregon Weekly Times and removed to Portland, the first issue being Volume I, No. 29, June 5, 1851—From that date to Volume I, No. 52, November 15, 1851; Volume II, No. 1, November 22, 1851, to Volume III, No. 52, November 12, 1853. Loaned by George H. Himes.

21. Oregon Weekly Times. Volume IV, No. 1, November 19, 1853, to Volume IV, No. 48, October 14, 1854. Also duplicate of Volume III, from No. 37 to No. 52. Loaned by George H. Himes.

22. Oregon Weekly Times. Parts of Volumes V, VI, and VII.

ACCESSIONS FOR THE MUSEUM.

PIONEER RELICS.

1. Fish Gig—Brought across plains from Iowa in 1845 by John Killin. Donated to Society by Mrs. Frances Killin, Hubbard, Oregon, May 4, 1899.

2. Linen Towel—Flax grown and thread made by Mrs. Frances Killin, on Elliott Prairie, six miles east of Hubbard, and the towel was woven by Mrs. John Rigdon on a hand loom in 1868.

3. Shoemaker's Hammer—Filed out of a bar of steel by Tyrus Himes, in Pennsylvania, in 1835, when he was an apprentice; brought by him to Oregon in 1853; believed to be the first implement of the kind taken north of the Columbia River, as he settled near Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, in October of that year. (a)

4. Mission Printing Press—Sent by American Board from Boston to Sandwich Islands in 1819; Sandwich Islands to Oregon in 1839. (a)

5. Piece of wood from the steeple of the Old North, Christ, or Paul Revere Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Loaned by the Native Son Publishing Company, Portland.

6. Two pieces of wood and a hand-made spike from Fanueil Hall—"The Cradle of Liberty"—Boston, Massachusetts. Loaned by the Native Son Publishing Company, Portland.

7. Ledger—Believed to have been kept by John P. Brooks, Oregon City, or Canemah, 1847–1851; contains entries relating to first gold brought from California to Oregon, January to May, 1849. Donated by Raleigh Stott.

8. Fire Shovel—Made in Schoharie County, New York, in 1812, for Elam Young; as he took it from the blacksmith shop he heard of the declaration of war against Great Britain; he returned home immediately and enlisted, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane; in 1847 he came to Oregon, and narrowly escaped being killed at the Whitman massacre; his son James was killed at that time. Presented by J. Q. A. Young.

9. Hatchel—An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, made in Kentucky in 1801; brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1844 by R. W. Morrison, one of the earliest settlers of Clatsop County. (*a*)

10. Hand-Made Augers—One-half inch and one-inch, brought to Oregon from Missouri in 1844 by R. W. Morrison.

11. Shoe Pincers—Bought by C. D. Embree, Dallas, Oregon, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1832, and brought across plains in 1844. Donated.

12. Shears—Bought by C. D. Embree in Booneville, Missouri, in 1835, and brought across plains in 1844. Donated.

13. Branding Iron—Belonging to the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition of 1804–06, and found by L. Winans, of Hood River, on Memaluse Island, three and one-half miles above The Dalles, in 1892; was discovered near an Indian skeleton. Loaned to the society by Mr. Winans.

14. Powder Horn—Has belonged to H. R. Long's ancestors since 1800; believed to have been made about 1790 in Virginia; brought across the plains in 1850. Loaned by H. R. Long, Portland.

15. Powder Horn—Made in Kentucky in 1814; brought to Oregon in 18—. Donated by F. S. Barnes, Forest Grove.

16. Small Powder Horn—Made from the tip of a buffalo horn by William T. Hines in 1847 on the plains. Loaned by Mrs. Mary M. Harris, North Yamhill, Oregon.

17. Brass stirrup (English make)—Once owned by Aaron Payne, who brought it across the plains in 1847; used in Yakima war. Donated by Richard Baird, North Yamhill.

18. United States Rifle (Yager)—Carried by Hon. L. F. Grover in the Rogue River Indian war of 1853. Donated by Mr. Grover.

19. Hudson Bay Company's Musket—Traded to Indians for furs during the company's occupancy of the country, 1824–1871.

20. Horse Pistol (Flintlock)—Made in England in 1834; bought in Lafayette of Thomas Carter, in 1851, for \$2.50, by G. L. Rowland,

North Yamhill; taken to California in 1851 and used in a skirmish with the Indians on the way thither. Loaned by Mr. Rowland.

21. United States Musket—Used in Indian war of 1855-56; originally a flintlock. Donated by Martin Gillihan, Arthur, Oregon.

22. English Pistol—Donated by Martin Gillihan, Arthur, Oregon.

23. Bayonet—Belonging to United States musket; used in the Yakima war (1855-56) by John Hines, Company C, Captain A. P. Ankeny. Donated by Mrs. Mary E. Harris.

24. Pitchfork—Hand-forged by W. D. Clark near North Yamhill in 1850; before 1850 Mr. Clark, while in the woods, made a business of selecting suitable forked sticks, shaping them, and, after proper seasoning, disposing of them at twenty-five cents each. Donated by William Merchant, North Yamhill, a nephew of Mr. Clark.

25. Shoe Last—Made by Robert Merchant, North Yamhill, in the winter of 1847-48. Donated by William Merchant.

26. Boot Tree (part of)—Brought by Robert Merchant from Iowa in 1847. Donated by William Merchant, North Yamhill.

27. Chair—Made by Adam Bridgefarmer, early in 1848, on the old Madison place, about one mile south of the present town of Gaston; one of a set of six made for Almorán Hill, costing \$6 for the set. Donated by Mr. Hill.

28. Bugle Horn—Made in Oregon City in 1843, and presented by Jacob Reed to Almorán Hill. Donated by Mr. Hill.

29. Spinning Stick—Made by Mr. Shearer in 1855, on the east side of Wapato Lake, and used by Mrs. Almorán Hill, 1843, until October, 1899. Donated by Mrs. Hill.

30. Flat-Iron—Bought by Mrs. Almorán Hill from Captain John H. Couch, Portland, in 1851; fifty cents was paid for a pair, one a No. 4 and the other a No. 8. Donated by Mrs. Hill.

31. Shoe Last—Made by Almorán Hill in 1845, near what is now the town of Gaston. Donated by Mr. Hill.

32. Balls and Chain—Dug up by W. B. Headington on the site of Fort George, Astoria, in 1888. Presented by Jasper N. Miller.

33. Splint Broom—Made by S. A. Holcomb, 1845; there were but few of any other kind prior to 1847. Donated.

34. Snuffbox—Bought by J. D. Fulkerson in 1831; brought across the plains in 1847. Donated by Mrs. Mary Harris, North Yamhill.

35. Indian Basket—Obtained from Salmon River Indians in 1866. Donated by Mrs. Mary Harris, North Yamhill.

36. Piece of Linen—Made by Mrs. Joshua McDaniel in Missouri when she was fifteen years old; brought to Oregon in 1847. Donated by Mrs. McDaniel, Rickreall.

37. Cannon Ball—Found in 1856 on site of Fort Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. Donated by S. L. Brooks, The Dalles.
38. Pot-Hook—Generally used in maple-sugar camps; hauled across the plains in 1844 from Missouri by R. W. Morrison. (*a*)
39. Piece of Greenhart Wood—From the steamer Beaver, the first steam vessel to enter the Columbia River: she left England, August 27, 1835, and arrived at the Columbia River March 19, 1836, and Vancouver, Washington, April 10, 1836; she was wrecked at Burrard's Inlet, B. C., in July, 1888. Donated by William Chance, Astoria.
40. Piece of Oak—From the Charlotte Dundas, the first steamer that ever had her engine and wheel connected with a shaft; built at Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1801, by Alexander Hart. Donated by William Chance, Astoria.
41. Short Polisher—A shoemaker's implement; brought across the plains by George W. Force, 1845. (*a*)
42. Long Rubber—A shoemaker's implement; brought across the plains by George W. Force. (*a*)
43. Allen's Revolver (Pepper-Box)—Made in 1837; brought across the plains in 1852. Donated by Henry Myers, Rickreall.
44. Hand-Forged Hammer—Brought to Oregon in 1844 by R. W. Morrison. (*a*)
45. Butcher Knife—Forged from a file by T. J. Hubbard, a blacksmith in Oregon City, in 1845. (*a*)
46. Tomahawk (Chief's)—Found by William Adams in the Idaho mountains many years ago. Donated.
47. Carpenter's Square—Made by T. J. Hubbard, at Oregon City. (*a*)
48. Hoe—Hand-forged in Oregon City in 1857, by D. C. Ingles, Portland. Donated by Dock Hartley, Rockwood.
49. Dutch Oven—Used in crossing the plains in 1847, and for a number of years afterwards in Yamhill County. Donated by Mrs. William Merchant, North Yamhill.
50. Plow—Made by W. F. Eastham, at Silverton, in 1849. (*a*)
51. Churn—Made from mulberry timber by R. W. Morrison in Missouri; used on the plains in 1844. (*a*)
52. Bone of an Ox—Which crossed the plains in 1847. Presented by King Hibbard, Willard.
53. Rifle Barrel—Found on the Walla Walla battle-field, 1855-56, by Nineveh Ford, in 1889. (*a*)
54. Sword—Once owned by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, when serving as a Lieutenant at Fort Yamhill; when ordered East at the beginning

of the Civil War he gave this sword to David Lano, of half-Indian blood, who had been his body-servant. Mr. Lano loaned the sword to the Society October 12, 1899.

55. Foot Scraper—Used by General Sheridan at Fort Yamhill; made by the blacksmith at the fort. Donated by A. H. Garrison, Hillsboro.

56. Coffee Mill—Used by General Sheridan at Fort Yamhill. Donated by A. H. Garrison, Hillsboro.

57. Chair—Made at Fort Yamhill, and used by General Sheridan. (*a*)

58. Lamp—This was filled with lard usually, and a braided rag placed therein for a wick; brought across the plains by Christian Emerick from Missouri in 1848. Donated by his daughter, Mrs. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro.

59. Flax Wheel—Made in Illinois about 1809; September 29, 1819, it was given by Mrs. Mary Venning to her daughter Catherine as a wedding present, she having been married to Christian Emerick on that day: it was brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1848. Donated by his daughter, Mrs. Wehrung.

60. Chair—Brought across the plains in 1850 by James McKee. Donated by D. A. McKee.

61. Pewter Plate—Made in London, England; brought across the plains by Benjamin Howell in 1850. Donated by Mrs. Joseph Howell.

62. Beeswax—From Nehalem Beach, with a perfect bee imbedded therein: found by Ed. Hallock. Presented by George Noland, Astoria.

63. Sea Mud (petrified with clam shells imbedded)—Found by Mrs. M. J. Olds on Yaquina Bay in 1892. Donated by A. H. Garrison.

64. Iron Stirrup—Brought to Oregon by James Johnson, 1844. (*a*)

65. Cooper's Crow—Made by W. F. Eastham, Silverton, 1849.

66. Sickle or Reap Hook—Made in Pennsylvania. Used by W. G. Buffum in that State and in Ohio in 1815-25; taken to Illinois the latter year and used by Mr. Buffum until 1841, when he took it to Missouri. In 1845 he brought it to Oregon, and gave it to Solomon Richards, who was the first to use it. (*a*)

67. Skillet—Brought across plains in 1848 by T. R. Blackerby, Silverton. (*a*)

68. Trunk—Brought across plains in 1852 by G. P. Gray from Wisconsin; made at Wyota, Wisconsin. (*a*)

69. Side-Saddle—Ridden across plains in 1838 by Mrs. Mary Richardson Walker. Donated by S. T. Walker, her son.

70. Side-Saddle—Made by Nathan Eaton in 1847 in Yamhill

County; used by Mrs. John Phillips in 1848, in Spring Valley, near Zena, and donated by her.

71. Broadaxe—Made at Oregon City in 1846 by Alanson Beers, missionary. Donated by James Blakley, Brownsville. (*a*)

72—Deer Horns—The animal was slain in an early day near Gaston by Almorán Hill.

73. Washington Medal (copper)—Brought from Walton-on-Thames, England, to Oregon in 1865 by Arthur Warner, Oregon City; made in 1805. Loaned by Arthur Warner, Jr., Oregon City.

74. Jefferson Medal (silver)—Found on the Nez Perce Indian reservation, Idaho, and given to Major E. McNeill, for some time manager of the O. R. & N. Co., and by him given to W. B. Ayer; he in turn gave it to the Society, and it was adopted as its seal.

75. Spoon (German silver)—Taken from wreck of United States sloop-of-war Peacock, lost on Columbia River Bar July 18, 1841. Loaned by Silas B. Smith, Warrenton.

76. Piece of Walnut—From a vessel wrecked on Nehalem Beach, where the beeswax deposit is found. Presented by S. M. Reeder, Sauvie's Island, Oregon.

77. Pistol—Double-barrel, flintlock, made in Belgium.

78. Flintlock—Very ancient. From best information obtainable this was introduced into Spain in 1517 and used until the middle of the seventeenth century. Found in Mexico. Called a Snaphaunce lock. This and pistol loaned by R. O. Collis.

79. Cane—One of seven made from a piece of timber taken from the United States frigate "Constitution"—"Old Ironsides"—soon after the War of 1812. Loaned by W. A. Raymond.

80. American Flag—The first made by the ladies of Portland and presented to Capt. A. V. Wilson, Co. "A," Oregon Mounted Volunteers, in October, 1855, as it was about to start to the battlefields of the Yakima Indian War.

81. Medicine Chest—Of the *Sylvia de Grasse*, wrecked at Astoria in 1849. Loaned by Dr. O. B. Estes, Astoria. This vessel brought the first news of the French Revolution to the United States.

82. Piece of Wood—From a house built in Hanover Street, Boston, in 1674, and claimed to be one of the oldest houses standing in Boston. Loaned by F. H. Saylor, Portland.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RELICS.

1. Indian Pestle—Found in Yamhill County. Donated by A. H. Garrison, Hillsboro.
2. Tanning Implement (stone)—Found on the Rickreall. Donated Joshua McDaniel, Rickreall.
3. Ceremonial Stone—Donated by Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Portland.
4. Indian Pestle—Found underneath a fir tree over four feet in diameter at a depth of six feet below the surface of the earth, by David Lano, on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation. Donated.
5. Ceremonial Stone—Found in Yamhill County. Loaned by Mrs. Mary Harris, North Yamhill.
6. Broken Ceremonial Stone—Found in Yamhill County. Donated by A. H. Garrison, Hillsboro.
7. Indian Pestle—Found in Yamhill County. Donated by A. H. Garrison, Hillsboro.
8. Indian Pestle—Found near Molalla River, Marion County.
9. Stone Chisel—Found in Washington County. Donated by C. H. Adams, Hillsboro.
10. Indian Pestle—Found in a Portland street in a gravel pile.
11. Stone Hammer—Found near Hood River.
12. Pestle—Found on the banks of the Willamette River at St. Johns by W. A. Raymond. Loaned.
13. Stone Hammer—Found near St. Johns, on Willamette River, by W. A. Raymond. Loaned.
14. Stone Hatchet—Found near St. Johns, on Willamette River, by W. A. Raymond. Loaned.
15. Indian Whetstone—Found near St. Johns, on Willamette River, by W. A. Raymond. Loaned.
16. Indian Boy's Tomahawk—Found in Yamhill County. Donated by A. H. Garrison.
17. Mortar—Found near Eugene, on the George Belshaw place. Donated by Robert Pattison.
18. Mortar—Found near Eugene, on the George Belshaw place. Donated by Robert Pattison.
19. Ceremonial Stone—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.
20. Stone Hammer—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.
21. Stone Hammer—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.

22, 23. Incense Bowls—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.

24, 25, 26. Sinkers—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.

27. Tyee Totem—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by Joseph Howell.

28. Scraper—Found at Sauvie's Island by W. A. Raymond. Donated.

29. Stone Wedge—Found in Yamhill County. Donated by A. H. Garrison.

30. Tibia and Fibula Bones, left leg (child's)—Found at St. Johns, edge of Willamette River. W. A. Raymond, November 30, 1899.

31. Indian Skull—Found in excavation eighteen feet below surface of earth, in the block west of the Willamette Hotel, Salem.

32. First Glass Beads—Found in Washington and British Columbia in Indian cairns and graves. Also brass buttons and an amulet. Loaned by W. A. Raymond, November 30, 1899.

33. Tip of Tomahawk—Found at St. Johns, Oregon, by W. A. Raymond. Loaned.

34. Pestle—Found at Sauvie's Island, November 22, 1899.

35. Stone Anchor—Found at Sauvie's Island. Donated by W. A. Raymond, November 22, 1899.

36, 37. Sinkers—Found at Sauvie's Island, November 22, 1899.

38. Stone Axe—Found at Sauvie's Island by W. A. Raymond, November 22, 1899.

39. Broken Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island by W. A. Raymond, November 22, 1899.

40. Stone Mortar—Ploughed up by Dock Hartley near Rockwood. Donated by him on August 10, 1899.

41. Scraper—Found at Sauvie's Island, November 25, 1899.

42. Stone Axe—Found five miles east of Olympia, Washington, in 1863, by George H. Himes, at a point five feet below the earth's surface in a ditch he was digging through gravelly ground.

43. Indian Tanning Implement (stone)—Found near a spring three miles north of Hillsboro. Donated by Mr. Davis.

44. Stone Mortar—Fifty-six and one-half pounds, stone pestle, sixteen pounds, found by F. A. Glynn in Wasco County, twenty-seven feet below the surface of the earth, while operating a steam shovel.

45. Skull (Indian)—Found on Bradford Island, near Cascades, Columbia River, by F. H. Saylor. Loaned.

BEGINNINGS IN OREGON.

By SILAS B. SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Oregon Historical Society:

The first authentic recorded account of exploration on the Pacific Northwest Coast by white men—not considering the mythical voyages of Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado, Juan de Fuca and Admiral Bartolome de Fonte relating to their alleged discovery of the Straits of Anian—was that made by Lieutenant Juan Perez of the Spanish navy on the sloop of war Santiago from San Blas, Mexico, in 1774, leaving that port on January 25 of that year on her northern cruise.

Lieutenant Perez proceeded as far as the northernmost point of Queen Charlotte's Island, and doubling the point to the inland side, turned south and returned to Monterey, California, mostly following the coast on the return voyage.

But tradition among the Indian tribes at the mouth of the Columbia River and vicinity tells us, that long prior to that time, their shores had been visited by at least three other vessels, that is to say the treasure ship at Ecahnie Mountain, the Beeswax ship near the mouth of the Nehalem River, and one other just south of the mouth of the Columbia River, the two last becoming wrecks on the ocean beach at the places named, evidences of which facts of a more or less conclusive character can be adduced to establish the truthfulness of such statements.

The treasure ship did not become a wreck, she dropped anchor as she approached the land and sent a boat ashore with several men and a large chest or box. The box was taken up on the Southwest face of the mountain above the road and there buried, and some say that a man was then and there killed and buried with the chest. Then some characters were marked on a large stone which was placed on the spot of burial and the men then returned to the vessel, when she again put out to sea. The treasure character of the deposit is an inference of the whites from the alleged manner of entombment. The natives have never pretended to know what was contained in the chest.

The above is the substance of the account of the Treasure ship at Ecahníe Mountain as given by the older Indians in the early settlement of the country. Much has been told and written about the Beeswax wreck. It has gone into song and story. It has developed a sort of literature peculiarly its own, and the end is not yet. The Indian account is something like this. That some time ago, before the coming of the whites, a vessel was driven ashore in the vicinity of where the beeswax is now found, just north of the mouth of the Nehalem River. The vessel became a wreck but all or most of her crew survived. A large part of her cargo was this beeswax. The crew, unable to get away, remained there with the natives several months, when by concerted action the Indians massacred the entire number on account, as they claimed, that the whites disregarded their—the native's—marital relations. The Indians also state in connection with the massacre that the crew fought with slung shots. It would appear from this that they had lost their arms and ammunition.

I think it not too hazardous to identify this wreck as the Spanish ship San Jose, which had left La Paz, Lower

California, June 16, 1769, loaded with mission supplies for the Catholic mission at San Diego, Upper California, and of which nothing was ever heard after she left port. Every circumstance connected with the vessel and her journey favors this solution. Her course on her voyage was towards the North. Her mission supplies would include beeswax or some other kind of wax as an article that would be needed for images, tapers, candles and other uses. We find that some of the blocks of beeswax found from this wreck are inscribed with the Latin abbreviations, "I. H. S." (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), which abbreviation is, I believe, largely or commonly used in the Roman Catholic Church. And we also find candles and tapers, with the wicks in some, still remaining; and I believe a piece of the wax has now been found with the body of a bee imbedded in the wax. This vessel falling in, in all probability, with a storm at sea while on her Northward course, was driven away from her point of destination and found her fate on the sands at the mouth of the Nehalem River. The matter of the finding of the wax, some two hundred yards from the sea, is accounted for by the fact that the crew, perhaps, endeavored to save the cargo, and carried a part of it there, which afterwards became buried by the drifting sands.

The third vessel of which tradition speaks, and whose advent I think has priority of date to the others, came ashore about two miles South of the mouth of the Columbia River.

Two of the crew survived, one of whom was named Konapee. The orthography of this name is given here phonetically as pronounced by the Indians. The vessel was cast far enough up on the beach as to be accessible at low tide, and after being looted she was burned by the natives for her iron.

Konapee and his companion were taken prisoners and held as slaves. The former soon showed himself to be a worker in iron and could fashion knives and hatchets for his captors. The natives soon considered him too great a personage to be held as a slave and gave both him and his friend their liberty. After their release they went up the river about a mile above the Indian village, to the place now known as New Astoria, and there located their dwelling. After that the Indians called the place Konapee, and it was known by that name long after the country was being settled by the whites. These men always declared that their home was toward the rising sun. And after a year or two they started east up the Columbia River; but after reaching the Cascades they went no further, and there intermarried with the natives.

This wreck I believe to be a Spanish galleon. Gabriel Franchere tells, in his "Narrative," that, on their first voyage up the Columbia River, in 1811, at an Indian dwelling not far below the Cascades, they found a blind old man—presumably blind from old age—whom their guide said was a white man and that his name was *Soto*. And Franchere goes on to say: "We learn from the mouth of the old man himself that he was the son of a Spaniard who had been wrecked at the mouth of the river; that a part of the crew on this occasion got safely ashore, but were all massacred by the Clatsops, with the exception of four who were spared and who married native women; that these four Spaniards, of whom his father was one, disgusted with the savage life, attempted to reach a settlement of their own nation toward the South, but had never been heard of since; and that when his father, with his companions, left the country, he himself was yet quite young." And then the editor of the second edition of the "Narrative," in a note

says: "These facts, if they were authenticated, would prove that the Spaniards were the first who discovered the mouth of the Columbia. It is certain that long before the voyages of Captains Gray and Vancouver they knew at least a part of the course of that river, which was designated in their maps under the name of Oregon."

My mother, Mrs. Helen Smith, used to tell that at Fort Vancouver, in the later twenties, she met a Cascades woman who was reputed to be a descendant of Konapee; that she was already past middle life, and was much fairer in complexion than the other natives. This I would say was Soto's daughter.

These two men, Konapee and his companion, I believe, were the first white men ever seen by the Indians on the Pacific Northwest Coast, and they were, I further believe, the first of the white race who ever saw the majestic "River of the West," floated on its bosom, or navigated its crystal waters. This wreck was first discovered by a woman. The survivors, who had built a fire among the drift wood above the tide (and who also must have been heavily bearded men) were roasting popcorn, and made signs to her for water to drink. The woman, as she neared the village on her way for succor, began to wail and her cry was, "I have found people who are men, and yet are also bears;" thus indicating that these were the first heavy bearded people that she had seen.

From the manner of the coming of these castaways, the Clatsops and Chinooks named all white people without respect to nationality, "Tlo-hon-nipts;" that is, "Of those who drifted ashore." A name of first impression, suggested by the conditions under which they first met that race of people, and which name ever afterwards, even unto this day, in conversations among themselves, is largely used to signify white people.

Soto is a Spanish name. I think that Konapee is a corruption of some other name. Just for an illustration we will say Juan de Pay. The natives not being able to pronounce it according to the Spanish method, followed the sound as nearly as they could and called Juan "Kon," de, "a," Pay, "pee." This is simply a suggestion that I make.

Indian corn was unknown to the Indians of the Northwest at that time. This vessel having corn would indicate, possibly, that she had gone from Mexico, and her supplies included corn, and that she had some on hand yet. She also had Chinese coin or money of that kind or denomination having a small square hole in the center of the piece. The natives preserved these and used them as ornaments on their wampums, and in other ways, and had them even in my day, and would always call them Konapee's money. I have some of these coins here which my mother had obtained from the Indians some forty or fifty years ago. Having this coin on board would indicate, probably, that the vessel had been to the Philippines or to some port on the China Coast; that on her return voyage she was driven away from her course and lost as above described.

Soto was probably at the time of meeting Franchere, in 1811, about eighty years of age, and the allowing of five years for the wanderings of his parent after the wreck and before settling down to domestic life would place the event of the loss of the ship at about 1725. It will be recalled that commerce of a permanent character had been established between the Philippines and Acapulco and other of the Western ports of Mexico a century and a half prior to this last named date.

I have been thus circumstantial about this tradition in order to show that it related to a natural occurrence and also to approximately, at least, fix the date of the event.

The facts given are from sources independent of each other, and yet they support each other. Franchere is surely a disinterested witness. He meets Soto, nearly two hundred miles from the mouth of the river, who tells him of the wreck of his father's ship and of his marriage with the natives. This fits in with the story of the natives at the mouth of the river relative to Konapee's voyage and sojourn at the Cascades, and not given to Franchere, but to other persons not in any way connected with him. And then comes the name given to the whites expressive of the manner of the advent of these persons to these shores, which fact should be taken as evidence that these people were the first of the white race seen by these natives. All of these facts are of such character, I believe, as to warrant me in claiming that Konapee and his companions were the first white people who had ever seen the Columbia River. It will be noticed that there is a discrepancy between the tradition of the Clatsops and Soto's account of the number of survivors. The Clatsops always gave the number as two. Franchere may have misunderstood the number given by Soto, or Soto may have erred as to the number given by his father, but this is not very material; the main fact that there was a wreck, and that these white people were here, still remains as an actual event. As to whether any of these people ever reached civilization again, I, at present, have no means of determining.

Much confusion has arisen relative to the loss of the Hudson's Bay Company's bark "William and Ann" on the Columbia Bar in March, 1829, and the fate of her crew. Some writers simply alleging that the crew all perished, and others that they were all murdered by the Clatsop Indians. Mr. George B. Roberts, in referring to this event in his notes on early times furnished to H.

H. Bancroft, states: "That the crew landed with their arms wet, and hence were defenseless, and that all were murdered." Mr. W. H. Gray, on page 191 of his History of Oregon, in recounting the number of white people in the Willamette Valley in 1834, says: "There was also in the country a man by the name of Felix Hathaway, saved from the wreck of the 'William and Ann.'" This last is an inadvertence. Had Mr. Gray reflected a moment, he would have seen that had there been a survivor of that wreck, he would, in all probability, have been able to tell just how that crew perished; whether at the hands of the savages or from the dangers of the sea; and in either instance how he came to be saved. The explanation is this: Felix Hathaway was one of the crew of the schooner *Convoy*, of Boston, Captain Thompson. She was entering the river at the same time with the *William and Ann* but some distance behind; she noticed the grounding of the bark, which aided her in keeping the channel, and she entered the river safely. Towards evening the schooner sent a boat in an attempt at rescue of the people on the bark, but night coming on, and the weather becoming more boisterous, the boat returned without reaching the ship. That night the bark went to pieces. Mr. Hathaway was next neighbor to my parents while they lived in Chehalem Valley in 1836-40; and they learned the foregoing facts from him while there. From this Mr. Hathaway's connection with the *William and Ann* will be plainly seen.

The charge of murder against the natives made by the several historians, I believe, will be found to be entirely groundless. It is to be borne in mind that all the Indians of this tribe, either individually or collectively, at that time and ever afterwards, have denied that they ever murdered any of the crew of that vessel. And,

then, we have the testimony of Dr. McLoughlin by his acts and deeds in the matter. He was chief factor at that time of the Hudson's Bay Company's interests on the Pacific Coast.

Governor Elwood Evans, in delineating the character of Dr. McLoughlin and the policy pursued by him in his dealings with the Indians, bears testimony as follows: "With the utmost promptness, he punished with severity every depredation by Indians upon the white race, English or American. The wrongdoer was demanded; if not surrendered, the tribe or band were treated as accessories and received merited punishment. Where thefts were committed, restitution must follow. Always justly severe when necessary, the Indians knew what they had to expect." All of which I believe to be true.

Now, when a crew of fifteen or twenty men, all British subjects and employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, castaways from a wreck, and whose condition at that time would be loudly calling for assistance, were basely and cruelly murdered by these savages, and British protection for its subjects had been defiantly disregarded and trampled under foot, and that, too, right on the shores of the Columbia River at its mouth, the very gateway into the territory over which Dr. McLoughlin presided, what is the first thing that this martinet, under these shockingly outrageous and exasperating circumstances does? Why, he sends an ultimatum to these people that they must deliver up, not the murderers, but the goods which they had picked up on the beach. That is all. And upon their refusal to deliver the goods and their insolent behavior toward himself, he sends an armament and bombards their town, and in the fight one Indian is killed and the rest take to flight; then the victors quietly loot the town and recover the goods which had

been saved from the wreck, and British honor feels itself sufficiently vindicated for the murder of its subjects. The atonement has been sufficient. No demand was ever made for the surrender of any murderers. No murderers of this crew were ever executed and no pursuit after any was ever made. Thomas McKay, whose rule in Indian warfare was ten Indians for every white man killed, I presume was present in this fight, but even he, at this time, failed to observe his rule. Why all this leniency toward these treacherous murderers of helpless men? Simply this: Dr. McLoughlin, from all the evidence that he could gather, was fully satisfied that these people had not murdered one of the crew of the William and Ann; that they were entirely guiltless of any such charge, and therefore no demand for the surrender of any murderers was ever made. He chastised them because of their insolence, and insult to himself, when he demanded the return of the goods. I deem it due to impartial history that this correction should be made. The simple fact of the matter was, that the whole of the crew perished among the breakers on the bar. I have nowhere seen that Dr. McLoughlin, himself, makes the charge of murder against these people. Had McLoughlin believed it, then his subsequent conduct in the matter would stultify himself. I believe that the testimony and circumstances surrounding this matter show that no massacre had been committed. Therefore, in the interest of truth and of justice, let this unwarranted charge be expunged from our history.

In the summer of 1834, after the ending of his engagement with Dr. McLoughlin in teaching the school at Fort Vancouver, my father, Solomon H. Smith, removed to the Willamette Valley and opened a school at Joseph

Gervais's, now known as Fairfield,* on the Willamette River, the first school in that valley. The pupils were native and half-native children. He was teaching there when Revs. Jason and Daniel Lee of the Methodist Mission arrived. They located their mission not far from there. My parents assisted in the establishing of the mission.

In 1836 they moved to the mouth of Chehalem Creek, not far from where Newberg now stands. There, father engaged with Ewing Young in building a sawmill on that creek, the first built by Americans in the Oregon country. This was in 1838, I believe. It was a small concern and did not cut a great amount of lumber. I will state in passing that in one of the washouts around one of the ends of the dam, the skeleton of a mastodon was found; a part of this skeleton was sent to Fort Vancouver, whence McLoughlin forwarded it to London, where it no doubt forms a part of some museum in that great city.

The ship *Lausanne*, having on board the second reinforcement to the Methodist Mission in Oregon, was expected to arrive at the Columbia River about the middle of May, 1840, she having left New York in October of the previous year. The Rev. Daniel Lee, located at The Dalles, was somewhat impatient to meet the vessel. Miss Ware, his *fiancee*, was on the ship. He came to our place at Chehalem, and it was arranged that we all go to the mouth of the Columbia together, father wishing to explore the Clatsop Plains, with a view, if the country was satisfactory, to removal there. We started, I believe, on the sixteenth of May—your speaker was then a babe—Reverend Lee had a crew of

*NOTE.—The Hon. John Minto of Salem, who was employed on this farm in 1845, locates it two and one-half miles South of Fairfield.—ED.

Wasco Indians, his converts. He and Mr. Perkins, who was his associate at The Dalles, had translated some of those good old hymns like Greenville, Watchman, and perhaps some others, into the Wasco language, and the converts would sing these pieces in their native tongue, chanting sometimes as they rowed. Wherever we stopped religious exercises were observed. It was a unique and picturesque expedition, to say the least,—these wild men of the wilderness singing these hymns on their way to usher in the largest body of Americans who yet, to this time, had come to the shores of the Oregon country. They formed a great contrast with the roistering and stirring chants of the Canadian boatmen of the Hudson's Bay Company. But so far as the acquisition of Oregon for the United States was concerned the wild men with the hymns won. It is now known that the United States had appropriated \$40,000 out of her secret service fund to aid in forwarding this reinforcement to the mission.

The next day after our arrival at the native town of Chinook, on the north shore of the river and about ten miles from its mouth, a vessel was sighted in the offing. Chenamus, the son of Comcomly, and now King of the Chinooks, launched his royal canoe, and arrayed in his military uniform and with his queen, "Sally," started to meet the vessel in Baker's Bay. Reverend Lee in his zeal for the good cause could not stay with us and went with Chenamus as passenger. The ship arrived in the bay that afternoon, we reached her with our Wasco crew the next morning, and strangely enough it was the very ship we had come to meet, with her load of singularly enthusiastic and heroic people; they were people mostly in early life, they had left home, friends, the scenes of their childhood, with all its endeared associations and with all its attending comforts and enjoyments which go

to make up our civilization, and had sought this distant wilderness, for what? Not for the acquisition of filthy lucre, nor yet for earthly fame or wordly honors, but in the endeavor to reclaim the heathen from the wages of sin and point him the way to an endless life of joy and happiness. Imbued and inspired with this sentiment, they came.

“Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?

Salvation, O, salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name.”

On board we met with a cordial reception. It was arranged that we should take passage on the ship. The bar pilot had been engaged at Honolulu, a sailor who had entered the river once, twenty years before. No wonder there were terrors on the bar. At Baker's Bay an Indian by the name of Ramsay was engaged as river pilot, the same who was interpreter on the Tonquin at the time of her destruction at Clayoquot. He had only one eye, but was a good pilot. Ramsay was his English name; it came, I think, from Ramsay Crooks, given the same way as General Joe Lane gave half his name to the Rogue River chief who was afterwards known as Chief Joe. Father made his visit to Clatsop Plains and located a claim there.

Above Oak Point a special express from Dr. McLoughlin met us with vegetables and fresh provisions; with the express was a mulatto with the high sounding name of George Washington. He had a statement from Dr. McLoughlin that he was a river pilot. Of course, with such a paper from the doctor, he was immediately installed as chief pilot, to the great humiliation of Ramsay. George, however, did not run the vessel many miles be-

fore he placed her high on a sand bar. It was Ramsay's opportunity ; stepping up to the captain and pointing to George Washington, he said : "He knows how to cook the meat, he no pilot, you let me pilot ship and me run her aground, you take a knife," and with a pantomimic sweep of his hand he drew it across his throat. It is needless to say that the Indian was reinstated as pilot. The vessel arrived at Vancouver on June 1, 1840. Of all the adult passengers who came on her but two now survive, Mrs. Campbell, of Portland, Oregon, who is now eighty-two years of age, and Mrs. Elmira Raymond, nee Miss Phillips, of Warrenton, this state. She passed her ninetieth mile stone last June. She contributed, I believe, to the fund for the first building of the Oregon Institute, now the Willamette University. She was also matron of the school when it started, having charge of the girls out of school hours. She was among those who stood at the cradle of that institution at its birth and helped to give it the impulse which sent it on its benevolent mission of education and enlightenment, and whose beneficent pulsations now reach "Earth's loneliest bounds and Ocean's wildest shore." That institution now furnishes material for governors, judges, and other rulers, and teachers for our land. But the old lady now is a public charge and lives solitary and alone, only listening and waiting for the grating of the boat-keel on the other shore where the weary are at rest. It is pleasant to note, however, that some of the alumni of the University are considering the matter of getting up for her some suitable recognition of her services to their good mother in the days of long ago.

Although the trading post at Astoria was established in 1811, no other settlement of any character west of the

Coast Range was made until 1840. My people removed from Chehalem to Clatsop Plains in August of that year. They were the first settlers there. The news of our coming had preceded us, and as we neared the shore at the Clatsop village near Point Adams, there was considerable surf breaking on the beach, the natives came running down, and rushed into the water waist deep on either side of the canoe, and, taking her by the thwarts, carried her with her load past the surf on to the shore. We were given a royal reception, and were feasted on roasted salmon and such other edibles as these people had. Had they known that we were only the forerunners of that race whose inflow would be the cause of their extermination, our reception might have been altogether of another character. In accordance with a previous understanding with the Superintendent of the Methodist Mission, the Rev. J. H. Frost, one of the recent reinforcements, was assigned to establish the mission at Clatsop. He had preceded us to Astoria and there awaited us. In due time Mr. Frost joined father in putting up the log houses on the plains for ourselves and the mission. There were no domestic animals here at that time of any kind, save the cat and the dog. Crews of Indians had to be employed to haul and carry the timber for the houses. These houses were completed that fall. A month or so after our arrival here Mr. Calvin Tibbets came; he crossed the continent with father in the first Wyeth expedition of 1832. He was also with the party with Ewing Young that brought into the Willamette Valley the band of cattle from California in 1837. The first houses were built about five miles South of the Columbia River, the mission house about one mile North of us.

The following winter they built houses on the river at the place called Konapee, now New Astoria. This was

for the purpose of being near the fisheries, that a proper supply of fish might be provided for the year. In April or May, 1841, father brought down two horses from his Chehalem place. He took them to St. Helens by way of Scappoose and there put them aboard a batteau made of two canoes, and took them down the river, landing them at Tansy Point. These were the first horses on the plains.

On July 18 of this year the United States sloop of war Peacock, one of the vessels belonging to the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the sand spit which has ever since borne the name of the unfortunate ship, Peacock Spit. She was under the immediate command of Lieut. W. L. Hudson, of the United States navy. All the crew were saved. I deem it proper to give a little account of this name Peacock, as the loss of this ship here makes it Oregon history. The original warship which bore this name was an Englishman. In a naval engagement in the war of 1812, between the United States Sloop of War Hornet and the Peacock, the latter was defeated and captured, but in so badly damaged condition that she, in an hour or so after her defeat, sank at sea. But the Hornet captured the name as well as the vessel, and the United States afterwards built another sloop of war and named her the "Peacock," and this last was the one wrecked here.

The September following, Frost and my father, with four hands (three Indians and a young man, an English sailor by name of Lewis Taylor), started to look out a trail or route for the purpose of bringing stock from the Willamette by way of the Tillamook country, taking one of the horses which had been brought down the river with them. This was really a hazardous undertaking,

on account of the many rivers and bays to cross, the unknown character of the country and its inhabitants—a great many of the people of this section had never seen white men before this expedition. Our friends, however, selected a line of travel, going as far South as what is now known as Salmon River, and thence crossing the Coast Range into the Yamhill country. They returned by the same route, bringing quite a number of cattle and horses for the mission and ourselves—first cattle ever brought to Clatsop Plains. On the way back they did not care to risk driving the stock by the trail around the precipitous face of Ecahnie Mountain, therefore drove them over its summit.

In the spring of 1841, the Rev. W. W. Kone, of the Mission, came as assistant to Mr. Frost. In 1842 Mr. Tibbets brought quite a large band of cattle by the route that had been established by Frost and Smith. These cattle were of the California Stock. This route was subsequently used by all immigrants bringing cattle or stock for some ten or fifteen years afterwards. I think Peter Brainard came with Tibbets to help bring the cattle. This year Mr. W. W. Raymond, lay member of Methodist Mission, came from Salem to put up a frame dwelling house for the Mission at Clatsop. The lumber was brought from the Hudson's Bay Company's mill above Fort Vancouver for that purpose—the first frame dwelling built in Clatsop County by white men. The immigration this year was very small.

In the fall and winter of 1843 there began to arrive immigrants from directly across the plains, coming in with the immigrant-trains of that year, among those arriving at Clatsop were Elbridge Trask and family, W. T. Perry and family, Thomas Owens and family, William Hobson and four children, besides one left at Whitman's, and George Summers, J. G. Fuller, Ben Wood and N. A.

Eberman, single men. Am not certain that the two latter located claims on Clatsop at this time. They were interested with Henry H. Hunt in the establishing of a sawmill. They assisted in the selection of a site and the building of the mill during the winter of 1843-44, and which was afterwards known as Hunt's mill, at or near Cathlamet Head. This was the principal sawmill in this lower country for several years.

Most of these immigrants brought cattle and horses with them across the plains, but left them until the next year in the upper country, some in the Willamette, and others either at The Dalles or at Dr. Whitman's, and then would bring them by way of Tillamook the next season. Mr. Trask came to Oregon with the American Fur Company, and then went to the Rocky Mountains to hunt and trap, where he remained seven years. He married his wife at Fort Hall in the spring of 1843, who was crossing the continent with her sister, Mrs. W. T. Perry. They were also among the first settlers in Tillamook County, removing there from Clatsop Plains in August, 1852. A large number of their posterity now live there. With the immigrants of 1844 came Mr. R. W. Morrison, bringing his family to Clatsop, late in the season, too late, perhaps, to build a residence that winter, so he took my father's place on shares, as it is termed. They remained with us a year and then removed to the place on which he died, and which is now owned by his descendants. Mr. George Summers, I believe, had located on the place, and then sold his squatter's rights to Mr. Morrison.

In all this time, from the first settlement, the country was grievously infested with the large grey wolf. They were very destructive to hogs, calves and colts, even attacking and seriously injuring grown horses sometimes while the horses would be in the act of defending their young. They would prowl around the stock yards at

night and any morning a calf or pig would be likely to be spirited away. Poisons could not be obtained to destroy them with poisoned baits, and so other highly interesting devices were resorted to, to get rid of the pests, for even a short time. I remember one experiment that Mr. Morrison used to try on them, which was to blow several long and loud blasts with a cow's horn before retiring at night. It was believed that that would have some terrors for the robbers and keep them away, but they soon got used to that kind of music, and perhaps rather enjoyed the sport. Then Mr. Morrison conceived the idea of catching the ferocious brutes in a circular log pen, each layer of logs above the first drawn farther into the center, and when of sufficient height, would place the bait inside. The wolf would seek the bait, and when once inside it would not be able to escape. The pen was quite large and required a good deal of timber, but the settlers turned out with their teams and built the trap. This worked finely so far as getting the prowlers in, but they would always dig out under the logs, only two were despatched before getting away. Morrison raised flax on our place in 1845, he having brought the seed with him across the plains. All the settlers on Clatsop raised wheat, oats, barley, and peas, potatoes and garden vegetables. I believe a large portion of the time during the forties they had to grind their own flour with coffee mills. Tea, coffee and sugar could be obtained at Fort George, at the Hudson Bay store. Salt salmon and potatoes were the staple articles of diet, especially during winter time. Wild fowl were plenty in their season. I think that no other section of the country exceeded the Clatsop Plains in the earlier years of our settlement in the number of wild geese that would alight there during their migrations. It would seem that countless millions were in the vast flocks; when they would arise the air would be lit-

erally filled with them and their cries perfectly deafening.

Mr. A. C. Wirt, with his family, came to Clatsop in the spring of 1845, they having crossed the plains the year before. He is still with us, now above the age of eighty-five years, but looking twenty years younger.

Revs. Kone and Frost left the country in 1843, returning East, Rev. J. L. Parrish taking their place at the Clatsop Mission. He opened the first school on Clatsop Plains in the winter of 1844-45. The Morrison and Smith children attended, and perhaps some others. Mr. W. W. Raymond, who had removed to Clatsop from Salem after the dissolution of the mission there, opened the second school at our place in the winter of 1846-47. This was quite a large school for the new settlement. He was succeeded after the first quarter by Miss Elmira Phillips, who continued to conduct the school for at least six months longer. In the winter of 1849-50, W. H. Gray organized a boarding school at his place (the old mission place), the Rev. Lewis Thompson being teacher; children from Astoria and other parts of the county came hither seeking the Pierian Spring.

The first Presbyterian church of Oregon was organized on Clatsop Plains in September, 1846, by the Rev. Lewis Thompson, Alva Condit, and his wife Ruth, W. H. Gray, and his wife Mary A. On the tenth of September of the same year, the United States Schooner Shark, which had been in the Columbia River in a surveying cruise since the fifteenth of July previous, was wrecked on Clatsop Spit while on her way out. A part of her deck with three cannon still on board came ashore at the place now known as Cannon Beach. Some confusion of late has arisen as to what vessel these guns came from, some believing that they belonged to those traditional ships of the Indians, but it is not so, for they belonged to the wrecked Shark.

The first sawmill built in Clatsop County, Oregon, was the one known as the "Hunt Mill." It was completed in the summer of 1844. They began work on it in the last days of 1843. The site was on a little stream about four hundred yards back from the Columbia River, and about one and one-half miles above where the Clifton cannery now stands, nearly opposite Cathlamet of to-day. (The ancient or original Cathlamet was just above the site of the mill on the same side of the river.) Henry H. Hunt and Ben Wood were proprietors; one Edward Otey was the millwright; it was run by water power; overshot wheel; diameter of water wheel thirty feet; used wooden cogs on wheels to run machinery, that is, the master wheel on the shaft with the water wheel mashed into a small wheel called the counter wheel, which in turn mashed into the crank shaft, which plied the saw. All these wheels had wooden cogs. Some of the cogs would wear out in a week; others would last a month. For cogs, oak and crab-apple wood were used. The mill had only a sash saw. When cutting, the feed was regulated by a ragwheel. Most of the lumber cut was from twelve to twenty-four feet long, but could cut out thirty feet in length. The cutting capacity was from three thousand to five thousand feet a day. When water was high, by running night and day, it would turn off ten thousand feet in twenty-four hours. When on the carriage the log was placed by crow bars for each cut. Until 1849, lumber at the mill was \$10.00 per thousand. Hands were paid \$1.00 a day and board, and some even less; usually by orders on stores at Oregon City. Employees were whites, Kanakas and Indians. The owners hired hands to cut logs, very little contract work being let. The trees were so near at hand and the location of the mill such that at first only one yoke of cattle was used in getting in the logs. The irons

for the mills were brought across the continent by the proprietors in ox wagons in the year 1843. When they arrived here, they found they could have got as good iron here from the Hudson's Bay Company for less money. A large part of the lumber made at this mill was exported to California and the Sandwich Islands. Among other vessels in the earlier days the brig *Chenamus* and barque *Toulon* loaded here, and in 1849 the brig *Henry* and barque *Quito* also took loads; in the latter year the barque *Sylvia de Grasso* also got about one-half of her load of six hundred thousand feet. This vessel on her way down got onto a sunken rock about one and one-half miles above Astoria and became a wreck. Her cargo was taken out and forwarded to San Francisco in three other vessels.

In 1846-47 a small sawmill was built at the Southern end of Clatsop Plains on the Ohanna Creek; its cutting capacity was one thousand feet a day; the water wheel was some sort of spiral wheel; it made spruce lumber principally; only a few thousand feet of its manufacture were ever exported; the distance to haul to the Columbia River was too great to make it profitable; its principal trade was local. I believe it never proved to be a paying investment.

The first wedding in Clatsop County between white people was in the spring of 1846. The high contracting parties to this marriage were Mr. William Doak and Miss Mary Hobson, both of whom came with the immigration of 1843, and were both residents of the county. The Rev. J. L. Parrish was the officiating minister. The next marriage in that county between whites was that of the Hon. John Minto, of Salem, and Miss Martha Ann Morrison, of Clatsop Plains, July 12, 1847. Rev. Lewis Thompson performed the ceremony.

The first vessel built on the Northwest Coast by Americans was the schooner *Dolly*, at Astoria, in 1811, with timber brought from New York on the *Tonquin*. In 1848-49 some of the settlers of Clatsop Plains built a schooner at Skipanowin, on which they went to Sacramento in quest of gold. I believe she was called the *Pioneer*. Capt. R. S. McEwan was chief carpenter in her construction and was also captain of her on her voyage to California. The first steamboat built in the Pacific Northwest was also at Astoria. This was the boat *Columbia*, built by Thomas Goodwin, Captain Frost, George Hewitt, and Gen. John Adair in 1850. Frost was captain, and the genial Dan O'Neill, who is still on the scenes of his early exploits, was purser. It used to take her two days to make the trip from Astoria to Portland, tying up wherever night overtook her until the next morning. The first center-board boats ever made on this coast were put up by Capt. Fred Ketchum, at Tansy Point, Clatsop County.

It is a historical fact that the model of the clipper ships, the finest model of all ships, was taken from the early Chinook canoes, and that the models of the present "ocean greyhounds" were patterned after the clipper ships. If that be so, then the American Indian has impressed the civilization of the present age with at least two of his discoveries, the model of the Chinook canoe and the smoking of tobacco. I wish to render a small tribute to the Indian of the Lower Columbia. Berate him as much as we may, the fact still remains that he was a mighty factor in the upbuilding of the early settlements, and the establishment of a civilized empire in this portion of our country. They received the incoming settlers with the utmost friendship, they furnished supplies for subsistence in most all instances,

to some extent at least, especially in the line of fish and game. They assisted in getting out timber for building purposes and for fences. They furnished hands at harvest times to some extent. They helped to man the canoes and boats for the transportation of passengers and freight. They gave a helping hand at the lumber mills in the securing of logs, and in the rafting of lumber for loading the ships, for it must be remembered that we did not have an over-supply of wharves in those days. They continued rendering this aid to their new friends until they found that they were being crowded out from their ancient patrimony by these new comers. They became conscious when it was too late, perhaps, that they had been aiding in their own extinction, and Byron's lines fitly describe their state :—

So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel.

In my section of our State immense shell beds are found. They are objects of curious interest to those who are interested in archæological researches. When and by what manner of people were these beds made? Some of these beds of shell are nine and ten feet in depth, and covering acres in extent. They are composed mostly of the shells of the quahaug variety of clams, but not the largest of that variety. Very few of this variety of clams are now found there; the character of the beach now seems to be unfitted for that kind of shell fish, showing that the beach has been transformed since the making of those beds. I think it would be of great value to the State to have these beds scientifically investigated, and would it not be well for this Society to take steps with a view that such researches be made?

By request, I herewith give my version of the origin of the name "Chinook wind," as applied to the warm wind East of the Cascade Mountains. "Chinook" is the Indian name to the section of country from Point Ellis, nearly opposite Astoria, to Baker's Bay. That tract of country lies nearly Northwest from the Astor stockade when first built at Astoria. At the stockade, when the winds were blowing from the Northwest, it came from the Chinook section. The Indians, when at the post, in their conversation with the whites and when the wind was from the Northwest, if asked what course the wind was, would say, "Chinook wind." (That is, coming from Chinook). So the term came to denote the Northwest wind. In the spring and summer the Northwest wind is the prevailing wind in this section, and it blows directly up the Columbia River; so, when the people of the post would start up the Columbia in the spring on their trapping and trading expeditions, the Chinook wind would waft them right up the river beyond Wallula. After a year or so these traders established posts at Wallula and at The Dalles, at which some of them would winter. The Northwest wind is a cool or chilly wind. The Southwest wind is warm and moist; it is often a low stratum of air, and oftentimes when it is blowing the altitude of the Cascade Range is such that it prevents it from sweeping over its summit until it reaches the Columbia River, where on the North side of the river it encounters the high spurs of the range, which bear to the West, and this causes the current to be deflected up the Columbia River, warming up everything as it sweeps on. Then the traders at The Dalles and Wallula would say, "Why, here's the Chinook wind, and it's thawing everything out." That is the first application of the name to the Southwest wind unconsciously made. In course of time they began to

apply it to any warm wind, wherever met. Of course the Southern wind does not come from Chinook, and the foregoing is the only reasonable solution as to the manner of its acquiring the name of "Chinook wind."

I am aware that I have not made an adequate presentation of the subjects herein touched upon, but limited space forbids a wider discussion at this time.

In my brief span of life I have seen the passing of one race from this territory and the oncoming of another. I have witnessed the advent of the pale-faced race into this land of the Northwest, from a few hundred until they number more than a million. I have seen its transition from its primitive state unto its now civilized conditions, and yet its progression still continues on, and ever on, and we pause and ask, where is this all to end? How much farther shall this billow continue to roll? And then we meditate—

"Whence is the stream of time? What source supplies its everlasting flow? What gifted hand shall raise the veil by dark oblivion spread, and trace it to its spring? What searching eye shall pierce the mists that veil its onward course and read the future destiny of man?"

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCLUDING

THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
AND THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD DECEMBER 15, 1900.



SALEM, OREGON :
W. H. LEEDS, STATE PRINTER.
1901.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1899-1900.

HON. H. W. SCOTT.....President.
JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....Vice-President.
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....Secretary.
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, ex officio.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ex officio.

Term Expired at Annual Meeting in December, 1900.

H. W. SCOTT.

MRS. HARRIET K. McARTHUR.

(They were re-elected for a term of four years.)

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1901.

F. G. YOUNG.

L. B. COX.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1902.

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1903.

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

George H. Himes, who has for many years been the Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association, is employed as Assistant Secretary of this Society to actively solicit historical material and memberships.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HISTORICAL ROOMS, CITY HALL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 17, 1900.

The first regular quarterly meeting for 1900 of the Board of Directors convened at 2 P. M. The President, Mr. H. W. Scott, was in the chair.

The directors present were: Mr. H. W. Scott, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mrs. L. L. McArthur, Mr. L. B. Cox, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. Letters received by the President in prosecution of the search for the McLoughlin papers were read.

The Secretary was ordered to correspond with Mrs. Velina P. Molson for McLoughlin papers at Montreal and Ottawa.

A communication from the *Native Son* Publishing Company asking the society to assume the expense of publishing historical portraits in *The Oregon Native Son*, when The *Native Son* Publishing Company does not receive remuneration from other sources, was referred to the Secretary.

The Secretary was requested to continue his correspondence with officials of the states through whose bounds the Oregon trail extended, with a view of securing a survey of the route of the trail.

The following Committee on Memorials was announced by the President: Mr. L. B. Cox, Chairman; Mr. William Galloway, Mr. W. M. Blakley.

He named the following as the Auditing Committee for the year: John Gill, A. L. Mills, H. C. Wortman

It was ordered that the quarterly of the society be mailed free of charge to all members of the society, and that the price for all others be fixed at \$1.00 a year or 35 cents a number.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

HISTORICAL ROOMS, CITY HALL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 16, 1900.

The Board of Directors met in its second regular quarterly meeting with the President, Mr. H. W. Scott, in the chair. The directors present were: Mr. H. W. Scott, Mrs. L. L. McArthur, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mr. L. B. Cox, Mr. F. G. Young.

The minutes of the last two preceding meetings were read and approved. The report of the Treasurer for the last quarter was received and filed.

The following resolution, after some discussion, was adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that a vigorous and persistent effort should be made to extend the membership roll of the society and thus secure the funds necessary for attaining the aims which the society has set before itself.

Mr. L. B. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Memorials, reported informally on the identification of historical sites near Walla Walla, Champoege and Astoria. The examination of the field of the battle of the Yakima War in which Chief Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox was killed, was conducted by Messrs. W. M. Blakley, Louis McMorris and James McAuliff. They ascertained that the battle was fought on ground wholly within the present State of Washington. He further reported that the

form in which the evidence existed identifying the site of the vote on the organization of the Provisional Government did not fulfill the requirements made of the committee.

The identification of the site of Fort Clatsop and the salt cairns used by Lewis and Clark in the winter of 1805-06 was reported in detail. The aggregate of the evidence relied upon was submitted in writing for filing. (For all papers bearing upon the identification of these and the other above-mentioned sites see report of the Committee on Memorials in the Appendix A.) The narrative of the trip identifying these sites is to appear in the *Morning Oregonian* of the seventeenth instant.

The President was requested to write the Secretary of State of Oregon concerning the application of part of the appropriation of the society for printing towards meeting the bills for binding the society's publications.

Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor and General Hazard Stevens were elected honorary members of the society.
Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

HISTORICAL ROOMS, CITY HALL.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 16, 1900.

Judge C. B. Bellinger, Vice-President of the society, called the board to order at 2 P. M. in its third regular quarterly meeting. The directors present were: Judge C. B. Bellinger, Mrs. L. L. McArthur, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Professor James R. Robertson, Professor F. G. Young.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary read a communication from Messrs. Wm. G. Steel and J. A. Meiser in which they offer to sell a collection of historical portraits. Mrs. Myrick and Mrs. McArthur were appointed a committee to investigate the worth of this collection.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Geo. H. Himes, reported on his trips in the interest of the society through Clackamas and Marion counties, and through the Nehalem valley. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wilson, of The Dalles, and ex-Governor Lafayette Grover, of Portland, were selected to present papers before the annual meeting of the members of the society to be held on the third Saturday in December.

The Secretary was requested to correspond with the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition commemorating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase with a view of securing recognition for the society.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

HISTORICAL ROOMS, CITY HALL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 15, 1900.

The fourth regular quarterly meeting of the board was called to order by the Vice-President, Judge C. B. Bellinger, after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the members. (The proceedings of which are given below.) Present: Directors Bellinger, Robertson, Wilson, Young and Mrs. McArthur.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

The matter of the purchase of a copy of a compilation of the land laws of the United States, published in 1817, the copy used by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton while

Senator of the United States from Missouri, was referred to Judge Bellinger and Mr. L. B. Cox with power to act.

The committee on the investigation of the Steel collection of historical portraits not being ready to report was continued.

Wm. A. Mowry, Ph. D., of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, was elected an honorary member.

The Secretary was authorized to meet the expenses of H. S. Lyman to the limit of \$25.00 in conducting historical investigations among certain tribes of Western Indians.

Adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 15, 1900.

The annual meeting of the members of the society was held in the lecture-room of the First Congregational Church. It met at 2 P. M., and as the President, Mr. H. W. Scott, was absent in the Eastern states, Judge C. B. Bellinger, the Vice-President, presided.

One hundred and thirty-five members were present. The minutes of the preceding annual meeting were read and approved.

The annual report of the Secretary was then read. (See Appendix C.) The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Ladd, was presented, but only the footing, showing the balance on hand read. The report was referred to the Auditing Committee. (See Appendix B.)

The Committee on Memorials, Mr. L. B. Cox, Chairman, submitted its report on the identification of the sites of Fort Clatsop, the winter quarters of Lewis and Clark, 1805-06; of the cairn where they made salt; of the

taking of the vote on the organization of the Provisional Government; of the Walla Walla battle-field of the Yakima War. (See Appendix A.)

The terms of the Hon. H. W. Scott and Mrs. L. L. McArthur, as directors, having expired, it was moved that the rules be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the society for their re-election. It was so ordered. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. W. Scott, re-elected; Vice-President, C. B. Bellinger, re-elected; Secretary, F. G. Young, re-elected; Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd, re-elected.

The following resolution formulated by the Hon. L. B. Cox, and, owing to his absence caused by his sickness, submitted by the Secretary, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

The Oregon Historical Society, recognizing in the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Coast not only the chief of those romantic and adventurous movements which have ever characterized the advance of the American pioneer spirit, but also an event of the highest practical value, both disclosing the worth and resources of the vast region traversed and constituting one of the strongest links in our chain of title to the "Oregon Country," as it was formerly known, and deeming that the approaching centennial anniversary of this occupancy of Oregon soil in the highest degree merits commemoration with becoming acts and ceremonies:

Resolved, That this society will undertake to erect during the year 1905 on the site of Fort Clatsop an imposing and enduring monument to this great achievement in our national history and to the memory of the brave men who accomplished it;

That in connection with the erection and dedication of this monument the society recommends the holding of a Northwestern Industrial Exposition at the City of Portland, which shall fittingly portray the progress and wealth of the region with which this expedition is inseparably connected, and its relationship to the other states of the Union, as well as to foreign countries;

That the Governor of Oregon be, and he hereby is, requested to submit to the approaching session of the Legislative Assembly this action on the part of the society and to urge upon that body a cordial and

effective support of the movements contemplated, and that the President and Secretary of the society publicly invite the people of this state to co-operate in the accomplishment of the ends in view;

That the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to the Governors of the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, which were comprised, in whole or in part, in the "Oregon Country," a copy of these resolutions, with an invitation to the people of said states to participate in the objects above set forth, and that he request each of said Governors to submit his communication to the next ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly of their respective states for consideration and action:

That the Secretary communicate to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Oregon and the other states above named this action of the society, and solicit their advocacy of such congressional aid in the accomplishment of the purposes above set forth as may be available.

No further business appearing, a paper was read by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wilson descriptive of her trip in 1851 from New England to Oregon via the Isthmus of Panama. (See Appendix D.)

The Hon. John Minto, of Salem, then presented a paper on "The Young Homeseeker." The paper was based upon a document written by Dr. John McLoughlin, published in the June number of the quarterly of the society. It was taken up with the Williamson claim incident in which was illustrated the typical American attitude towards the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company. (See Appendix D.)

It having been learned that Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway had an historic quilt which was to be presented to the society, she was called upon for a few remarks. She responded and made the presentation of the quilt.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. E. M. Wilson and Hon. John Minto for their excellent papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

B.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

C.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

D.—PAPERS OF MRS. E. M. WILSON AND JOHN MINTO, READ
BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

APPENDIX A.

Your Committee on Memorials beg to report the following as the work accomplished the current year:

1. Your committee has considered the matter of erecting a monument to mark the site of the battle fought between the Oregon and Washington Volunteers on the one side, and hostile Indians on the other, in the Walla Walla Valley, during the Yakima War of 1855.

2. The erection of a monument on the spot at Champoege, Oregon, where the meeting of Oregon settlers was held on May 2, 1843, to decide between the conflicting claims of allegiance presented by Great Britain and the United States.

3. The erection of a monument on the site of Fort Clatsop, occupied by Lewis and Clark with their followers in the winter of 1805 and 1806.

4. The protection of the salt cairns on Clatsop Beach near the mouth of the Necanicum river, where Lewis and Clark manufactured salt during the time of their occupancy of Fort Clatsop.

The work of identifying the battle ground of the Yakima War was entrusted to Mr. W. M. Blakley, of Pendleton, a member of the committee, and General James McAuliff and Mr. Louis McMorris, of Walla Walla, accompanied him on his visit to the scene of action. General McAuliff was an officer who acquitted himself with distinction in the battle, and your committee understand that Mr. McMorris was also a participant therein.

Upon examining the ground where the battle was fought it appeared that it is entirely within the State of Washington. These gentlemen, under the direction of Messrs. McAuliff and McMorris, set a stake upon the most eligible spot of the battlefield, but owing to the fact that the field is beyond the territorial limits of the State of Oregon no further action has been taken in the premises by your committee. While a body of Washington troops participated in this conflict, much the larger part of the force engaged consisted of Oregon settlers, and the whole were under the command of Colonel J. K. Kelly, a distinguished pioneer of this state. This battle was one of the first importance in the struggles of the pioneers against the hostile savages, and the scene of the fight certainly deserves perpetual identification. Your committee suggest that the Secretary communicate with the Washington Historical Society and propose joint action of the two societies in erecting a permanent, but inexpensive, monument upon the field of battle, or, if the co-operation of the Washington society cannot be secured, that this society, with the permission of the owner of the premises, erect such monument alone, as soon as the condition of its funds will justify it. Mr. Blakley personally defrayed all the expenses connected with this expedition.

At the board meeting held in December of 1899 the work of the Committee on Memorials was discussed, and Governor Geer was requested

to accompany the committee to Champoege, there to meet Mr. F. X. Matthieu, the sole survivor of the incident which it was proposed to commemorate, and select a spot for the erection of a monument. Through a misunderstanding Governor Geer thought that this task had been entrusted to him alone, and on May 5, 1900, in company with Mr. F. X. Matthieu and Mr. George H. Himes, Governor Geer visited Champoege and planted a post at the point indicated by Mr. Matthieu as the place where the meeting in question had occurred. No member of your committee was notified of this meeting and consequently none of them attended, and such documentary evidence as the committee have determined to secure in each instance of this character was not taken. Your committee has since endeavored to get from Mr. Matthieu a more explicit and detailed statement of the facts upon which he acted in making the selection of this spot, but so far without success. Nevertheless, your committee hope to supply this omission at an early date.

On June 8, 1900, Mr. L. B. Cox and Mr. William Galloway, of your committee, in company with Carlos W. Shane, Preston W. Gillette, Silas B. Smith and other persons, visited the site of Fort Clatsop.

Acting under the direction of Shane and Gillette your committee marked off the site of the old fort as near as can now be determined, and with what your committee believes to be substantial accuracy located the positions of two of the cabins which were occupied by Lewis and Clark and their followers. After the return of your committee from their visit it was learned that one John Thomas, who settled in Clatsop county prior to 1850, about the time of his arrival visited the site of Fort Clatsop and found the remains of a smaller cabin located at some distance from the two referred to above. Your committee wish to have him visit the site of the old fort and indicate upon the ground the spot where this third cabin had stood, but have not yet been able to accomplish this result.

Your committee have arranged to secure five acres of ground comprising the site of Fort Clatsop, and it is believed that means can be raised for the erection at no distant date of a handsome monument fitly commemorative of the great event which had its culmination at this point.

On June 9 your committee visited Clatsop Beach for the purpose of identifying the remains of the salt cairns there erected by Lewis and Clark. They secured the attendance of Tsinistum, a full-blood Clatsop squaw, who is said to be about 86 years of age, and to be one of three full-blood Clatsop Indians now living. She visited the remains of these salt works as they are now to be seen upon the ground, and in an unqualified manner stated that she had frequently been on the spot with her mother and other Indians who were living in that locality at the time of Lewis and Clark's expedition, and that they had told her this was the place where Lewis and Clark's men had made salt.

Judge Thomas A. McBride, of Oregon City, has since visited the same spot and identified it as the place pointed out to him by the mother of Silas B. Smith, who was the daughter of Chief Coboway, as the place where Lewis and Clark's men had made salt.

Your committee caused the salt cairns to be inclosed with a picket fence, and got much valuable co-operation from Captain H. D. Sanborn, of Portland, in connection with this work.

The documentary evidence secured by your committee establishing the identity of the spots visited is hereto attached. Your committee earnestly recommend the erection of a monument on the battlefield of the Yakima War and on the meeting ground at Champoege, and of a more permanent and becoming inclosure around the salt cairns on Clatsop Beach. The committee hope that a way may be found for the erection of a more imposing monument upon the site of Fort Clatsop than the funds of the society will now warrant.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1900.

L. B. COX,
Chairman.

(Bearing on the identification of the Walla Walla battlefield of the Yakima War.)

I

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF UMATILLA COUNTY,
STATE OF OREGON.

PENDLETON, Oregon, April 12, 1900.

Mr. L. B. Cox, Portland:

Dear Sir: I found by a visit to the ground, in company with James McAuliff and L. McMorris, of Walla Walla, that the battle took place in what is now the State of Washington, some three miles north of the boundary line. I think at no time were they engaged in what is now the State of Oregon. My understanding is that these monuments are for this state only. You will please advise me in this matter. As we were on the ground we selected a suitable spot some five hundred feet north of the Larock house and set a stake to mark the spot.

Yours truly,

W. M. BLAKLEY.

II

J. W. NESMITH CAMP NO. 10,
INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

L. B. Cox:

Dear Sir: Myself and Mr. Blakley and Louis McMorris picked out the ground for a monument. I presume you have Blakley's report by

this time. Mrs. Ankeny accompanied us, and inclosed please find the report. I took the liberty of having copies struck off for myself and Mrs. Ankeny, as it is the first time I have seen the official report since the fight.

Respectfully,

JAMES McAULIFF.

(Bearing on the identification of the site of the vote for Organization,
May 2, 1843.)

I

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALEM, May 11, 1900.

Hon. L. B. Cox, Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir: In accordance with instructions given by the Oregon State Historical Society at its meeting in December, 1899, I visited the town of Champoege on the 3d of May, 1900, for the purpose of locating the exact spot where the meeting of the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley was held on the 2d of May, 1843, for the purpose of deciding whether they would declare their allegiance to the United States or to Great Britain. I was accompanied by Hon. F. X. Matthieu, of Butteville, who was present on that memorable occasion, and who is believed to be the only survivor of that gathering of noble Pioneers, and Mr. Geo. H. Himes, the Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association. Mr. Matthieu had no difficulty in locating the historic spot, after a little examination, and we secured an oak post and drove it firmly in the ground as a temporary witness until some steps are taken to mark it permanently with a suitable stone that shall bear an appropriate inscription.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. T. GEER.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true.

F. X. MATTHIEU.

(Bearing on the identification of the site of Fort Clatsop.)

I

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 16, 1900.

I, Preston W. Gillette, do hereby certify that I came to Oregon in 1852, and located a donation land claim on Lewis and Clark (or Netul) river, in Clatsop county, in 1853. My place was about one and a half miles above Fort Clatsop, on the opposite side of the river. I lived in Clatsop county until 1867, when I moved to the City of Portland, where I have since resided.

In October, 1853, in company with Thomas Scott, who died about a year ago at Pendleton, I visited the site of Fort Clatsop and saw a section of two logs, each eight or ten feet long, crossed at right angles, which had manifestly been the foundation logs of one of the Lewis and Clark cabins. The ends of the logs were charred, showing that they had been burned. The extent of the stockade was shown by the fact that its site was covered with second growth timber, while all around it stood the trees of the original growth, or the stumps of such as had been cut. Carlos W. Shane sold his place to his brother, Frankland Shane, in 1853, and the latter was occupying it at the time of my visit. I sold Frank Shane some fruit trees, which he planted in the rear of his house. Three of these trees are now standing. Richard M. Moore had in the year 1852 located a donation land claim just south of Carlos W. Shane's claim and built a house a few feet south of the division line, almost on a line with and but a short distance from the Shane house. This house has since disappeared, but it stood immediately at the head of a little draw in the hill leading down to the river, which draw is now plainly to be seen. I was frequently at the Shane and Moore houses, in the fifties, and was thoroughly familiar with their situations and surroundings. I had also visited this site almost every year since my first visit in 1852 until eleven years ago.

On June 8, 1900, I visited the site of Fort Clatsop in company with L. B. Cox and William Galloway of the Committee on Monuments of the Oregon Historical Society, Carlos W. Shane, Silas B. Smith and other persons, for the purpose of locating the site of the old fort. I assisted Shane to locate the southwest corner of the stockade as it was staked off on this occasion, and believe the stake driven at this point very closely, if not exactly, marks the corner of the cabin whose remains I saw in 1853. This was the southwest corner of the cabin, and from the clearing and the appearance of the original timber round about, I should judge that it also constituted the southwest corner of the stockade.

In making the location for this stake I was guided by my remembrance of the sites of the old Shane and Moore houses, the distance between them, the distance and direction of the burned logs from each of the houses and the general topography of the ground.

The stakes set on this occasion to mark the conjectural limits of the stockade conform closely to my remembrance of the ground which had been cleared for the stockade and must approximately represent its boundaries.

When I first knew this spot the trail cut by Lewis and Clark through the timber to the ocean was plainly visible, it having been kept open by the Indians and elk, and it continued as a traveled passage for some fifteen years after my arrival in the country.

P. W. GILLETTE.

II

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 15, 1900.

I, Silas B. Smith, do hereby certify that I was present on the site of old Fort Clatsop on June 8, 1900, in company with L. B. Cox and William Galloway of the Committee on Monuments of the Oregon Historical Society, Carlos W. Shane, Preston W. Gillette, William Chance and others, and saw the monuments placed under the direction of Shane and Gillette marking the site of the stockade.

My mother was Se-li-ast, the daughter of Coboway, the chief of the Clatsop Indians, to whom Lewis and Clark presented their fort and buildings at the time they abandoned them on March 23, 1806. My grandfather's name was erroneously given by Lewis and Clark as Comwool, doubtless through their having misunderstood the Indian pronunciation. My mother frequently told me that the buildings at the old fort were occupied by my grandfather and his family during the hunting season for ten or fifteen years after they had been given to him, and she also told me that in one of the cabins a large stump stood, which the Lewis and Clark men had cut off square at the top and used for a table.

I never saw any of the buildings standing, but know from the statements of my mother and from the general account of the Indians who were living at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition that the place which was marked as the site of Fort Clatsop is the place upon which the Lewis and Clark winter quarters in 1805 and 1806 were established.

SILAS B. SMITH.

III

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 15, 1900.

I, Carlos W. Shane, a resident of Vancouver, Washington, do hereby certify that I visited the site of old Fort Clatsop on June 8, 1900, in company with L. B. Cox and William Galloway of the Committee on Monuments of the Oregon Historical Society, Preston W. Gillette, Silas B. Smith and other persons.

I came to Oregon in 1846, and in 1850 I located a donation land claim on a tract of land which included the site of Fort Clatsop; I built a house on the land in 1851 and occupied it until 1853. A few feet from where I built my house there were at that time the remains of two of the Lewis and Clark cabins. They lay east and west, parallel with each other, and ten or fifteen feet apart. Each cabin was sixteen by thirty feet; three rounds of the south cabin and two rounds of the north cabin were then standing. In the south cabin stood the remains of a large stump. The location of the old stockade was indicated by second

growth timber, while all around it was the original growth, or the stumps of trees which had been cut. In clearing away for my house I set fire to the remains of the old cabins and endeavored to burn them.

My house has long since disappeared, but I identify its site from the topography of the ground, from the sloping bank to the river towards the east, and especially from the circumstance of my having cut a large tree at the top of the bank which narrowly missed falling on the house and just reached to its rear. I remember approximately the height of this tree and the spot on which it stood.

I assisted Gillette in locating the southwest corner of the tract which was staked off on this visit, and believe that the stake driven there represents very closely, if not absolutely, the southwest corner of the south cabin, and this appeared to be the southwest corner of the stockade.

CARLOS W. SHANE.

(Bearing on the identification of the cairns where Lewis and Clark made salt.)

I

My name is Thomas A. McBride; I am 53 years of age; I at one time resided on Clatsop plains, Clatsop county, Oregon; I have lately visited the spot inclosed by the members of the Oregon Historical Society as the salt cairns erected and used by Lewis and Clark; my first knowledge of these was obtained from Mrs. Solomon Smith, wife of Solomon Smith, a prominent citizen of Clatsop county, Oregon, and at one time state Senator from that county. She was an Indian woman of very much more than ordinary intelligence, and at that time somewhere between 60 and 70 years of age; she pointed out the same place now inclosed, as I have stated, to me, and told me that this was the place where Lewis and Clark made their salt. Whether she spoke from actual presence at that time or from common knowledge amongst the Indians, I would not attempt to say, but she simply stated it as a fact, and said that they had difficulty when they made the salt in getting clear water at this place, and that they brought a broken canoe from the Necanicum and corked it and kept it full of water in order to secure a supply of clear water. There is no question in my mind about the place being the exact place pointed out to me by her nor her knowing exactly what she related in regard to it, as her story was very clear and she spoke as though she had full information on the subject. At that time I made inquiries of several of the older Indians and from them obtained the same general statement that this was the place where Lewis and Clark made their salt. Mrs. Smith was reputed to have been born on Clatsop plains, and is the mother of Silas B. Smith, who could probably give her exact age.

Dated at Oregon City, December 7, 1900.

THOMAS A. McBRIDE.

II

I, Tsin-is-tum, otherwise known as Jennie Michel, say: I am a Clatsop Indian. My mother was named Wah-ne-ask. My father was killed in the bombardment of the Clatsop village by the ship sent by Dr. McLoughlin; I do not remember his name.

I remember well when the village was bombarded. I was a small girl then. All the Indians ran to the woods. I ran with my mother and she carried my younger sister on her shoulders. In running through the woods a stick caught in one of my sister's eyes and tore it, so she was called "Squint-Eye."

I knew Chief Coboway, also my uncle Ka-ta-ta, my relative Nah-satch-ka, and his brother Twa-le-up and Twilch. They all knew Lewis and Clark and their men, and Ka-ta-ta hunted elk with them. When Lewis and Clark first came and camped on Tongue Point, the Indians believed they came to make war on them and they cut trees across the rivers near their town so the women and children could run to the woods and hide, and came down the Neahcoxie to the Necanicum and hid their canoes.

When I grew up I married Wah-tat-kum, last chief of the Nehalem Indians, and we lived along the coast between the Columbia and Nehalem rivers many years until he died. Afterwards I married Michel Martineau, and we have since lived at Seaside until now.

A few days ago I went to the place where Lewis and Clark's men made salt with Silas B. Smith, George Noland, L. B. Cox, William Galloway and others. I had often been to this place with my mother when I was a girl and young woman picking esulth (kinnikinnick) and quín-quín (salal) berries. The ground was covered with grass then and no trees grew on it as they now do. My mother told me she had often seen Lewis and Clark's men making salt at this place. It is the very same place she spoke of. All the Indians who had known Lewis and Clark and their men used to say they made salt at this place. They always called it Lewis and Clark's place. The Indians said the men who made salt lived in a big tent a little way towards the mouth of the Necanicum from this place. When I saw this place with my mother the rocks in the large pile were built up all around as high as the head of a small child. The end towards the ocean was open. The small pile was there, too, and the Indians said it was Lewis and Clark's.

This is what I told Silas B. Smith when I was at the place where they made salt.

Dated June . . , 1900.

her
TSIN-IS-TUM. X
mark

Witness signature of Tsin-is-tum.

GEORGE NOLAND.

Tsin-is-tum says also that after Lewis and Clark had been on Clatsop for a time and the Indians became convinced of their friendly intentions, when they came to make salt on the Necanicum all the Indians came and camped near the salt makers, so the people have always said.

GEORGE NOLAND.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Chas. E. Ladd, Treasurer.

1899.	
Dec. 13—By balance from L. B. Cox, Treasurer.....	\$2,415 53
1900.	
Feb. 6—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Dec., 1899, and Jan., 1900	294 10
Mch. 13—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Feb.....	156 70
21—By Little, Brown & Co., sales Sources of Ore. History.	1 10
Apr. 19—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Mch.....	173 65
May 17—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Apr.....	186 75
June 19—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for May.....	53 00
July 2—By A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, settlement of acct..	50
12—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for June.....	47 00
Aug. 13—By G. H. Himes, Asst. Secretary, collections for July..	106 00
Sept. 13—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Aug.....	32 00
Oct. 29—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Sept.....	36 00
Nov. 15—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Oct.....	146 00
Dec. 10—By F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for Nov.....	202 00
Total	\$3,850 33
1900.	
Dec. 13—By balance due Oregon Historical Society.....	338 90
E. & O. E., December 13, 1900.	

CHARLES E. LADD, Treasurer.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Chas. E. Ladd, Treasurer.

1899.	
Dec. 21—To warrant favor Geo. H. Himes, sundries.....	\$ 22 00
23—To warrant favor W. C. Yoran, printing circulars.....	6 00
23—To warrant favor Geo. H. Himes, Nov. salary and exp..	165 75
28—To warrant favor Wm. Gadsby, roll top desk.....	20 00
28—To warrant favor Wm. Klump, seal and sundries.....	81 50

1900.

Jan.	6—To warrant favor F. G. Young, expenses.....	6 50
	8—To warrant favor G. W. Gordon, furniture and fixtures	106 90
	11—To warrant 4, favor Wm. George's Sons, books.....	75
	12—To warrant 2, favor W. C. Yoran, printing.....	1 75
	12—To warrant 1, favor B. H. Miller, printing.....	3 00
	20—To warrant 3, favor F. G. Young, stationery, postage..	6 25
	20—To warrant 5, favor F. G. Young, traveling expenses..	3 50
	23—To warrant 8, favor Otto Roenicke, mdse.....	25 20
	24—To warrant 7, favor Sanborn, Vail & Co., mdse.....	8 92
	24—To warrant 10, favor Dixon, Borgeson & Co., mdse.....	114 00
	24—To warrant 11, favor O. Summers, mdse.	5 40
	24—To warrant 6, favor Avery & Co., mdse.....	8 60
Feb.	7—To warrant 17, favor G. H. Himes, Dec. and Jan. salary and expenses	339 50
	7—To warrant 13, favor Portland Art Co., mdse.....	9 60
	8—To warrant 16, favor Irwin-Hodson Co., mdse.	39 00
	8—To warrant 15, favor R. L. Polk & Co., Directory.....	3 75
	8—To warrant 14, favor Harry Scott, sign	8 00
	16—To warrant 12, favor Sanborn, Vail & Co., mdse.....	7 45
	19—To warrant 9, favor Ira F. Powers, furniture.....	32 27
	21—To warrant 21, favor Jas. R. Robertson, expenses.....	6 30
	20—To warrant 18, favor Edgar A. Werner, books.....	20 50
	21—To warrant 19, favor Jno. W. Cadby, books.....	12 40
	26—To warrant —, favor H. S. Lyman, literary work.....	30 00
Mch.	3—To warrant 20, favor The Burrows Bros. Co., books....	3 59
	6—To warrant —, favor H. S. Lyman, literary work.....	75 00
	6—To warrant —, favor Portland Public Library, table....	5 00
	6—To warrant —, favor G. H. Himes, Feb. salary and exp.	164 10
	8—To warrant —, favor D. W. Crandall, mdse.....	14 75
	13—To warrant —, favor Edgar A. Werner, books.....	11 25
Apr.	9—To warrant 26, favor F. G. Young, exp. and sundries....	17 90
	9—To warrant 21, favor G. H. Himes, Mch. salary and exp.	170 45
	9—To warrant 27, favor H. S. Lyman, literary work.....	70 00
	9—To warrant 25, favor G. H. Himes, cash advanced.....	60 00
	19—To warrant 23, favor A. S. Clark, books	15 80
	19—To warrant 28, favor C. E. Ladd, Treasurer, postage and revenue stamps	1 36
	21—To warrant 33, favor F. G. Young, freight, etc.....	15 75
	21—To warrant 29, favor G. H. Himes, Apr. salary and exp.	149 75
	21—To warrant 31, favor G. H. Himes, binding	11 25
	23—To warrant 30, favor Avery & Co., mdse.....	2 50
June	18—To warrant 37, favor F. G. Young, postage stamps.....	1 56
	18—To warrant 34, favor G. H. Himes, May salary and exp.	146 56
	18—To warrant 30, favor L. B. Cox, historical sites.....	21 90
	26—To warrant 38, favor H. D. Sanborn, historical sites....	21 12
	29—To warrant 43, favor F. G. Young, editing quarterly, etc.	204 50
	29—To warrant 40, favor R. R. Knox, typewriting.....	9 00
	29—To warrant 42, favor F. G. Young, stationery.....	3 15
	29—To warrant 41, favor Chas. P. Elliott, books.....	1 25
July	7—To warrant 35, favor Sanborn, Vail & Co., mdse.....	2 00
	14—To warrant 36, favor R. A. Bernstein, mdse.....	5 25
	26—To warrant 44, favor G. H. Himes, June sal. and exp...	142 75

26—To warrant 45, favor Hazard Stevens, books	5 00
Aug. 27—To warrant 47, favor G. H. Himes, printing.....	8 00
27—To warrant 46, favor do, July salary and expenses.....	156 20
Sept. 17—To warrant 48, favor do, Aug. salary and expenses.....	127 81
Nov. 2—To warrant 49, favor do, Sept. salary and expenses.....	174 10
12—To warrant 47, favor do, printing	8 00
12—To warrant 46, do, October salary and expenses.....	174 70
16—To warrant 51, favor M. W. Smith, map	8 00
16—To warrant 50, favor F. G. Young, postage, freight, ex.	16 38
Dec. 10—To warrant 52, favor G. H. Himes, Nov. sal'y and exp..	194 40
10—To warrant 53, favor do, printing and stationery.....	5 75
10—To warrant 54, favor Jno. W. Colby, books.....	7 10
10—To warrant 55, favor Harry Falkman, books.....	10 96
10—To warrant 56, favor F. G. Young, expenses, stationery and editing	122 75
Total	\$3,461 43
To balance due Oregon Historical Society.....	388 90
Total	\$3,850 33

APPENDIX C.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW LINES OF ACTIVITY ENTERED UPON THIS YEAR.

Several new lines of activity were entered upon by the society at the opening of the second year. One of these was an attempt to take systematically and thoroughly the reminiscences of a few of the earliest pioneers—those in whose minds were still fresh the vicissitudes of the life of the mountain trapper, the experiences in crossing the plains when the transcontinental trail was first being opened, the adventures of fur-trading expeditions, the relations of double sovereignty over Oregon and exciting incidents connected with the general exodus to California and mining life in 1848 and '49. Mr. H. S. Lyman, as the representative of the society, went among the patriarchs of the community on and around French Prairie, where Oregon was cradled. Some of the fruits of his work have appeared in installments in the successive numbers of the Quarterly. In the story of each one so far published—that of Mathieu, Labonte, Cosgrove and Case—there is a vivid illustration of a distinct pioneer type, and an emphasis upon some forgotten phases of life in early Oregon. This period of earliest Oregon is peculiar in that the main dependence of its historians must be upon reminiscences, and no reminiscences are more thrilling or instructive than those of an early Oregon pioneer.

In the light of these considerations we are painfully conscious that this work of securing in enduring form the historical wealth that the memories of our representative pioneers hold is not progressing rapidly enough. But with new funds in hand this activity will be resumed on a scale commensurate with its importance.

The Committee on Memorials have performed services of conspicuous merit in fixing and marking the exact locations of such historic spots as the site of Fort Clatsop, the winter headquarters of Lewis and Clark in 1805-06; also the site of the cairns on the beach where they made salt. As all traces of the fort had long since disappeared a most critical and exhaustive array of evidence was adduced to identify these localities. His Excellency, Governor Geer, and other representatives of the society undertook the locating of the spot where the successful meeting for organization was held on May 2, 1843. Under the guidance of F. X. Matthien, the only surviving participator in the organization of the Provisional Government, they drove a stake on the spot where Joe Meek, at the critical moment, called for that historic division, the sequel to which was a fully developed political organization of a community of American pioneers—the first, and for several years the only one on the Pacific Coast. The fourth site that has been investigated was that of the decisive battle of the Yakima War in which Chief Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox was killed. But as this battle was found to have been fought on ground wholly within the limits of the present State of Washington, nothing more is in place for this society until some authority of the State of Washington commissions it with further functions.

The title of five acres, including the site of Fort Clatsop, has been virtually secured for the society by a generous patron. As Fort Clatsop marks the culminating point of an expedition of great national significance, the building of a monument to commemorate this event is a project that naturally enlists a national constituency. The Honorable L. B. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Memorials, has already received offers from persons in the East to aid in erecting a suitable monument. The spot at Champoeg, however, is Oregon's own natal place, and Oregon by public or private munificence should see to it that the spirit of those resolute, patriotic and competent commonwealth fathers has fitting expression in enduring monument.

In adding the Quarterly to the society's publications, the directors aimed to cultivate a wider and livelier interest in Oregon history and to stimulate historic research. The journal has had a hearty welcome from the leading students of American history. It only remains to bring those inclined to be students of the history of Oregon into touch with the sources that they may begin productive investigations. The affairs of the society will have been put in the desired condition when its collection of literary records has been arranged and catalogued so as to be available for the use of investigators. To secure in safe quarters the

largest possible collection of literary records and such a library as shall with the other libraries in the state constitute the historical material necessary for original and critical historical production, and at the same time to provide a means for publication—these must stand as the main purposes of our organization.

FORMER ACTIVITIES SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINED.

The work of collecting historical material has been prosecuted with undiminished zeal and success. The list of accessions indicates that our museum and the archives of the manuscript material have been more than doubled during the year. Relics in the museum enable us more accurately to fill out the pictures of the past in its tangible aspects, or as it has been expressed, to redress in imagination the stage of history. The museum and portrait gallery are always the most popular features of a historical society's collections, and, rightly conducted, are the greatest source of its strength. "There are immense possibilities in the museum and gallery as factors in popular education." To attain this end to a high degree, such space and other facilities for arranging are necessary as we do not possess.

For the main thought and purposes of the past, however, we must go to the literary records; these alone mirror the depths of the life of the past. If we are to avail ourselves of the great opportunities of a historical society the emphasis must be upon the work of collecting and arranging manuscripts and books for the future historians, and we must foster research by providing the means of publication.

IMPORTANT OREGON MATERIAL IN THE EAST THAT SHOULD BE COPIED.

While the society has during the year picked up many valuable stray nuggets in the shape of documentary sources, it has not had the privilege of helping itself from any extensive mine. A representative of the society, Principal J. R. Wilson, has, however, located several important collections more easily exploited than that of Bancroft in San Francisco, or the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company. Principal Wilson found in the Department of Interior memorials and reports of Indian agents, beginning with those of Dr. Elijah White, together covering the period from 1838 to 1850. This collection also includes many letters written from Oregon during that period. Then there are the log-books of the vessels that visited the Columbia in the early days. These are to be found in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. Copies of all these records are obtainable, subject, at most, to the expense of a copyist. Much most valuable material could also be obtained by a systematic collection of the correspondence of the early emigrants that was printed in their home papers back in the Mississippi

Valley. The securing of these different kinds of material would seem to furnish advisable applications of the future funds of the society.

A portrait gallery is an important feature in the great Wisconsin collection. The Historical Department of Iowa was founded upon a collection of autographs and portraits. It is but justice to recognize the essentially historical character of the work of collecting and reproducing the portraits that is carried on by the Native Son Publishing Company.

MEMORIAL TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY ON THE OREGON TRAIL.

There is one relic of the struggles and hardships of the early Oregonians that cannot be gathered up into our museum. That relic, however, symbolizes what is most noteworthy and heroic in Oregon's past. In the far stretches of the Oregon Trail, from the banks of the Missouri westward, we have the most impressive witness to dauntless resolution such as no other households ever dared before or since. The two-thousand-mile groove across the continent, mostly of sandy wallows and wastes of arid cactus and sage-brush plains, register an exhibition of highest fortitude and endurance. Why should not this natural highway that the Oregon pioneers selected and made historic become a memorial highway commemorating the most representative American achievement? A transcontinental highway has been seriously proposed and a National Highway Commission appointed. The old Oregon Trail is the most feasible, and by all odds the most appropriate route.

THE GREATEST WORK OF THE SOCIETY IS NOT, HOWEVER, FOR THE PRESENT, BUT FOR THE FUTURE.

So far I have been concerned with noting how far the work of the society fulfils its duties to the present. But by as much as the Oregon of the future will be greater than the Oregon of today, by so much should the activities of the society in fulfilment of its duty to the future through the collection and preservation of the literary ephemera of today, be greater than its functions for the present in getting together the relics and vestiges of the past. This society cannot aim at anything less than that of becoming the one all-including depository of historical records in the state. To aim at less is to be false to its name.

Year by year the life of the state, in all its phases, industrial, commercial, social, educational, religious, and political, finds expression in some form of literary record. Reports are made, prospectuses issued, platforms adopted, programmes distributed, or regular organs maintained. From these the historian with the advantage of perspective and comparison can determine the essential character of the progress made in any period. Oregon of today cannot neglect the systematic accumulation of such historical material without making the future Oregon a

pauper, dependent for light and guidance in progress upon the outside world. "The world's memory must be kept alive," says Woodrow Wilson, "or we shall never see an end of its old mistakes. We are in danger to become infantile in every generation. This is the real menace under which we cower in this age of change."

With a complete set of records of the past of the state, well arranged in available form in conjunction with some great library of American and general history and political and natural science, the student and statesman of the future will be encouraged to build every project for change upon the solid basis of attained growth and in line with the great tendencies. With the habit fixed of requiring the best possible light upon every measure proposed, the development in every line of policy would no longer be characterized by ups and downs or forward and backward movements, or at best by a zigzag course, but by one consistently progressive.

The flower of advantage in training the capable youth of Oregon for leadership is lost, if there is not at hand in the state such a collection, from which the scholar may refine the pure gold of wisest policy. This organization cumpers the ground unless it prepares to meet fully the responsibility of building up such a collection. It has pre-empted this high function. In its name it makes these sacred pretensions, and it is a desecration for it to neglect its proper work.

The higher and stronger unity that we all hope for in the Oregon of the future will be conditioned in no small measure upon the development of its counterpart in the collections of a State Historical Society. To that record of the growth of the fair proportions of the state would the statesman repair for the shaping of those larger policies which the future is sure to bring as man assumes increasing mastery of his fate. Such vital relation to practical affairs has already been realized by the Wisconsin society. "If you dont know, ask the historical society," is a favorite dictum in the Wisconsin statehouse.

This proposed expansion of our activities and acceptance of our higher mission as a State Horticultural Society would not involve any large immediate outlay. Devotion, skill, and depth of comprehension in one or two persons with modern library appliances would meet present requirements. These librarians would be true missionaries for the future.

A few years ago we as a nation prided ourselves on having fought a war with our navy on a scientific basis. A historical society manned with trained and progressive students of society would furnish Oregon with the material for proceeding upon a scientific basis in the making of her laws, organizing and administering her institutions, managing her schools, levying her taxes, controlling her corporations, and selecting, raising and marketing her productions. These historical collections would be the accumulated and systematized records of experiments

and activities in Oregon, along with those of the other commonwealths. A society performing such functions would constitute a bureau of statistics working under the most effective conditions.

HAPPY AUSPICES UNDER WHICH THE SOCIETY HAS ENTERED UPON ITS WORK.

Not only does the normal sphere of a state historical society call us out into larger activities, but the peculiarly happy auspices under which this society has entered upon its work encourages us to cherish the highest aims.

The Pioneer Association and the organizations of the Native Sons and the Native Daughters have most magnanimously given us a clear field for our distinctive work. In reporting this last Summer at a prominent center of historical study upon the organization of historical activity in Oregon the proudest thing I could report was this harmony and co-operation of all historical forces. There is promise and realization of much in the historical line from the fathers and mothers and sons and daughters of Oregon.

We have the Secretary of the Pioneer Association, Mr. Himes, working as our most effective agent in the field. Other representative pioneers are indefatigable in volunteer work for our publications. The Native Sons, as I am given to understand, have on foot a generous project in which this organization is to share with them a future home of theirs. And it is a cherished purpose of one who stands high in their councils, Mr. B. B. Beekman, that every cabin, through a local historian, shall become a collector for this society. The Native Daughters, in their systematic study of Oregon history, are most far-seeing in their loyalty. But how could we have looked for a less noble spirit toward the cause in the sons and daughters of Oregon pioneers! This zeal and loyalty is but the transmitted spirit of the Oregon pioneers. This mood is inspired through contemplation of the spirit of the founders. In this form we of today have the legacy of that people who led in the occupation of the Pacific Coast for Americans—an event which, in the estimation of a foremost American historian, was not only the greatest event in American history, but one of the great events of all history. As with dauntless resolution and sure and steady marching the fathers and mothers sought the broader river and sea of the West, so will their sons and daughters, through a painstaking and persistent gathering together of a great central historical collection, in which by scientific research wise policies may be wrought, build a great and enduring commonwealth.

STATISTICS.

Members secured during the year ending November 30, 1900:

Annual	258	
Life	27	
	—	285

On November 30; 1899, the membership was as follows:

Annual	292	
Life	76	
	368	

Total to date..... 653

This has been reduced by losses, as follows:

By death, annual, 1899.....	4	
By death, annual, 1900.....	11	
By death, life, 1900.....	1	
By discontinuance	10	
	—	26
Total membership this date.....		627

This is distributed in 23 counties in Oregon and four counties in Washington, as follows: Baker, 15; Benton, 2; Clackamas, 19; Clatsop, 14; Columbia, 3; Douglas, 1; Gilliam, 2; Grant, 1; Jackson, 17; Josephine, 2; Lane, 28; Linn, 10; Lincoln, 1; Marion, 24; Multnomah, 384; Morrow, 1; Polk, 3; Umatilla, 21; Union, 5; Wasco, 36; Washington, 15; Yamhill, 8; total, 612. Washington—Clark, 1; King, 1; Pacific, 1; Walla Walla, 12; total, 15. Grand total, 627.

SUMMARY OF THE SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

New lines of activity entered upon this year:

1. Systematic recording and publication of reminiscences of oldest pioneers. It was begun with oldest surviving pioneers living on French Prairie. Plans to prosecute this line of work more rapidly with new supply of funds.

2. Locating and marking of historic spots. Site of Fort Clatsop. Site of vote for organization, May 2, 1843, at Champoege. A battleground of Yakima War. Monuments on these sites suggested; the one for Fort Clatsop naturally a national undertaking; that at Champoege should appeal to the people of Oregon.

3. Publication of the Quarterly of the Historical Society begun. Society's need of facilities to stimulate historical research.

Size of museum collection more than doubled during the year. Its functions as a factor in public education and means to a true picture of the past. Much documentary material collected.

Important collections of Oregon material in the East that should be copied:

1. Correspondence and reports in the archives of the Department of the Interior at Washington covering the period from 1838 to 1850.

2. Log-books of vessels that visited the Columbia in the early days, to be found in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

3. Letters sent home by the pioneers and printed in home papers in the Mississippi Valley. Several important collections of pioneer portraits should become a part of the state's collections. The National Highway Commission, which is to select a highway across the continent should be induced to recommend the Oregon Trail as a national memorial road.

The greatest work of the society is not, however, for the present, but for the future:

The life of the state of today finds expression in literary records. These should be skillfully collected and classified. In a collection thus made the future will have a basis for scientific regulation of all the affairs of the commonwealth. The higher and stronger unity in the Oregon of the future is conditioned upon the development of its counterpart in the collections of a State Historical Society. In this service the society becomes a missionary for the future. It would constitute a bureau of statistics working under the most effective conditions.

This assumption by the society of its essential functions would involve no large additional outlay.

The peculiarly happy auspices under which the society has begun its work: It has the ardent support of the pioneers. It promises to be zealously fostered by the Native Sons and Native Daughters.

ACCESSIONS FOR THE LIBRARY

NOTE.—All articles not otherwise specified have been secured from residents of Portland.

DOCUMENTS.

191. Morning report of Fort Morrow, Tenn., for March 13, 1838, made out by John L. Kline, Lieutenant and acting Adjutant. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Moreland.

192. Certificate of election of Matthew P. Deady to the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature, June 15, 1850, issued by Abio S. Watt, Clerk of the Probate Court of Yamhill County.

193. The same, copied by Mr. Watt at Portland, on June 15, 1900, fifty years later.

194. Programme of July 4, 1860, Salem.

195. Draft on G. W. Salisbury, postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind., signed by Jacob Collamer, Postmaster-General, dated November 12.

1849; receipt given to Ebenezer Coley by Samuel White, Norwalk. June 20, 1774; marriage certificate, John Gill Campbell to Miss Rothilda Elizabeth Buck, Ezra Fisher, minister of the gospel, Scappoose, Tuallity County, Oregon territory, July 25, 1846.

196. Commission of Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Hines, in militia of Missouri, Tilburn W. Boggs, Governor, October 30, 1838.

197. Letter to Rev. O. Dickinson from Fairfield, Cherokee Nation, May 6, 1854.

198. Billhead of McCracken, Merrill & Co., November 14, 1867; freight bill of steamer Montana, November 20, 1867.

199. Articles of agreement between J. B. Smith and B. F. Whitson, Monmouth, December 4, 1863.

200. Note from George Abernethy to Rev. O. Dickinson, June 13, 1856.

201. Billhead of J. B. V. Butler; receipts to Elijah Davidson, November 16, 1858, November 13, 1868, November 10, 1857, December 30, 1859.

202. Order on O. S. N. Co., Dalles, December 31, 1863; receipts to Elijah Davidson, April 24, 1857, and January 8, 1861; bill of Oregon Statesman, September 19, 1863.

203. Receipts. Elijah Davidson, 1862; September 21, 1865; October 21, 1853.

204. Note, 3 per cent., Olympia, December 30, 1861; receipt, March 19, 1870; order for payment of draft for carrying U. S. Mails, July 14, 1861.

205. Letter to W. P. Wright, September 13, 1865.

206. Marriage certificate, Aaron Chambers to Mrs. Mary A. Harris, February 14, 1863.

207. Letter. J. S. Ruckel to W. P. Wright, June 29, 1865.

208. Envelopes; tax receipt, Thomas M. Hutchinson, 1855; receipt of Asahel Bush, \$8 for one year's subscription to Oregon Statesman, June 9, 1855; board and tuition bill of Marion F. Mulkey, August 21, 1857.

209. Letter. E. T. Gunn to W. P. Wright, May 22, 1864.

210. Confederate \$100 bill, April 6, 1863; Virginia Treasury note \$5, March 13, 1862; Democratic election ticket, 1870.

211. Certificate relating to a piece of beeswax found on Nehalem beach in which a bee was imbedded.

212. Billhead. Bowen & Cranston, Salem, July 5, 1869; invitation to reception of Hons. O. P. Morton, S. J. R. McMillan and E. Saulsbury, July 2, 1877.

213. Letter. Leonard & Green to Dan. O'Neill, July 23, 1853.

214. Billhead. S. P. Taylor, San Francisco, July 6, 1865; bill of I. T. Maulsby against School District No. 24, Marion County, for teaching school, January 17, 1857.

215. Letter. Rev. P. B. Chamberlain to Rev. E. Walker, November 5, 1859.
 216. Freight bills. People's Transportation Company, July 26, 1867; steamer Continental, July 23, 1867.
 217. Billhead. Aldrich, Merrill & Co., S. F., July 17, 1867; freight bill, steamer Gov. Dana, July 11, 1867.
 218. Copy of discharge of Thomas C. Davis, First Regiment O. V. M., Co. C, Captain Alex P. Ankeny, May 5, 1856.
 219. Tax receipts. Mrs. Rachel Butler, December 12, 1860, December 4, 1861, October 13, 1859, November 10, 1857; 2 per cent. note, E. T. Gunn, August 6, 1862; tax receipt, Elijah Davidson, February 26, 1868.
 220. Note. D. W. Vittum, August 11, 1841; W. F. & Co.'s express receipt, May 27, 1861; receipt, T. C. Davis, September, 1853.
 221. Invitation. From American-born Chinese, April 23, 1900.
 222. Letter. A. W. Beatty to William T. Hines, July 14, 1839.
 223. Autograph letter of Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), May 1, 1899.
 224. Bill of lading, bark Velocity, June 3, 1851.
 225. Confederate bills. February 17, 1864, \$2, \$1, \$5.
 226. Receipts. George Johnson to U. G. Warbass, November 26, 1861, for carrying mail on Shoalwater Bay; William Billings, as Town Marshal of Olympia, to Thomas Wright, town tax, 1861; statement of settlement between Joseph Cushman and W. P. Wright, June 24, 1868.
 227. Weather record. October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1862, by George H. Himes.
 228. Billhead. American Unionist, Salem, August 24, 1868; stock certificate of North Yamhill Educational Company, January 4, 1873.
 229. Catalogue of fruit trees, etc., St. Helen's Nursery, Howell Prairie, Marion County, September 20, 1864.
 230. Receipt. "Apr. ye 15th A D 1770 then reed of Capt Ebenezer Coley the sum of twelve shillings Lawful in full of both School Rates I say Reed pr me Alex: Resseque Junr."
 231. Receipt. "May ye 30th A D 1775 Then Reed of Capt Coley in full of the School Rate which is nine pounds I say Reed pr me Alex: Resseque."
 232. Directions for the use of an ointment for the cure of the Itch: "Make use of as much of the ointment every night as the bigness of a common pea applyd directly on the pimples scratching the pimples just before the ointment is applyd the better. Use it on one part of the body or limbs one night then on the other. Shifting from one part of the body the other every night." 1775.
- (Nos. 230, 231, 232 donated by Mrs. E. J. Wakeman, Portland.)
233. Stock certificate, Puget Sound Homestead Company, March 5, 1870, with signature of General George Crook.

234. Letter. John P. Brooks to J. W. Nesmith, May 24, 1847.
235. Letter. Morton M. McCarver to Berryman Jennings, September 17, 1835. A. & B.
236. Appointment of G. W. Salisbury postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind., April 30, 1849.
237. Subvoucher. Showing cost of transportation, Portland to Salem, June 24, 1863; roster of Manila Guards, McMinnville, 1898, 1899. Miss Nellie Cooper, Captain.
238. Extract from page 10, probate records of Washington county, 1849, showing how Hillsboro was named.
239. Letter. Edwin Eells to Cyrus H. Walker, August 7, 1855.
240. Letter. Wm. Atkinson to Rev. O. Dickinson, New York, March 18, 1856.
241. Letter. S. M. Kier to Rev. O. Dickinson, March 27, 1855.
242. Billhead. Oregon Printing & Publishing Company, Salem, July 3, 1865; freight bill P. T. Co., March 27, 1867; receipt Oregon Gold & Silver Mining Company, April 15, 1866, J. H. Mitchell, Secretary.
243. Bill of goods shipped to Rev. O. Dickinson from New York, December 19, 1855.
244. Freight bill. Steamer Oriflamme, August 1, 1867; tuition bill Willamette University, January 7, 1867.
245. Letter. William Atkinson to Rev. O. Dickinson, December 14, 1855.
246. Call for meeting of school taxpayers in school district No. 24, Marion county, 1867.
247. Freight bills. Hudson's River Railroad Company, March 8, 1856; New York Central Railroad, March 4, 1856; P. T. Co., March 27, 1867.
248. Letter. Souther & Allen to Rev. O. Dickinson, February 20, 1867.
249. Receipt. Santiam Gold & Silver Mining Company to Rev. O. Dickinson, December 27, 1865; billhead, Aldrich, Merrill & Co., July 26, 1867.
250. Freight bills. P. T. Co., August 3, 1867; steamer Yosemite, July 19, 1867; receipt for subscription, Bibliotheca Sacra, Andover, Mass., December 22, 1864.
251. Postoffice receipt, Salem, July 1, 1865; billhead, Elveiding & Beebe, March 18, 1867; freight bill, November 19, 1866.
252. Bill of I. T. Maulsby for teaching school in Salem, January 17, 1857.
253. Memoranda relating to building in Salem in 1855; receipt, Andover Advertiser, February 18, 1854.
254. Billhead. Statesman job office, September 11, 1865; letter to Rev. O. Dickinson, June 23, 1854.

255. Receipt. New York Independent, February 16, 1863; resolution touching Sabbath observance, January, 1852, in Central Illinois; note from Frost & Co., Astoria, to Captain Dan O'Neill, February 19, 1851.

256. Christmas supper ticket, \$1.00, Monmouth, 1858, from I. F. M. Butler; ball ticket, Castleton, Vt., February 4, 1811, from J. B. Wyatt, Vancouver, Wash.; tax receipt, Elijah Davidson, 1866; Portland horse ferry-boat business card, announcing "The Safest Ferry-boat in Oregon Territory;" Morrison-street bridge ticket, good for one fare, counter-signed by Wm. Beck, President.

257. Order for regimental drill muster, Missouri militia, Jefferson City, February 15, 1839.

258. Receipt for internal revenue tax, May 11, 1871. Signed by Hazard Stevens.

259. Appointment of George W. Salisbury postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind., April 30, 1849.

260. Certificate of membership, W. J. Van Schuyver, in Multnomah Fire Engine Company, No. 2, P. F. D., August 13, 1874.

261. Note. November 4, 1839; release from payment of subscription; billhead of Corbitt & Macleay, August 22, 1868.

262. Commission of George W. Salisbury as recorder Porter county, Indiana, August 17, 1846, and oath of office.

263. Roll of honor, Portland Academy and Female Seminary, February 14, 1868.

264. Note of J. W. P. Huntington, April 18, 1866.

265. Letter. Hon. J. G. Wilson to D. L. Riggs, May 17, 1873, concerning claim for a patent.

266. Diagram of patent for molds to mend cracked bells, June 16, 1874.

267. Specifications, forming part of letters patent 152,170, dated June 16, 1874, for mending cracked bells, D. L. Riggs, inventor.

268. Certificate of L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon, S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, and J. G. Wright, Mayor of Salem, to the successful mending of a bell by the method above set forth, January 2, 1874.

269. Certificate of faculty of Philomath College to the successful mending of a broken bell, January 6, 1874.

270. Certificate of Governor L. F. Grover and S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, testifying to the mending of a broken bell and restoring it to its original tone, March 2, 1875.

271. Letter from General J. R. Hawley, M. C. from Connecticut, pledging his assistance in laying the matter of mending the Liberty Bell before the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, February 6, 1875.

272. Letter from Chairman of Committee on Restoration of Inde-

pendence Hall declining to permit the old Liberty Bell to be mended, April 7, 1874.

273. Subvoucher, showing stage fare from Oakland to Roseburg in 1863; subvoucher, passage per steamboat from Salem to Portland; bill-head of Hoffman & Johnson, September 30, 1868.

274. Sauvie's Island referred to as Wyeth's island in probate records of Washington county, May 4, 1850; Democratic Presidential ticket of Oregon, 1860.

275. Democratic and Republican tickets at Oregon City in 1872; billhead of Beck & Waldman, October 3, 1868.

276. Bill of N. Myer, civil engineer, Ohio, 1835; order for fruit trees, N. Myer, November 2, 1844; due bill, 1830.

277. Problem in geometry, N. Myer, 1829.

278. Memorandum of settlement. N. Myer, 1829; handwriting of David Irwin, on November 4, 1900, at the home of his daughter in Hood River. He was born April 10, 1799, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, the Blackhawk War, Mexican War and Civil War.

279. Order on Treasurer of Oregon City, January 1, 1851; piece of birch bark from Tiptop house, Mount Washington; bill of George Abernethy, June 11, 1849.

280. President Lincoln's inaugural address, March 4, 1861. (Framed.)

281. Confederate bill, \$50.00, September 2, 1861; Confederate bill, \$50.00, September 2, 1861; bill of Lumberman's Bank, Warren, Pa., \$5.00, January 20, 1836.

282. Letter from J. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent Census, Washington, March 4, 1852, to Dan O'Neill, Assistant U. S. Marshal, care of Joseph L. Meek, U. S. Marshal, Oregon City, enclosing check for \$706.00.

283. Letter. James Birnie, "Cathelamath City," February 14, 1851, to Dan O'Neill.

284. Letter. Peter Skeen Ogden, Vancouver, December 3, 1851, to John Gill Campbell, Oregon City.

285. Letter. John B. Preston, U. S. Surveyor-General for Oregon, August 9, 1853, to David Goff, La Creole, Polk county.

286. Letter. Joel Palmer, January 25, 1848, to W. H. Rees.

287. Letter. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, May 30, 1879, to W. H. Rees, in answer to inquiries about Dr. John McLoughlin.

288. Letter. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, June 1, 1879, to W. H. Rees, referring to Dr. McLoughlin.

289. Letter. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, July 7, 1879, to W. H. Rees, correcting errors in his address delivered on June 15 preceding before the Oregon Pioneer Association.

290. "Jackson Democratic Ticket" of 1836, brought to Oregon in

1844 by R. W. Morrison; badge in commemoration of the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad September 10, 1883; Confederate postal bill, 25 cents, January 1, 1863; Oregon Provisional Government note for \$1.00, November 18, 1848; Republican state ticket, June, 1882.

291. Billheads. DeLashmutt & Co., February 12, 1868; Clarke, Henderson & Cook, October 23, 1868.

292. Billheads. Corbitt & Macleay, October 17, 1867; John O'Connor, October 26, 1868.

293. Billheads. Williams & Reed, August 31, 1868; M. Seller, July 21, 1868.

294. Letter. Thomas C. Jennings, Knoxville, Ill., January 18, 1842, to Berryman Jennings, his son.

295. Protest. Morton M. McCarver, Samuel S. White and Amasa Doolittle, Burlington, Iowa, February 1, 1841, to the Register and Receiver of Public Lands in Iowa, against their actions relating to property belonging to them in the Burlington townsite.

296. Invitation by the Columbia River Centennial Celebration Society to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Columbia river, May 10, 11, 12, 1892. A and B.

297. Drawing of the schooner "Star of Oregon" as she lay at anchor in San Francisco bay after a passage of five days from the mouth of the Columbia river, September 17, 1842; funeral notice issued by Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., for burial of Captain John H. Couch, January 19, 1870.

298. Dispatch from President Andrew Johnson to William Davidson, Portland, June 8, 1868, containing congratulations on Democratic victory in Oregon. Cost of dispatch \$24.65; receipt of Stanley Umphlet for expenses of the pioneer parade in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad celebration of driving the last spike on its road September 10, 1883.

299. Billhead. Seymour & Joynt, August 9, 1861; ball invitation, Portland, November 17, 1853; O. & C. R. R. checks, 1870.

300. Bill for Carpenter work for Elijah Davidson, September 13, 1851; tax receipt, Elijah Davidson, 1856; guest's ticket to Republican National Convention, St. Louis, June 16, 1896.

301. Order on Lowe, Ebbets & Co., San Francisco, July 23, 1853, by Leonard & Green, Astoria; weekly time table, car shops, Ben Holladay & Co., 1870; Stark street ferry ticket, January 1, 1869; Stark-street coupon ferry ticket for footmen, No. 76,680; business card of Dr. J. H. Hatch, dentist; admission card to dedication of Synagogue Congregation Ahavi Sholom, November 18, 1869.

302. Poem. "The Answer of the Desert," D. H. Stearns, 1899; notes, July 28, 1848, payable in wheat; business card of William D. Carter, printer; business card of Himes & Daly, printers.

303. Notice. "Come down Arkansas! Come down British Columbia! Come down World! Oregon Rooster is up to stay! We show the biggest Apples and the biggest fruit of all kinds. There are no flies on Oregon Fruit." Used as a placard at World's Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

312. Commission of Alfred R. Elder as agent for the Indians in Washington Territory, March 4, 1864. Signed by Abraham Lincoln, President, and J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior.

313. Souvenir of Hotel Portland, November 7, 1890.

314. Autograph letter of Mark Twain, January 17, 1886.

315. Autograph letter of Prof. John Fiske, May 9, 1895.

316. Autograph letter of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, December 28, 1891.

317. Autograph letter of General P. H. Sheridan to Senator J. W. Nesmith, July 15, 1866.

318. Autograph letter of General U. S. Grant to Major T. J. Eckerson, February 16, 1866, bearing testimony to Senator Nesmith's patriotic service during the Civil war.

319. Documents (autographic) written by Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Brigadier-Generals George Wright and Rufus Ingalls, recommending Captain T. J. Eckerson for appointment as captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

320. Autograph letters of Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, the celebrated explorer, to Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. Army, September 8, 1868.

321. List of arms, accoutrements and ammunition furnished on his own responsibility and without authority from the U. S. government to the troops of Oregon and Washington territories during the Indian war of 1855-56, by Captain Theodore J. Eckerson, commanding Vancouver arsenal.

322. Pension for services in Mexican War, issued to Major Theodore J. Eckerson.

323. Military record of Major Theodore J. Eckerson from Oregonian, November 3, 1898.

324. Poem: An appeal for aid to the sanitary commission, written by Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. Army, published June, 1862.

DIARIES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC.

1. James John's journal to California and Oregon in 1841. Presented by John Catlin. (MS.)

2. Rev. Jesse Moreland's diary. Tennessee to Oregon, 1852. Donated by J. C. Moreland. (MS.)

3. Diary of — Kahler, Ohio to Oregon, 1852. Donated by C. W. Kahler, Jacksonville. (MS.)

4. Diary of Mrs. H. H. Spalding, New York to Oregon, 1838. Presented by her son, Henry H. Spalding, Almota, Wash. (MS.)

5. Diary of W. C. Hembree during the Yakima War of 1856. Donated by him. (MS.)
6. Diary of Mrs. Mary Richardson Walker, Platte river to Oregon, on horseback, 1838.
7. Diary of Rev. Elkanah Walker, January to December, 1841. (MS.)
8. Diary of a trip by Rev. John S. Griffin and wife through Eastern Oregon (now Southeastern Idaho), in 1840. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 presented by Rev. J. E. Walker. (MS.)
9. Account book of Edward Long, beginning in 1855. Donated by Mrs. S. J. Perry.
10. Register Metropolis Hotel, beginning April 24, 1862, to December 22, 1865. Donated by T. W. Zigler.
11. Book showing trading goods on steamer Beaver, 1838-1840. Presented by Mrs. T. B. Morrison, Astoria.
12. Day book of Josiah Osborn, 1835 to 1870. Mr. Osborn came to Oregon in 1847. Loaned by Mrs. Nancy A. Osborn Jacobs, Walla Walla, Wash.
13. Account and memorandum book of Dr. Elijah White, 1842-1845. Donated by J. H. Albert, Salem.
14. Account books of Multnomah Division of Sons of Temperance, 1856. Presented by J. F. Failing.
15. Register at woman's department, Oregon headquarters, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Presented by Mrs. E. W. Allen, lady manager.
16. Register at headquarters of the Oregon Commissioners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Presented by George T. Myers, President of the board.
17. Register at Oregon Horticultural Department at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Presented by Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Commissioner in charge.
18. Record of Washingtonian Society, September 5, 1847, to January 15, 1857. Donated by Captain J. T. Apperson, Oregon City.

MAPS AND CHARTS.

1. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 7, published in London, May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America.
2. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 12, published in London, May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America.
3. Chart of Captain George Vancouver, No. 14, published May 1, 1798, Northwest Coast of America.
4. Plan of the battle of the Four Lakes, September 1, 1858; battle of the Spokane Plains, September 5, 1858; fought by the U. S. troops under Colonel George Wright, Ninth Infantry, with the Northern Indians, Palouses, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, etc. Prepared under the direction of Lieutenant John Mullan, Second Artillery, by Theodore Kol-

lecki, topographical draughtsman. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, donated by Geo. H. Himes.

5. A new map of Texas, Oregon and California, with the regions adjoining. Compiled from the most recent authorities. Philadelphia. Published by Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1849. Donated by L. C. Walker, Forest Grove.

6. Map of Oregon Territory by Samuel Parker, 1838. Donated by H. B. Nicholas.

7. An accurate map of North America from the latest authorities, including the discoveries of Captain James Cook and other circumnavigators. By T. Bowen. Probably issued about 1780.

8. A map of Portland, Washington county, Oregon, drawn originally by Captain T. O. Travailliot, in 1853, and copied by Edward Failing in 1854. Presented by Mrs. Mary Failing Merrill.

9. Map of City of Portland, by C. W. Burrage, City Surveyor, 1866. Published by S. J. McCormick, 1867.

10. Map of the glacier system of Mount Rainier, U. S. Geological Survey, 1896.

11. Map of Portland city water works and Bull Run pipe line, 1895.

12. Chart drawn by Mrs. H. H. Spalding, at Clearwater, in 1847, for use among the Indians. Donated by Mrs. M. L. Myrick.

13. Map of Portland, published by Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 1889.

14. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Marion and Linn counties, 1878. Donated by George H. Himes.

15. New Universal Atlas, containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world, with a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities, etc., comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans and sections. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, Philadelphia, 1850. Donated by Mrs. Mary A. Robinson Gilkey, Dayton.

BOUND NEWSPAPER FILES.

23. The Oregon Farmer. Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, August, 1858, to Vol. I, No. 12, July, 1859.

24. The Friend. Vol. IV, No. 1, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I., January 1, 1846, to Vol. IV, No. 24, December 15, 1846.

25. The Friend. Vol. VII, No. 1, January, 1849, to Vol. VIII, No. 13, November 15, 1850. Both volumes presented by Mrs. Charlotte M. Cartwright.

26. The Advocate. Vol. XVIII, No. 14, San Francisco, April 8, 1869, to Vol. XVIII, No. 40, October 7, 1869.

27. The Daily Campaign, No. 1, Vol. I, McMinnville, April 3, 1886, to June 11, 1886. Presented by J. C. Cooper, McMinnville.

28. Pacific Christian Advocate. Vol. V, No. 1, Portland, Saturday,

January 1, 1859, to Vol. V, No. 52, December 31, 1859; also part of Vol. II, beginning with No. 1; also *The Religious Expositor*, Vol. I, No. 1, Eola, Polk county, Oregon, May 6, 1856, to Vol. I, No. 21, Corvallis, September 27, 1856. Edited by C. H. Mattoon and presented by him.

29. *West Side Telephone*. Vol. I, No. 1, McMinnville, June 15, 1886, to Vol. I, No. 52, December 10, 1886. Presented by J. C. Cooper, McMinnville.

30. *Morning Oregonian*. January to July, 1876.

31. *Morning Oregonian*. July to January, 1877.

32. *Morning Oregonian*. January to July, 1877.

33. *Morning Oregonian*. July to January, 1878.

34. *Morning Oregonian*. January to June, 1879.

35. *Morning Oregonian*. July to December, 1879, and January to July, 1880.

36. *Morning Oregonian*. July to December, 1880. All presented by C. A. Dolph.

37. *Oregon Weekly Times*. Vol. IV, No. 29, June 3, 1854, to Vol. VI, No. 47, October 4, 1856. Presented by C. Austin.

38. *New York Herald (Weekly)*. Vol. XI, No. 2, January 2, 1846, to Vol. XI, No. 52, December 26, 1846. Many references are made to Oregon in this volume. It probably was once owned by Benjamin Stark. Presented by Frank T. Dodge.

39. *Youth's Companion*. Vol. XII, No. 2, Boston, May 25, 1838, to Vol. XIV, No. 33, December 25, 1840. Presented by George M. Gage.

40. *Oregon American and Evangelical Unionist*. Vol. I, No. 1, Tualatin Plains, June 7, 1848, to Vol. I, No. 8, May 23, 1849. Rev. John Smith Griffin, editor. Printed on the Mission press sent by the American Board from Boston to Honolulu, Oahu, S. I., in 1819, and to Oregon in 1839. Charles F. Putnam, printer. Presented by Horace S. Lyman, Astoria.

41. *Oregon Spectator*. Vol. I, No. 1, February 5, 1846, to Vol. II, No. 26, January 20, 1848. Saved by J. W. Nesmith and given to his daughter, Mrs. Velina P. Molson. Placed in custody of the Society by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

42. *Oregon Spectator*. Vol. II, No. 7, April 29, 1847; Vol. III, No. 4, March 23, 1848; 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, November 9, 1848; Vol. III, No. 26, February 22, 1849; Vol. IV, No. 2, October 18, 1849; Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; Vol. V, No. 3, September 26, 1850; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30; Vol. VI, No. 3, September 23, 1851; Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, March 16, 1852. Suspended until August 19, 1853, then follows Nos. 27, 28. The foregoing papers were saved by the late Rev. Elkanah Walker, and presented by his son, Samuel T. Walker, Forest Grove.

43. New York Mirror. Vol XI, No. 2, New York, July 13, 1833, to Vol. XI, No. 48, May 31, 1834. Edited by George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay and Nathaniel P. Willis. Presented by Mrs. Harriet N. Morse.
44. The Oregon Churchman. Vol. II, fourth series, No. 33, July, 1891, to Vol. VII, fourth series, No. 74, April, 1895. Portland, Oregon. Presented by George H. Himes.
45. The Daily Times. Vol. II, Portland, June 15, 1863, to July 31, 1863.
46. The Daily Times. Vol. III, Portland, December 1, 1863, to December 30, 1863. Both numbers donated by C. Austin.
47. Pacific Christian Advocate. Vol. I, No. 1, Salem, O. T., September 1, 1855, to Vol. I, No. 52, September 1, 1856.
48. Jacksonville Sentinel. Vol. XXIV, No. 1, January 15, 1879, to Vol. XXIV, No. 51, December 24, 1879; Vol. XXV, No. 1, January 7, 1880, to Vol. XXV, No. 52, December 29, 1880; Vol. XXVI, No. 1, January 8, 1881, to Vol. XXVI, No. 52, December 31, 1881; Vol. XXVII, No. 1, January 7, 1882, to Vol. XXVII, No. 52, December 30, 1882.
49. Jacksonville Sentinel. Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, January 6, 1883, to Vol. XXVIII, No. 51, December 22, 1883; Vol. XXIX, No. 1, January 5, 1884, to Vol. XXIX, No. 52, December 27, 1884; Vol. XXX, No. 1, January 3, 1885, to Vol. XXX, No. 51, December 26, 1885; Vol. XXXI, No. 1, January 2, 1886, to Vol. XXXI, No. 47, November 27, 1886. All donated by Mrs. Theodoric Cameron, Jacksonville.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS—UNBOUND.

1. Oregonian, Portland. No. 1 of Vol. I, December 4, 1850. T. J. Dryer, editor. Framed. As far as known the only copy in existence. Found by Geo. H. Himes at residence of the late W. G. Buffum, Amity, April 19, 1899.
2. Oregon Free Press, Oregon City. No. 27 of Vol. I, October 7, 1848, George L. Curry, editor. Donated by Geo. H. Himes.
3. Boston Gazette and Country Journal. Monday, March 12, 1770, No. 779. Framed. Donated by A. E. Voorhees, Grant's Pass.
4. The City Journal, Canyon City, Grant County. July 26, 1869, Vol. I, No. 6. Issued occasionally by R. H. J. Comer, printer. First paper in Grant county. Donated by Mrs. Dora H. Peters, Eugene. Framed.
5. Boston Chronicle. No. 11, Vol. II, March 13, 1769. From Arthur D. Smith.
6. The Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss. July 2, 1863. Presented by H. H. Northup.
7. Baltimore Daily Intelligencer. Vol. I, No. 245, August 11, 1794.
8. Ulster County Gazette, Kingston. Vol. II, No. 88, January 4, 1800. From Dr. A. H. Diven.
9. New England Weekly Journal. "Containing the most remarkable

occurrences, Foreign and Domestick," Boston, Monday, April 8, 1728. "printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, at the printing house in Queen street, where advertisements are taken in." From Dr. A. H. Diven.

10. The Friend, Honolulu. Vol. VI, No. 9, September 1, 1848, containing letter from Rev. G. H. Atkinson at Oregon City, July 10, 1848, showing number of buildings in that place at that time.

11. Northern Sentinel. Vol. IV, No. 38, Burlington, Vt., August 26, 1814. Speaks of the glorious victory at the battle of Fort Erie.

12. The Voice of the People and Albany Whig. Vol. III, No. 123, Albany, N. Y., December 6, 1836. From Mrs. Lizzie Wertz, Grant's Pass.

13. Democratic Standard. Vol. II, No. 9, Portland, O. T., September 6, 1855, Leland, Northrop & Co., proprietors.

14. The Oregon Argus. Vol. II, No. 40, Oregon City, O. T., January 17, 1857, William L. Adams, editor and publisher.

15. The New York Herald. Saturday, April 15, 1865, containing news of the assassination of President Lincoln.

16. Youth's Companion. Vol. XXVI, No. 2, May 6, 1852; Nos. 3, 4, 5; published weekly by Nathaniel Willis.

17. Youth's Companion. Vol. XXXIII, No. 34, August 25, 1859, Olmstead & Co., publishers.

18. Niles Register. September, 14, 1844; October 5, 1844; October 12, 1844; October 19, 1844; October 26, 1844; November 30, 1844; January 11, 1845; January 25, 1845; March 1, 1845; March 15, 1845; March 22, 1845; April 26, 1845; May 3, 1845; June 7, 1845; June 14, 1845; June 23, 1845; July 19, 1845; July 26, 1845; August 9, 1845; August 23, 1845; September 13, 1845; November 8, 1845; November 21, 1845; December 27, 1845; January 13, 1846; February 27, 1847; March 13, 1847; March 20, 1847; March 27, 1847; April 24, 1847; June 19, 1847; July 3, 1847; August 14, 1847; August 21, 1847.

19. Cincinnati Commercial. March 1, 1878; May 14, 1880; July 3, 1881; July 1, 1882; May 9, 1882; July 1, 1882; September 20, 1881.

20. Cincinnati Times Star. July 2, 1881. Both from R. C. Collis.

21. The Western Star. Vol I, No. 9, Milwaukie, O. T., January 16, 1851.

22. Oregon Weekly Times. Vol. III, No. 49, Portland, O. T., October 22, 1853.

23. The Monthly Oregonian. Vol. I, No. 4, October, 1895. From F. H. Saylor.

24. Weekly Union. Vol. II, No. 9, Washington City, July 4, 1846.

25. San Francisco Call. Vol. LVIII, No. 2, July 23, 1885. Contains account of General Grant's death.

26. Oregon Statesman. Vol. V, No. 14, Corvallis, June 16, 1855.

27. The Wesleyan. Vol. XVI, No. 793, Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1858.

28. Inland Empire. Vol. I, No. 26, The Dalles, Oregon, December 28, 1878. History of Oregon steamboating, by T. B. Merry.
29. Sumpter News. Vol. I, No. 1, Sumpter, February 26, 1897. The first paper in Sumpter. Presented by Alva G. Davidson, Sumpter.
30. The Aparri News. Vol. I, No. 21, Aparri, Luzon, P. I., July 28, 1900.
31. Vancouver Register. Vol. II, No. 11, Vancouver, W. T., December 1, 1866.
32. Washington Standard. Vol. V, No. 9, Olympia, W. T., January 7, 1865.
33. The Pacific Tribune. Vol. VI, No. 37, Olympia, W. T., December 24, 1866.
34. Walla Walla Statesman. Vol. V, No. 49; Vol. VI, No. 7, Walla Walla, W. T., November 23, 1866, and February 1, 1867. (The preceding four accessions presented by Mrs. H. F. Suksdorf.)
35. Blue Mountain Times. Vol. I, No. 3, La Grande, May 2, 1868.
36. The Christian Messenger. Vol. I, No. 1, Monmouth, October 8, 1870. First paper in that place.
37. Weekly Oregonian. Vol. XV, No. 23, April 22, 1865. Containing account of President Lincoln's assassination. Presented by George T. Myers.
38. Frankfort Chronicle. Vol. I, No. 1, May 10, 1892; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; August 30, 1892. Presented by Captain James T. Gray.
39. Oregon Spectator. Vol. I, No. 1, February 5, 1846, (reprint). Presented by J. W. Jones, Mist.
40. The Argus. Vol. I, No. 26, Grant's Pass, September 17, 1885. The first paper issued in the place. Presented by Mrs. J. W. Howard, Grant's Pass.
41. Grant's Pass Argus. Vol. I. No. 38, January 1, 1886. Presented by K. H. Gabbert, editor.
42. Ulster County Gazette. Vol. II, No. 88, Kingston, January 4, 1800.
43. La Republica Filipina. Vol. I, No. 13, Mandaloyon, September 29, 1898. Presented by Rev. Robert A. McLean.
44. Daily Oregonian. Vol. V, No. 62, April 17, 1865. Notice of assassination of President Lincoln.
45. Morning Oregonian. Vol. II, No. 125, June 22, 1862, 5 columns to page.
46. Weekly Oregonian. Vol. II, No. 44, October 2, 1852.
47. The West Shore. Vol. I, No. 11, July, 1876.
48. The Advocate of Moral Reform. Vol. IV, No. 21 New York, November 1, 1838.
49. Public Ledger. Vol. I, No. 1, Philadelphia, March 25, 1836.
50. Kamloops Wawa. Vol. VII, No. 12, December, 1898.

51. Weekly Oregonian. Vol. IV, No. 16, March 18, 1854.
52. Morning Oregonian. Vol. XXIX, No. 8973, July 4, 1899. Containing the constitution of the State of Washington, and historical data.
53. The Pioneer. Vol. XIV, No. 12, San Jose, Cal., December, 1899. Containing an account of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of a state government in California.

PAMPHLETS.

29. McCormick's Almanac. 1855 (2 copies); 1856 (3 copies); 1857; 1858 (3 copies); 1859 (2 copies); 1860 (3 copies); 1861 (2 copies); 1867; 1868; 1869; 1870; 1871 (2 copies); 1872 (2 copies); 1874 (2 copies); 1876; 1878; 1879; 1880; 1881.
30. Official Army Register. 1854.
31. Portland Postoffice; History and Growth. By C. W. Roby, P. M., 1889. Donated by Geo. H. Himes.
32. Clatsop County: Description of, Sidney Dell, 1899.
33. Journal of Proceedings of Committee to Examine State Bank of Illinois. Vandalia, 1837.
34. First Annual Report of the Maine Temperance Society. January 23, 1833. Belfast, Me.
35. Message of the Governor of Oregon Territory. December, 1846.
36. Miscellaneous Document, No. 98, 30 Cong. first Session. Memorial of Legislative Assembly of Oregon relative to situation and wants.
37. Message of President of U. S. Communicating proposition from British Government for adjustment of Oregon question, June 10, 1846.
38. Ex. Doc. No. 45. Expenses of Cayuse War, asking a further appropriation, February 6, 1854.
39. Report No. 29. On military road in Oregon Territory, January 23, 1855.
40. Address to the Democracy and the People of the U. S. By National Democratic Ex. Com., Washington, 1860.
41. Breckenridge and Lane Campaign Doc. No. 16. "Who are the Disunionists?"
42. Speech of Hon. Lansing Stout on Oregon and Washington War Debt. March 20, 1860.
43. Speech of William M. English in Congress. May 2, 1860.
44. Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, Charleston, S. C. April 23, 1860.
45. Report No. 348, Roads in Oregon. House of Representatives, May 24, 1850.
46. Report of Secretary of Navy on tonnage of Government vessels in Pacific Ocean. February 8, 1858.
47. Reciprocity Treaty. Speech by Hon. Charles Sumner in U. S. Senate, December 21, 1864, and January 12 and 13, 1865.

48. Report of Secretary of Interior, embodying report of J. Ross Browne, on Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories. January 25, 1858.

49. Memorial Discourse on Mrs. Mary R. Walker, Pioneer of 1838. By Rev. Myron Eells, a son of Rev. Cushing Eells, who came to Oregon in 1838.

50. Diary of Captain Thomas Rodney. 1776-1777, with introduction by Caesar A. Rodney, his great-grandson. Historical Society of Delaware, 1888.

51. The St. Joseph-Kankakee Portage. By George A. Baker, Secretary of the Northern Indiana Historical Society, South Bend, Ind., May 1, 1899.

52. Laws of Oregon from 1843 to 1849, inclusive, except such laws of the latter session as were published in Statutes. Dated Oregon City, 1851. Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer, 1853.

53. Report of Commissary General of Oregon Territory. January 1, 1855. Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer, 1856. (2 copies.)

54. Speech of Hon. George H. Williams on Apportionment of Representation, U. S. Senate, February 15, 1866.

55. Oregon. Presumed to have been written in 1856 or 1857 by a brother of Pleasant M. Armstrong, of Yamhill county, who was killed in the Rogue River Indian War in 1853 at Table Rock. Presented by H. W. Scott.

56. Mazama. Record of Mountaineering. Vol. I, No. 2. Crater Lake numbers, 1897. (2 copies.)

57. State of Oregon vs. S. E. May, Jesse Applegate and B. F. Dowell. Brief of Dowell.

58. Inside History of Oregon Central Railroad Companies. By Joseph Gaston, President. Portland, A. G. Walling, 1869.

59. The Soldiers' Right to Vote. Address by W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, 1864.

60. Message of President U. S. transmitting report of Naval Court of Inquiry upon destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898.

61. Thirty-two Years in Baker County. By Isaac Hiatt. Abbott & Foster, printers, Baker City, 1893. Presented by William A. Packwood, Baker City.

62. Pen Pictures of Representative Men of Oregon. By Frank E. Hodgkin and J. J. Galvin, Portland, Oregon. Farmer and Dairyman print, 1882. Presented by George H. Himes, Portland.

63. Christian Education by Congregationalists on the Pacific Coast. Cubery & Co., printers, San Francisco, September, 1893. Presented by George H. Himes.

64. Washington Educational Review. Tacoma, February, 1896. Presented by George H. Himes.

65. The Northwest Coast, Including Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A series of articles upon the Northern Pacific Railroad in its relations to the basins of the Columbia and Puget Sound, by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon. A. G. Walling, printer, 1878. Presented by George H. Himes.
66. Washington Press Association. Annual reports for 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890. Hoquiam, Wash., Washingtonian print, 1891. Presented by George H. Himes.
67. Transactions of Washington Pioneer Association, 1883 to 1889, inclusive. Compiled by Charles Prosch, Secretary, 1894. Presented by George H. Himes.
68. Weather Forecasting and Weather Types. By B. S. Pague and S. M. Blandford, 1897.
69. Journal of House of Representatives, Oregon Territory, 1856-7. Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer, 1857. Presented by George H. Himes.
70. Oregon and Her Resources. By Hugh Small, 1872. Presented by George H. Himes.
71. Benton County, Oregon. By order of Corvallis Board of Trade, 1890.
72. Proceedings of Bostonian Society, 1899. Presented by Rev. Edward C. Porter, Boston.
73. Charter and Ordinances of East Portland, 1887.
74. Executive Doc. 16, August 8, 1846. Presented by Henry H. Gilfry, Washington.
75. Executive Docs. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58. Articles of Agreement between John P. Gaines, Governor of O. T. in 1851, with different Indian Tribes. Printed August 2, 1852.
76. Official Army Register. 1858.
77. Alaska and the Klondike. By Harry L. Wells, 1897.
78. Speech of Hon. Edward D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, upon secession question. January 2, 3, 1861.
79. The Coos Bay Coal Field. By Joseph Silas Diller, Washington, 1899.
80. Communication of His Excellency, Sam Houston, President of the Texas Republic. 1838.
81. Congressional Journal. December 29, 1845.
82. Pacific Banker and Investor, Vol. II, No. 6, August, 1894.
83. Annual Report of General O. O. Howard, Commanding Department of Columbia, January 26, 1878, giving history of the non-treaty Nez Perce campaign.
84. Ex. Doc. 104, House of Representatives. Touching location of seat of Government in Oregon, May 3, 1852.
85. Decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon on the location law, etc. Printed by Thomas J. Dryer, Oregonian, 1852.

86. Dismissal of Granville O. Haller, Major U. S. A. By special orders, July 25, 1863.

87. The History of the Dayton and Sheridan Narrow Gauge Railroad. By William Reid, 1884.

88. Speech of Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, of Oregon, in the House of Representatives, February 7, 1866.

89. Speech of Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana, on admission of Oregon, February 10, 1859.

90. California Gold: An authentic history of the First Find. By James S. Brown, Salt Lake. 1894.

91. History of the Congregational Association from 1848 to 1880. By Rev. M. Eells. George H. Himes, printer, 1881.

92. The Oregon Mission. By Right Rev. B. Wistar Morris, D. D.

93. History of Thurston County, Washington. By J. C. Rathbun. Olympia, 1895. Presented by H. W. Scott.

94. Plea for the Indians: With Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon. By John Beeson, N. Y., 1857.

95. Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, February 18, 1863.

96. Address on Death of Hon. J. G. Wilson, M. C., from Oregon, 1873. Columbus, Ohio, 1873.

97. Lecture on Oregon. Delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, October 11, 1869, by W. L. Adams, a pioneer of 1848.

98. The Oregon Physio-Medical Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, October, 1867. J. C. Shelton, M. D., editor. Salem, Oregon.

99. The Oregon Naturalist. By Aurelius Todd. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4, February and July, 1891.

100. Sermon. By Mr. Thomas Condon, Portland, O. T., April 17, 1853.

101. Rules and Regulations of Multnomah County Jockey Club. Portland, 1860.

102. Oregon Almanac, 1848. Printed in 1847 by W. P. Hudson, at the Spectator office, Oregon City. Presented by T. H. Crawford.

103. Speech of Hon. H. W. Corbett on "Specie Payments—The Tariff," in U. S. Senate, March 19, 1872.

104. Library of Health, Vol. III, Nos. 4 and 7, April and July, 1837. William A. Alcott, editor.

105. Speech of Hon. S. Breese, of Illinois, in U. S. Senate, March 2, 1846.

106. An Address by Delazon Smith, a pioneer of 1852. Delivered at Keosauqua, Iowa, January 19, 1847.

107. Documents presented to the people of the State of Oregon by the Republican State Committee. April 25, 1859.

108. Farmers' Almanac. 1836.

109. Sermon by James Dana, D. D., on death of Rev. Ezra Stiles, sixth President of Yale College, New Haven, May 14, 1795.

110. *Catalogus Collegii Yalensis*. 1826. Contains names of all connected with the institution since 1701. (Preceding three accessions presented by Mrs. J. W. Hill, Portland.)
111. *The Stone Age of Oregon*. By Rev. M. Eells. Presented by the author.
112. *A Lesson in Practical Philanthropy*. By D. K. Pearsons, Chicago.
113. Correspondence relating to the Massacre of Immigrants by the Snake River Indians, August, 1854. Asahel Bush, Territorial Printer, 1854.
114. *Nez Perce Primer*. Mission Press, Clearwater, 1845.
115. *Gospel of Matthew in Nez Perce tongue*. Mission Press, Clearwater, 1845.
116. *Nez Perce Hymn Book*. Mission Press, Clearwater, 1842. These publications presented by Mrs. H. F. Suksdorf.
117. *Nez Perce Hymn Book*. Mission Press, Clearwater, 1842. From Mrs. Caroline A. Kamm.
118. *Magazine of American History*, Vol. XX, No. 6; Vol. XXI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. XXII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Vol. XXIII, No. 1.
119. *Proceedings Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of Wisconsin Historical Society*. 1889.
120. *First Triennial Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery, Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1889.
121. *Proceedings Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of Wisconsin Historical Society*. 1890.
122. *Papers of California Historical Society, Vol. I, Part 1*, San Francisco, 1887.
123. *The Charter and Revised Statutes relating to the Wisconsin Historical Society*. 1884. (2 copies.)
124. *Rhode Island Historical Society. Sketch of its history, with list of papers read at its stated meetings*, 1890.
125. *Missouri Historical Society Collections, Vol. II, No. 1, January*, 1900.
126. *Proceedings Fortieth Annual Meeting of Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1892.
127. *Minnesota Historical Society, Charter, By-Laws, Officers, etc.* 1879.
128. *Kansas Historical Society. Seventh biennial report*, November 18, 1889.
129. *Library, Rules and Regulations of State Historical Society of Wisconsin*.
130. *Boston Public Library. Forty-first annual report*, 1892.
131. *New York Historical Society. Report of Executive Committee*, 1890.

132. Charter of Rhode Island Historical Society. 1878.
133. Oregon, Washington and Idaho. P. Donan, 1898.
134. Mazama: A Record of Mountaineering, Vol. I, No. 2, 1897.
135. Massachusetts Historical Society. Act of incorporation, list of members, etc., 1889.
136. Connecticut Historical Society. Report of annual meeting, May 26, 1891.
137. Chicago Historical Society. Constitution, by-laws, list of members, 1886.
138. New York Historical Society. Charter and by-laws, 1858.
139. Constitution of the State of Oregon. Passed by the convention of September 18, 1857, Salem, Oregon. Asahel Bush, printer to the convention, 1857.
140. Nehalem: A Story of the Pacific A. D. 1700.
141. The Early American Chroniclers. By H. H. Bancroft. A. L. Bancroft, San Francisco, 1883.
142. Documents relating to the Early Territorial History of Maine, 1603-1871. Vol. I, January, April, July, 1900. Compiled by Miss Mary F. Farnham, Forest Grove.
143. Wonderland, 1899. N. P. R. R.
144. Wonderland, 1900. N. P. R. R.
145. An Abstract from Memoirs of American Museum of Natural History. Vol. II, Part 3, May 25, 1899.
146. Memoirs of American Museum of Natural History. Vol. II, Anthropology.
147. Souvenir of Northwest Washington. H. St. John, 1900.
148. Walla Walla Souvenir. 1900.
149. Ashland Souvenir. 1900.
- 150 to 165. Reports on Canadian Archives issued in the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Compiled by Douglas Brymner, archivist, Ottawa.
166. Nevada Magazine. Vol. I, No. 3, October, 1899.
167. Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages, including the Chinook Jargon. By James Constantine Pilling, Washington. Government printing office, 1893.
168. Annals of Iowa. Vol. IV, No. 7, October, 1900.
169. The Portland Magazine. Vol. I, No. 10, July, 1835. Edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Portland, Me.
170. Oregon Literature, Chautauqua Edition. John B. Horner, 1899.
171. Aboriginal Geographic Names in the State of Washington; the Chinook Jargon; the Stone Age of Oregon; the Hand of God in the History of the Pacific Coast. Papers by Rev. Myron Eells, Union, Washington.
172. Heppner and Morrow Counties, Oregon. August, 1898. By W. E. Ellsworth.

173. Portland Press Club's Souvenir. Distributed at National Editorial Association, New Orleans, March 1, 2, 3, 1900.
174. In Memoriam. Henry Failing, December 7, 1898.
175. Military History of Yamhill County. By J. C. Cooper, June 1, 1899.
176. In Memoriam. Rev. John Sellwood. Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stoy, 1892.
177. Oregon Press and Autograph Souvenir, 1899. Dedicated to National Editorial Association, which met in Portland, July 7. Compiled by Mrs. A. de F. Smith. Contains autographs of a large number of delegates.
178. County Atlas of Oregon and Washington, 1894.
179. Wallamet or Willamette. Letters of Hon. Matthew P. Deady and Judge William Strong, 1875.
180. Relief of Sufferers by the Fire in Portland, August, 1873. Report of Relief Committee.
181. Description of Linn County. By A. S. Mercer, 1875.
182. Documentary History of the Oregon Central and Oregon & California Railroad Company, 1872.
183. Washington Territory, West of the Cascade Mountains. By Ezra Meeker, 1870.
184. Report of Joint Committee to Investigate State Printing, 1878.
185. Progress of Portland from 1868 to 1878. By William Reid.
186. Samuel de Champlain. A short sketch by Henry H. Hurlbut, read before the Chicago Historical Society, October 22, 1885.
187. Bills introduced in the Oregon Legislature, 1854.
188. Bills introduced in the Oregon Legislature, 1857.
189. Bills introduced in the Oregon Legislature, 1860, the first session after the territory became a state. All three sets donated by Ira F. M. Butler, Monmouth, who was a member at each session.
190. Souvenir Pamphlet. B. P. O. Elks, September 4, 1900. (2 copies.)
191. Regulations of the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States, for use of Troops in the field, Richmond, 1861; and a piece of Confederate flag, secured by John T. Williams, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, at Fort Phillips, Louisiana, after its surrender to Admiral Farragut.
193. Oregon Legislative Album, 1899.
194. History of Medicine and Surgery from the Earliest Times. By W. L. Adams, A. M., M. D., 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

1. American Preceptor. By Caleb Bingham, Boston, 1815.
2. Army Life on the Pacific. By Lawrence Kip. A journal of the expedition against the Northern Indians, summer of 1858.

3. Aid to Piety, 1847.
4. Annual Reports of the American Historical Association from 1894 to 1897. Vols. I and II.
5. American Historical Association, Officers, Act of Incorporation. Constitution, List of Members, Historical Societies in the United States. 1896. Published in Baltimore, Maryland.
6. American Historical Association, 1897-1898.
7. Acadia—Missing Links of a Last Chapter in American History. Vol. II. Home Book Company, New York. Presented by H. W. Scott.
8. British Magazine (monthly), 1749. Presented by Mrs. Arthur Warner, Oregon City.
9. Brown's Political History of Oregon's Provisional Government.
10. Bible. Brought across the plains by Mrs. Catherine Burke in 1852.
11. Biennial Report of the State of Oregon, 1895 to 1896. By H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State.
12. Book of Common Prayer (German). Printed in Germantown, Pa., 1813. Owned by the late William Hoffman, of Jacksonville, and presented to the Society by his daughter, Miss Kate Hoffman, Jacksonville.
13. Book of Common Prayer. Presented to Joseph Gale, July 20, 1843, and donated by his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Gale Page, Walla Walla, Washington.
14. Bible, 1845. Owned by Hannah L. Sager, adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman, who died from exposure seven days after the massacre of November 29 and 30, 1847. Presented by her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Sager Helm.
15. Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation. State Printing Office, Boston, 1899. Presented by Hon. James J. Myers, Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives, February, 1900.
16. Clerk's Magazine. By a gentleman of the bar. Second edition revised and corrected, 1808.
17. Code of Civil Procedure and other General Statutes of Oregon, 1862.
18. Cobbett's Legacy to Parsons, in six letters, addressed to the Church Parsons in general, including the Cathedral and College Clergy and the Bishops, with a dedication to Bloomfield, Bishop of London. Published by John Doyle, New York, 1835.
19. Douay Bible, Belfast, 1839. Presented to Dr. Marcus Whitman by Father P. J. DeSmet, prior to 1847; afterwards presented to Mrs. R. J. Spalding by her husband, Rev. H. H. Spalding.
20. Doniphan's Expedition. An account of the conquest of Mexico, 1847. Presented by James McDonaugh, Jacksonville.
22. Explorations for a Railroad Route from the Sacramento Valley to the Columbia River. Made by Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, Corps

of Topographical Engineers, assisted by Lieutenant Henry L. Abbott, Corps of Topographical Engineers. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1855.

23. Father Eells, or Fifty Years' Missionary Labors in Washington and Oregon. A biography of Rev. Cushing Eells, D. D. By Rev. Myron Eells, 1894.

24. Federalist No. 1. By Alexander Hamilton. Bought by the late William Hoffman, of Jacksonville, Oregon, and brought across the plains in 1853.

25. Geological Survey of Ohio. Paleontology, Vol. II. Ohio State Printing Office, Columbus, 1875.

26. Gibson's Pocket Farrier, Dublin, 1756. Donated by Ellis Keep,

27. General Laws of Oregon from 1843 to 1872. By Matthew P. Deady and LaFayette Lane.

28. History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington. Vols. I and II. Compiled and published by the North Pacific History Company, Portland, Oregon, 1889.

29. History, Universal, Ancient and Modern, 1804.

30. History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, Oregon. A. G. Walling, 1884.

31. History of Oregon, Illustrated. By H. K. Hines, D. D. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1893.

32. History of Willamette Valley. By H. O. Lang. Published by Himes & Lang, Portland, Oregon, 1885.

33. History. Roman, 1812.

34. History of Oregon from 1792 to 1849. By W. H. Gray, of Astoria. Published by Harris & Holman, Portland, 1870.

35. History of Portland, Oregon. By H. W. Scott. D. Mason & Co., Publishers, Syracuse, N. Y., 1890. Donated by George H. Himes.

36. Indian Missions on the Pacific Coast, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. By Rev. Myron Eells, with introduction by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D. Philadelphia, 1882. Donated by George H. Himes.

37. Journal of trip across the plains to California in 1846, with references to the following two years, giving an account of the discovery of gold on January 24, 1848. Presented by James McDonald, Jacksonville.

38. Journal of a Surgeon on board of an American Privateer, who was captured by the British and kept in Dartmoor prison for several months. Printed by Rowe & Hooper, Boston, 1816. Donated.

39. Kit Carson's Life and Adventures. By DeWitt C. Peters. Published at Hartford, Conn., 1875. Presented by George H. Himes.

40. Letters from Geneva and France to a lady in Virginia by her father. Vol. II. Boston, 1819.

41. Lawrence Moore; or Lights and Shades of New England Life. By Mrs. S. A. Southworth. Franklin Printing House, Boston, 1856.

42. *Life of J. Cotton.* By A. W. McClure, 1846.
43. *Life of Columbus.*
44. *Liturgia Anglicana*, London, 1839. Presented by George M. Cornwall, Portland.
45. *Laws of Connecticut.* Printed about 1720. Brought to Oregon by Dr. J. Millard, and presented to the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Harriet N. Morse.
46. *Memorial History of the City of New York.* By James G. Wilson. Four Vols. Presented by H. W. Scott.
47. *Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789 to 1897.* By James D. Richardson. Ten Vols. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Courtesy of Hon. George W. McBride, U. S. Senator.
48. *Moore's International Arbitration, History, Digest, Maps.* Six Vols. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1898. Courtesy of Hon. Joseph Simon, U. S. Senator.
49. *Missionary History of the Pacific Northwest.* By Rev. H. K. Hines, 1899.
50. *Niles Register.* Vols. IX, XI, XIV, XVI.
51. *New System Modern Geography.* By Elijah Parrish, D. D. Third Edition. Newburyport. Published by E. Little & Co., 1814. Brought to Oregon in 1847 by Reuben Pigg. Donated by Mrs. E. E. Kingston, Amity.
52. *Narrative of the Astor Settlement on the Pacific, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814.* By Gabriel Franchere. Translated from French Edition of 1819. Redfield, N. Y., 1854. Presented by William Crooks, son of Ramsay Crooks, one of the Astor party.
53. *Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.* By A. J. Valpy, M. A., 1835.
54. *Paragraph Bible.* Printed 1835. Owned by Rev. H. H. Spalding, Clearwater, 1837.
55. *Paley's Theology, Illustrated.* Presented to Jason Lee by Thomas Turner, British Wesleyan Missionary, Stamstead, Lower Canada, February, 1839.
56. *Resources of Oregon and Washington, June 16, 1880.*
57. *Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties.* By Orville Dodge. Capitol Printing Company, Salem, Oregon, 1898. Presented by H. W. Scott.
58. *Report of Adjutant-General of Oregon, 1865 to 1866.* State Printing Office.
59. *Representative Men of the Pacific Coast.* By Oscar T. Shuck, San Francisco, 1870.
60. *Smithsonian Institution, annual report, and report on U. S. National Museum.* Two Vols., 1896.
61. *Smithsonian Institution, annual report, and report on U. S. National Museum.* Two Vols., 1897.

62. Specimen Book of George Bruce's Sons, containing history of printing. By Theodore L. De Vinne, 1882. Presented by George H. Himes.

63. Story of Oregon. Vols. I and II. Julian Hawthorne. American Historical Publishing Company, New York, 1892. Presented by H. W. Scott.

64. Statutes of Oregon, commencing December 5, 1853. Asahel Bush, Public Printer, Oregon, 1854.

65. Spectator, The. Vols. I, III, VIII, 1763.

66. Summer Saunterings over the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and Northern Pacific Railroad. Printed by George H. Himes, Portland, Oregon, 1882. Donated.

67. Thirty-one Years on Plains and Mountains. By Captain William F. Drannan. Rhodes & McClure Publishing Company, Chicago, 1899.

68. The Book of Job. Paraphrased by Symon Patrick, D. D., 1697.

69. The Early Indian Wars of Oregon. By Frances Fuller Victor. State Printing Office, 1894.

70. Tariff Acts of the United States, 1789 to 1897. By Robert G. Proctor. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1898.

71. Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Ill. Vol. I.

72. Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Ill. Convention of May 29, 1856. Vol. III.

73. The Elements of French Conversation. Suitable vocabulary in French and English by John Perrin. Revised and corrected by C. Gros; 23d edition; London, 1825.

74. Universal Biographical Dictionary. Compiled by Charles M. Baldwin. Published for subscribers, New York, 1826.

75. United States Blue Book. A register of Federal officers and employments in each state and territory, and the District of Columbia, with their salaries and emoluments. Sixth edition. J. H. Soule, publisher, Washington, D. C., 1893.

76. Wisconsin Historical Collection. Vol. XI.

77. Wigwam and Warpath. By Hon. A. B. Meacham. Presented by George H. Himes.

78. William Henry Harrison. Part of book.

79. Whateley's Elements of Rhetoric.

80. Walpole's Anecdotes. 1786.

81. Webster's Dictionary, 1844. Used in office of Oregon Weekly Times from November 17, 1850, to 1864. Presented by C. Austin.

82. Wisconsin Historical Collection. Vol. XI, 1888.

83. The Louisiana Purchase, and Our Title West of the Rocky

Mountains. By Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, 1898. Presented by S. A. Clarke.

84. Scrap Book, containing illustrations and articles relating to Archaeology. Donated.

85. When My Ship Comes In, and Other Rhymes. By Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., 1891. Donated.

86. Oregonian Souvenir—1850-1892. Donated by Frank C. Baker.

87. Letters of the British Spy. Baltimore, 1811. Purports to have been written by a young Englishman to a member of the British Parliament when making a tour through the United States in 1803. Belonged to the library of Governor George Abernethy. Donated by Mrs. Caroline A. Raleigh Trimble.

88. Annual report of Smithsonian Institution, 1898.

89. Chicago Antiquities. By Henry H. Hurlbut, 1881. Donated by A. C. Sandford.

90. Poems. Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, 1900.

91. Year Book of Oregon and Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1895.

92. West Coast Shells. By Joseph Keep, 1888. Donated by George H. Himes.

93. McLoughlin and Old Oregon. By Mrs. Eva Emery Dye. 1900.

94. McCormick's Directory—1873, 1876, 1879 (2), 1880 (4), 1881.

95. Samuels' Directory—1873 (2), 1874, 1875.

96. Portland Directory—1882, 1884, 1889-90, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

97. Oregon State Directory—1881 (2).

98. Gazetteer and Business Directory for Oregon and Washington and Idaho, 1892.

99. Salem Directory—1871, 1874, 1880 (2).

100. Puget Sound Directory—1872.

101. Montana Directory—1883, 1884.

102. Primer of Forestry. Part 1 (2 copies). By Gifford Pinchot, Washington, 1900.

103. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of Arlington Club, 1892.

104. Loua Ella. Poem by C. H. Miller (Joaquin), April 1, 1868. Printed by George H. Himes. Loaned.

105. Joaquin, et al. By Cincinnatus Hiner Miller (Joaquin). Published by S. J. McCormick, Portland, 1869. Printed by Carter & Himes. Loaned.

106. Diary of P. L. Edwards of trip from Oregon to California in 1838 to get cattle.

EARLY SCHOOL BOOKS.

1. Arithmetic, Ray's, 1837.

2. Arithmetic. Colburn's Intellectual, 1826.

3. Arithmetic, Greenleaf's Common School, 1863.

4. Arithmetic, Adams' New, A. D. 1827.
5. Arithmetic, Common Analytic, Series No. 2, by Charles H. Mattoon, 1850.
6. Arithmetic, Davies' University, 1860.
7. Arithmetic, Mental, 1846, by James B. Thompson, A. M.
8. Algebra, Davies' University, 1865.
9. Arithmetic, North American, Emerson's, 1835.
10. Chemistry, Johnston's, 1840.
11. Chemistry, Porter's, 1857.
12. Grammar, Levizac's, 1840.
13. Grammar, Clark's First, 1863.
14. Grammar, English, Smith's New, 1847.
15. Grammar, Fisk's Greek, 1831.
16. Grammar, Andrew & Stoddard's Latin, 1843.
17. Geology, Hitchcock's, 1845.
18. Grammar, Adams' Latin, 1832.
19. Grammar, Brown's English, 1846.
20. Geography, Mitchell's School, 1854.
21. Grammar, Brown's English, New York, 1846.
22. Philosophy, Comstock's revised edition, 1852.
23. Philosophy, Abercrombie's Intellectual, 1839.
24. Philosophy, Parker's revised edition, 1860.
25. Punctuation, Treatise on, by John Wilson, 1871.
26. Reader, Primary School, by William D. Swan, 1845.
27. Reader, Bullion's Latin, 1852.
28. Reader, Sanders' New Fourth, 1856.
29. Reader, Porter's Rhetorical, 1848.
30. Reader, Wilson's Fifth, 1866.
31. Reader, Sanders' Fifth, 1855.
32. Reader, McGuffey's Fourth, 1860.
33. Rhetoric, Whately's Elements of, 1846.
34. Reader, English, 1817.
35. Reader, Sanders' Second
36. Reader, Porter's Rhetorical, 1848.
37. Reader, Pacific Coast Third, 1879.
38. Reader, Pacific Coast Second, 1878.
39. Spelling Book, Pictorial, Elementary, 1829.
40. Spelling Book, Pacific Coast, 1873.
41. Spelling Book, Pacific Coast, 1873.
42. Speaker, The Student, by J. S. Denman, 1854.
43. Spelling Book, Elementary, by Noah Webster, 1857.
44. Spelling Book, Elementary, by Noah Webster 1857.
45. Willard's Abridged History of the United States, 1856.
46. Webster's Dictionary, 1854.
47. Elements of Surveying and Navigation, by Charles Davies, L.L.D. 1845.
48. Monteith's Manual of Geography. Combined with History and Astronomy by James Monteith. New York, 1856.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

PIONEER RELICS.

83. Tobacco Box (Iron)—Bought by Tyrus Himes in New York City in 1835. Loaned by George H. Himes.

84. Wax Taper—From Nehalem Beach. Presented by James W. Welch, Astoria.

85. Smooth Bore Rifle—Sold by Dr. John McLoughlin in 1832 to Webley Hauxhurst, a trapper of the Hudson's Bay Company. Restocked and changed to percussion lock by Sam Cozine, McMinnville. Donated by D. M. Averill.

86. Sword (English make)—Brought across the plains in 1847 by John Rogers. Lost in Cayuse War in 1847-8. Afterwards found and taken to Oregon City. Donated by L. E. Pickering, Oregon City, a son of Mr. Rogers.

87. Rifle—Of peculiar pattern. Found in Death Valley, California, by Dr. J. F. Killeen, now of Portland, with a knife and a mummified man beside it. Loaned by Dr. Killeen.

88. Hoe (hand made)—By D. C. Ingles, Portland, 1851. Donated by Dock Hartley, Rockwood.

89. Warming Pan—Used in Connecticut in 1732 by grandmother of A. S. Frank. Loaned.

90. Three Coins (copper)—U. S. 1837, 1841; French, 1839. Loaned by A. B. Smith.

91. Knife—Made in Alaska from Walrus tusk by Indians in 1869-71, at time of sailing of first steamer up Yukon river. Loaned by Mrs. L. M. Flowers.

92. Spoon—Made from walrus tusk. Same as 91.

93. U. S. Musket of 1811—Used in war of 1812. Changed from a flint to a percussion lock by a gunsmith. Loaned by Mrs. Frank Miller.

94. Bullet Molds—Brought to Oregon in 1845 by J. H. Walker, Jewell. Donated.

95. Piece of Kentucky Limestone, bearing name of D. Boon, cut by himself, April 22, 1795. Loaned by Norwood L. Curry, a great-great-grandson.

96. Bullet Mold—Used by F. X. Matthieu in Canada in 1838. Brought to Oregon in 1858. Loaned by F. X. Matthieu, Butteville.

97. Walking Cane—Cut from an apple tree grown from seed planted by Dr. Marcus Whitman at Waililatpu, near Walla Walla, Washington. Donated by William F. Helm, whose wife was Miss Elizabeth Sager, a survivor of the massacre.

98. Side Saddle—Ridden across the plains in 1839 by Mrs. Desire Smith Griffin. Donated by her granddaughter, Miss Amie L. Patterson, Hillsboro.

99. Kentucky Rifle—Used in Tennessee to kill squirrels. Made in early part of nineteenth century. Loaned by George W. Dennis.

100. Powder Horn—From Tennessee. Loaned by George W. Dennis.

101. Hunting Knife—From Tennessee. Loaned by George W. Dennis.

102. Fife—Used in Tennessee long before Civil War. Loaned by George W. Dennis.

103. Ship Model—Made by Justin Chenoweth, a pioneer of 1849. Loaned by his daughter, Mrs. J. L. McCown.

104. Flint and Steel—Used in making fires before matches came into general use. Used by Lewis Love, a pioneer of 1849, who has owned it sixty-five years. Loaned.

105. Rifle—Made in Illinois. Brought across the plains in 1853. Bought of an emigrant by Captain W. S. Powell in 1854. Used at the battle of Cascades by L. J. Powell, March 26, 1856. Donated by W. S. Powell.

106. Springfield Rifle—Smooth bore, with percussion tape lock. Made in 1858. Used in early part of Civil War. Brought to Southern Oregon in 1864 by a Union soldier. Loaned by George L. Davidson.

107. Powder Horn and Charger—Made by I. G. Davidson, a pioneer of 1850, in Josephine county. Loaned.

108. Powder Horn—Brought across the plains in 1853 by F. M. Dodge, Hubbard. Loaned.

109. Springfield Rifle of 1864—Carried in last part of Civil War.

110. Basket—Made out of hickory slats by James Abraham, in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1851. Brought across plains in 1852. Donated by Mrs. Jane Abraham.

111. Pappoose Moccasins—Made by the daughter of the noted chief, Sitting Bull, at Fort Randall, Dakota. Loaned by Mrs. Evans, Oswego.

112. Chief's Ornamental Moccasins—Once belonging to Forbear, chief of Two Kettle Indians, and worn at the last great sun dance in 1876. Loaned by Mrs. Evans, Oswego.

113. Sheath and Knife—Found on battlefield, where General Custer was killed in 1876. Loaned by Mrs. Evans, Oswego.

114. Indian Quirt—Belonging to Bull Head, the chief who killed Sitting Bull, and who was killed in the next volley by Sitting Bull's son. Loaned by Mrs. Evans, Oswego.

115. Ship Carpenter's Auger and Gouge—Used in 1773 near Boston in constructing the ship Columbia, which was used during the Revolutionary War as a privateer, and in 1787-88, carried the American flag around the world for the first time, and on May 11, 1792, was sailed

into the river now known as the Columbia by Captain Robert Gray. Donated by Ira B. Pratt, Beechwood, Mass.

116. Hudson's Bay Company's Nails (hand made)—Used in building the house of Louis La Bonte, French Prairie, in 1848. Donated by H. S. Lyman, Astoria.

117. Whale Bone in Natural State—Donated by Mrs. S. A. Keiser, Ilwaco, Washington.

118. German Silver Spoon—Found in April, 1856, near pond on Bradford's Island, where twenty-two settlers were killed in March previous. Donated by Napoleon McGillivray, a pioneer of 1832.

119. Sharp's Carbine—Brought across the plains in 1874 by Captain P. F. Clark, a pioneer of 1850; it originally belonged to and was carried by a private in Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Captain P. F. Clark, a grandnephew of Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark, of 1804-06. Loaned by J. F. Clark, Oregon City.

120. Bread Bowl—Made on site of McMinnville in 1848 by G. W. Burnett, with an ax and a jack knife. Donated by Mrs. Sidney H. Burnett, McMinnville.

121. Powder Horn—Used in Revolutionary War, 1774-1781, and War of 1812, by Evan Morgan. Brought to Oregon in 1852 by his son, H. B. Morgan, and loaned by him.

122. Powder Gourd—Grown by a slave in Virginia. Used in War of 1812 by Evan Morgan, and brought to Oregon in 1852 by his son, H. B. Morgan, and loaned by him.

123. Weaver's Shuttle for Hand Loom—Made in Iowa in 1847, and brought across the plains in 1848, by Daniel Trullinger. Loaned by H. B. Morgan.

124. Steel Fork (over 100 years old)—Loaned by Mrs. Amanda Dwier, Mount Tabor.

125. Copper Cent (1817)—Donated by James Hayes, Baker City.

126. Tailor's Goose—Made by blacksmith at Oregon City. Owned by Hiram Carnahan, a tailor, as early as 1848, in Clatsop county. Donated by Mrs. M. E. Carnahan, Clatsop.

127. U. S. Bayonet—One of the quota issued to settlers in Clatsop county in 1849, to assist in defense from Indians. Donated by Mrs. M. E. Carnahan, Clatsop.

128. Bake Oven with Adjustable Pot Hooks—Bought at Oregon City in 1849. One of the household utensils with which Mrs. Carnahan began keeping house that year. Donated by Mrs. M. E. Carnahan, Clatsop.

129. Mattock—Made in Oregon City in 1847 by — Finlayson, a Scotch blacksmith, price \$4.84, for James Brown, Silverton, a pioneer of 1846. Donated by his son J. M. Brown, Silverton.

130. Horseshoer's Buttress—Made in Oregon City in 1847 by —

Finlayson, for Harrison Wright, a pioneer of 1844. Donated by his son, Silas Wright, Liberal.

131. Sugar Bowl—Made in England. Sold by Hudson's Bay Company, Oregon City, in 1847 to John Wright, a pioneer of that year.

132. Wine Glass—Of English make. Sold by Hudson's Bay Company, Oregon City, to John Wright.

133. Salt Cellar (very old)—Made in Philadelphia, Pa., in latter part of eighteenth century, when there were only thirteen states in the Union. Brought to Oregon in 1852 by Mrs. Nancy McKennan.

134. Old Steelyards—Bought in Steelville, Mo., in 1832, and used in a store there for fifteen years. Brought to Oregon in 1847 by John Wright.

135. Camphor Bottle (quaint)—Brought to Oregon in 1843 by Mrs. Sarah McHaley. Was used by her many years before that date. Believed to be at least ninety years old. (Nos. 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, donated by Mrs. L. E. Wright, a pioneer of 1843, Liberal.)

136. Indian Tanning Implement (Iron)—Found in an Indian grave near Santiam river. Donated by M. Fitzgerald, Silverton.

137. Wooden Stirrup—Made for and used by King Hibbard, a pioneer of 1847. Donated by his son T. R. Hibbard, Silverton.

138. Gun Barrel—Buried by Indians near Silverton in an early day. Found in 1890. Donated by M. Fitzgerald, Silverton.

139. Subterranean Wood.—Found near Silverton thirty feet below surface of the earth, beneath sixteen feet of cement gravel, which could only be penetrated by blasting. Donated by M. Fitzgerald, Silverton.

140. Cow Bell—Cast in Scotland. Imported to America nearly 100 years ago. Bought in St. Louis, Mo., in 1845, by Robinson Seymour, and sold to James Brown in 1846. He brought it to Oregon in 1847. Loaned by Miss Florence Brown, Silverton.

141. Pioneer Lamp—Brought across the plains in 1846 by William Cox. Donated by Sol Smith, Silverton.

142. United States Flag—Made in 1861 by Mrs. W. F. Eastham and other ladies on Butte creek, near present postoffice of Monitor. Donated by W. F. Eastham, Silverton.

143. Gavel—Made out of a piece of teak found on Nehalem Beach, presumably a part of the "Beeswax" ship. Donated by Thomas M. Rogers, McMinnville.

144. Spinning Wheel for spinning wool. Made in 1856 by G. L. Rowland, pioneer of 1844, near North Yamhill. Used by Mrs. Rowland forty-one years. Donated by G. L. Rowland, North Yamhill.

145. Indian basket—Made by a Chinook squaw at Chinook, opposite Astoria; bought from the squaw at Oregon City in 1846 by Mrs. L. E. Wright in exchange for a worn-out calico dress. Donated.

146. Chisel (English)—Bought of Hudson's Bay Company in Ore-

gon City in 1847 by Harrison Wright, a pioneer of 1844. Donated by his son, Silas Wright, Liberal.

147. Bone Awl—Used by Indians in making mats, etc. Found in Clatsop county. Donated by H. S. Lyman.

148. Part of Silver-Mounted Bridle—Made in Mexico or Spain. Presented by James P. Martin, a pioneer of 1843, to John B. Waldo, Macleay, in 1857.

149. Ox Shoe—Made in Missouri and used on the plains in 1843 by Daniel Waldo.

150. Hub—Made in Missouri of locust. Remnant of a wagon brought across the plains in 1843 by Daniel Waldo. (Nos. 148, 149, 150, donated by John B. Waldo, Macleay.)

151. Fragments of Pottery—From works on Willamette river, near Risley place, opposite Oswego, conducted by William Pfeiffer in 1848; J. S. Risley was one of the apprentices. Presented by J. S. Risley, Oswego, a pioneer of 1845.

152. Back Band—Probably the first made in Oregon. Manufactured at Oregon City in 1853 by W. B. Partlow, a pioneer of 1852. Donated by him.

153. Rifle (muzzle loader)—Carried by General James McAuliff, Walla Walla, Washington, in Yakima War, 1855-56. Donated by Mrs. Jennie Nesmith Ankeny, Walla Walla.

154. Shovel and Tongs—Brought to Oregon in 1853 by Mrs. A. Bently Taylor, Walla Walla, Washington. Owned by Mrs. Taylor's parents many years before. Donated.

155. Indian Tomahawk, with which Ta-ma-has, a Cayuse Indian, killed Dr. Marcus Whitman on November 29, 1847, at Wai-il-at-pu, six miles west of Walla Walla, Washington. This implement is fully identified.

156. Rolling Pin—Made in Indiana, 1838, by Fleming Byers, and brought to Oregon in 1853. Donated by Mrs. Benton Mires, Drain.

157. Rolling Pin—Made in Ohio in 1820. Brought to Oregon in 1850 by S. H. Colver. Donated by his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Foudray, Phoenix.

158. Rolling Pin—Made with a jack knife by G. Linnemann, in 1853, on farm fourteen miles east of Portland. Donated by Mrs. Catherine E. Linnemann, Gresham.

159. Rolling Pin—Made in Nehalem valley in 1870 by J. O. VanVolkenberg. Donated by Mrs. VanVolkenberg, Clatskanie.

160. Sword of General Joseph Lane—Carried in the early Indian wars in Southern Oregon. Donated by Dr. D. A. Paine, Eugene.

161. Sword—Of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Backenstos, of the Rifle Regiment, which crossed the plains in 1849. It was commanded by Colonel Loring, who, during the Civil War served in the Confederate

Army, and in the later years was connected with the Turkish Army in Europe, and known as Loring Bey. Loaned by James S. Backenstos

162. Rocking Chair—Made in Salem, 1848, by Mr. Bray. Bought by Wesley Shannon, a pioneer of 1844, the same year. First chair in his house on Howell Prairie, ten miles east of Salem. Donated by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Shannon, Eugene, a pioneer of 1845.

163. Chair—Brought to Oregon in 1849 by D. E. Pease. Was made in Illinois in 1843. Bought second-hand in 1845 for 50 cents, and Mr. Pease rebottomed it with the hickory bark now in the chair. It was used all the way across the plains, it having rockers then. Donated by Mrs. D. E. Pease, Skipanon.

164. Cane—Made out of a piece of wood from the first house in Kaskaskia, Ill., built in 1738. This house sheltered Lafayette, when he visited the United States in 1825. Presented to A. Pearce, and brought to Oregon in 1847. Loaned by Albany College.

165. Hickory Cane—Made by Jonathan Bailey, a soldier in the Continental Army, at West Point, N. Y., 1779-81, when Benedict Arnold was seeking to betray the post into the hands of the British. Loaned by his grandson, Professor Mark Bailey, Eugene.

166. Hand Loom—Made in 1854, near Silver Creek Falls, Marion county, by L. D. Heater, a pioneer of 1852. Probably the first loom in Marion county. Donated by Mrs. Sam Arnold, Argenti.

167. Potato Fork—Presumably made by Hudson's Bay Company employes at Fort George, as it was found on the site of the old fort at Astoria. Donated by the Pioneer and Historical Society, Astoria.

168. Iron Kettle—Weight sixteen pounds. Brought to Oregon in 1843 by Almorán Hill. Donated by Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

169. Andirons—Made by J. L. Parrish in 1841, at Salem, for Rev. William Helm. Donated by his son, William F. Helm, The Dalles.

170. Chest of Ship Columbia—The first American vessel to circumnavigate the globe. She was built at Scituate, Mass., in 1773, and was in service during the Revolutionary War. This chest was sent to Oregon from Boston by Miss Mary E. Bancroft, granddaughter of Captain Robert Gray.

171. Mirror—Of Captain Robert Gray, commanding the ship Columbia. Sent to Oregon by Miss Mary E. Bancroft. Both articles from the Oregon and Pioneer Historical Society of Astoria.*

172. Hudson's Bay Company Axe—Used by Indian squaw. Found in a small cave or crevasse near Tumwater, Celilo, May 12, 1892, by H. W. French, The Dalles. Loaned.

173. Davies' Patent Lever Clock—Patented 1846, and made by R.

(*Nos. 170 and 171 were secured as a result of correspondence with Rev. Edward G. Porter, Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, commenced in 1885, by Geo. H. Himes. They were a conspicuous feature at the Centennial of the discovery of the Columbia River, at Astoria, in May, 1892, and were given to the Oregon Pioneer and Historical Society by the Columbia River Centennial Celebration Society.)

Blakeslee, Plymouth, Conn. Brought to Oregon in 1849 on the *Sylvia De Grasse*, and sold by the captain thereof to D. E. Pease that year.

174. Carving Fork—Fully 100 years old. Was brought to Oregon by Wesley Shannon in 1845. He was born in 1820, and it was owned by his parents long before his birth. Donated by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Shannon, Eugene.

175. Chair—Bought in New Haven in 1840 by D. L. Riggs, and brought to Oregon via Cape Horn, in 1858. Loaned by his daughter, Mrs. George H. Himes, Portland.

176. Small Silver Spoon—Owned first by mother of Professor Mark Bailey, in Massachusetts, before her marriage in 1800. Loaned by Professor Bailey, Eugene.

177. Twelve-Pound Shell—Found on battlefield of Bull Run, Va., on July 12, 1867, by Harrison R. Kincaid, Eugene. Donated.

178. Tobacco Pouch—Made by an Indian woman on Warm Springs Indian Reservation and presented by her to Jason Wheeler, agent in charge at the time. Loaned by Mr. Wheeler, Albany.

179. Piece of Wood upon which Captain Jack, the Modoc War Chief, was hung at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873. Donated by P. W. Paulson, Ashland.

180. Camas Digger—Found near Arlington.

181. Hudson's Bay Company Gun Stock—With notches on brass work. Found on Long Island, Columbia River, 30 miles above Arlington.

182. Indian Tomahawk—Found on an island in Columbia river, above Arlington.

183. Indian Implement (iron)—Used in making canoes. Found near Arlington. (Nos. 180, 181, 182, 183, loaned by Ross Beardsley, Arlington.)

184. Pieces of Wood—From mill on Gales Creek, near Forest Grove, Washington; built by Joseph Gale in 1845. Donated by Mrs. Ellen Gale Page, Walla Walla, Washington.

185. Camphor Bottle—Bought in Mississippi in 1835. Taken to Illinois and brought to Oregon in 1853 by Ira F. M. Butler, Monmouth. Donated.

186. Pieces of Glass—From Dr. Whitman's house. Burned at the time of the massacre, November 29-30, 1847. Dug up fifty years later by Mrs. Nellie Gilliam Day, Walla Walla. Donated.

187. Piece of Oak—From Frigate *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides," the construction of which was authorized by Congress March 27, 1794. Donated by Ira B. Pratt, Beechwood, Mass.

188. Harrison Medals of 1840—Found in 1900 in an Indian grave near Skipanon, Clatsop county, after fifty years' burial. Donated by Mrs. Sarah S. Munson, Skipanon.

189. Violin—Made by J. W. Munson, a pioneer of 1853, who for thirty years was in the employ of the U. S. Lighthouse Department in Oregon. Donated by Mrs. Sarah S. Munson, Skipanon.

190. Fan—Brought to Oregon in 1847 by Nathan S. Kimball. He bought it at La Porte, Ind., in 1845, as a present to his daughter, Susa M., now Mrs. Augustus Wirt, Skipanon, who gave it to the Society.

191. Tailor's Shears—Brought to Portland, Oregon, in 1852 by G. Linnemann. Donated by Mrs. Catherine E. Linnemann.

192. Coffee Box (tin)—Brought to Oregon in 1852 and used as such to October 1, 1900. Donated by Mrs. Catherine E. Linnemann, Gresham.

193. Piece of Oak—From a witness tree found on the road from Lyle, Washington, to Goldendale, Washington, by W. P. Watson, Hood River. Loaned.

194. Stove Hook—Belonged to a German woman, Frederika Keil, niece of Dr. Keil, of Aurora, who was killed at the massacre on Bradford's Island, March 26, 1856. Donated by Mrs. R. C. Atwell, Cascade Locks.

195. Tailor's Shears—Brought from London to Oregon about 1824 on one of the first English vessels that brought supplies to the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver. Bought from — Macshall, a Scotch tailor, in 1847, by Edward Chambeau, in exchange for a cayuse pony worth \$15.00. Used by Mr. Chambeau for a number of years when working for Raleigh & Cree, early Portland tailors.

196. Meerschaum Pipe—Owned by Jesse Applegate. Presented to him in 1862. Loaned by Mr. Long, Yoncalla.

197. German Silver Spoon—One of a set of six bought in St. Louis in 1831 by Jesse Applegate, when he began housekeeping. Brought across the plains in 1843. Donated by his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Applegate Long, Yoncalla.

198. Copper Tea Kettle—Made in Holland in a very early day. Brought to Pennsylvania in 1833 by parents of John Mock, St. Johns, and across plains to Oregon in 1852. Donated by John Mock, University Park.

199. Pioneer Money Purse—Brought to Oregon in 1854 by James Mann, Albany, N. Y., by Joseph Mann. First money in it was \$100 in gold, to get which he had to discount Albany bank notes three per cent. Donated by Mr. Mann, Hillsboro.

200. Cow Bell—Brought across the plains in 1852. Loaned by Lawrence Stevens, grandson of Caleb Richey.

201. Gambling Implements—Made out of beaver teeth by William Hartless, a Mary's River (Benton county) Indian, who for many years has lived on Grand Ronde Reservation.

202. Gambling Implements—Used by Warm Spring Indians. Donated by Mrs. E. W. Luckey, Portland.

203. Bow and Arrow—Used by the Pi-Ute Indians in a war against their hereditary enemies, the Wasco and Warm Spring Indians. The bow bears the mark of a bullet. The owner was killed by Pinoose, the last chief of the Wascos, and given by him to Mr. J. C. Luckey. Donated.

204. Table of Drawers—Made out of Oregon maple by John B. Garrison for Judge W. W. Page in 1857. Given by him to W. D. Carter, one of the pioneer printers of Portland. Donated by Multnomah Printing Company, Portland.

205. Sand Box—When in active service was filled with black sand which served as an ink blotter. Used in Constitutional Convention of Oregon in September, 1857, by R. V. Short, a member of that body.

206. Wafer or Seal Stamps—Used before days of envelopes. Donated by R. V. Short.

207. Portrait and Epaulets—Of Colonel J. B. Backenstos, of the Rifle Regiment, which came to Oregon in 1849, under command of Colonel Loring, who afterwards was in Confederate Army, and later known as Loring Bey in Turkish Army. Loaned.

208. Baby Slippers—Made in 1838 by Mrs. Mary Richardson Walker for her boy, Cyrus H. Walker. He was born December 7, 1838, and is Oregon's oldest native son of white parents. Loaned by Cyrus H. Walker, Albany.

209. Spanish Spurs—Bought by Edward Chambreau in 1847 at Vancouver, from Spanish John, an Indian. He bought them in San Jose, Cal., in 1832. Loaned.

210. Bell—Probably the first in Astoria. Brought to that place in 1854 by Captain Paul Corno, of the Jane A. Falkenberg, from San Francisco, for Job W. Ross, who used it in Ross' hotel for many years. Made in Ghent, Belgium, in 1781. Latin inscription, "All Glory to God." Flemish inscription, "Ivrie Lindeman made me." Loaned.

211. Pipe—Made from a laurel root dug on Bull Run, Va., battlefield by Captain Reuben Williams, of Twelfth Indiana Volunteers. Donated by D. Cailile, a pioneer of 1851.

212. Eye Glasses—Once belonged to the late Senator Nesmith. Given by him to Mr. Ashpaugh, and by him to G. C. Morgan, who loaned them.

213. Stone Inkstand—Made at Manhattan Wells, N. Y., more than 100 years ago. Found in an old colonial house at Saugerties, N. Y., on the Hudson, by G. H. Pettinger, Oswego. Loaned.

214. Horn Spoon—Made of buffalo horn by Sioux Indians.

215—Horn Spoon—Made of cow's horn by Sioux Indians.

216. War Club (Sioux)—214, 215, 216. Loaned by Mrs. Evans, Oswego.

217. Filipino Razor Strops—Sent from Manila by Captain John S. Parke, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

218. Piece of Steel Rail—Made by the Carnegie works, Pittsburg, Pa., and samples of the different ores used in its composition. Presented by Mrs. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro, a pioneer of 1848, who obtained specimens when visiting the works in 1893.

219. Filipino Gun Carriage.

220. Miscellaneous Filipino Utensils.

221. Filipino Water Jugs—Made of bamboo.

222. Staple for an Ox Yoke—Brought to Oregon in 1849 by — Talbot, from Monmouth, Ill.

223. Silver Medal—Awarded to W. C. Myer, Ashland, a pioneer of 1852, by California State Agricultural Society in 1859 for blooded horses.

224. Filipino Implements.

225. Skillet—Bought by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Carnahan, in 1849, at Oregon City, and one of the first housekeeping utensils used by them. Donated by Mrs. M. E. Carnahan, Clatsop.

226. Bayonet—From a Filipino battlefield.

227. Four Eighteen-Pound Shells. (Nos. 219, 220, 221, 224, 226, 227, sent from Manila by Captain John S. Parke, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.)

228. Piece of Rock—From the salt cairn of Lewis and Clark, where they distilled salt from sea water, near Seaside, 1805-06.

229. Linen Towel—Made on Long Island in 1770, by David Raynor. He was an ancestor of Mrs. George H. Himes, Portland. Loaned.

230. Piece of a Sill of the first Protestant Church on Pacific Coast. The timbers were hewn for Dr. McLoughlin for use in a mill. The building of that being delayed, he loaned them to the M. E. Church, which was built in 1844. Donated by Keeler H. Gabbert, Oregon City.

231. Piece of an Apple Tree—Grown from seed planted by Rev. Alvan F. Waller, at Oregon City, in 1840. Donated by Keeler H. Gabbert, Oregon City.

232. Wagon—Brought to Oregon in 1852 by James Abraham from Johnson county, Indiana. Built in 1851. Donated by Mrs. James Abraham, Portland.

233. Indian Baby Board—Used to flatten the baby's head, thereby making them handsome, according to the Indian ideal. Made by Skokomish Indians, Mason county, Washington.

234. Bow and Arrows—Made by Puget Sound Indians, Skokomish Tribe.

235. Leathern Wallet—Bought by Elijah Davidson in Illinois in 1832. Brought across the plains to Polk county in 1850. Donated by Ira F. M. Butler, Monmouth.

236. Leathern Wallet—Made by a harness-maker in Illinois in 1840 for Ira F. M. Butler, and brought by him to Oregon in 1853. Donated.

237. Planter's Hoe—Found on Bybee place, on Sauvie's Island, by John Howell. Donated.

239. Auger—Found under a log near Jewell. Supposed to have been left there by some of the early timber claimants. Donated by R. M. Wooden, Jewell.

240. Indian Basket—Frazer River Indians.

241. Indian Baby Basket—Frazer River Indians.

242. Indian Basket—Warm Springs Indians.

243. Indian Basket—Cowlitz Indians.

244. Indian Tomtom or Drum—Donated by L. B. Cox.

245. Sword—Found on the battlefield of Chancellorsville, Va., at the place where "Stonewall" Jackson was killed. Presumed to have belonged to a member of his staff. Loaned by L. B. Cox.

246. Knife—Made out of the point of a pike taken into Virginia in 1859 by John Brown. Loaned by L. B. Cox.

247. Spanish Spurs—Given to William Glen Rae, in 1841, by a Spaniard of high rank in California. Loaned by his daughter, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick.

248. Sword, Sash and Belt—Worn by Cyrus H. Walker, Albany, as First Lieutenant Co. B, First Oregon Infantry, during the latter part of the Civil War. Loaned.

249. Gloves—Ornamented with beads. Made by a Warm Springs Indian kloochman, and presented to Cyrus H. Walker, Albany. Loaned.

250. Colt's Navy Revolver—Used in the pursuit and capture of the noted California bandit, Joaquin Murietta.

251. Grape Shot and Bullets—Picked up on the battlefield of Petersburg.

252. Piece of Brick—From Libby Prison. Nos. 250, 251, 252 loaned by J. E. Randall.

253. Piece of Cloth—Woven by one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre. Donated by Miss Amie L. Patterson, Hillsboro, granddaughter of Rev. J. S. Griffin, who came to Oregon in 1839.

254. Piece of Table Linen—Made in Germany about 1740. Brought to Oregon in 1852 by Mrs. Catherine E. Linnemann, Gresham. It was made by her great aunt. Donated.

255. Piece of Linen Bed Ticking—Made in Germany about 1830. Brought to Oregon in 1852 by Mrs. Catherine E. Linnemann. Donated.

256. Piece of Home-Made Coverlet—Brought from Illinois to Oregon in 1845, by Josiah and Margaret Osborn. Was used as a wrap when the family sought refuge in the brush at the time of the Whitman massacre. Donated by Mrs. Nancy A. Osborn Jacobs, Walla Walla, Wash.

257. Piece of Coverlet—Brought from Scotland to America before the Revolutionary War by David Blyth, who served under Washington in the Continental armies. His ancestors in Scotland were weavers. Donated by Samuel F. Blythe, Hood River, a grandson of David Blyth.

258. Sand Box—Used by W. W. Buck at the session of the legisla-

ture which convened at Oregon City, December 2, 1851. He was elected president of the council at that time. Given to George H. Himes by Mrs. W. W. Buck in 1889, and donated by him.

259. Medal—Made out of metal taken from wreck of steamer Beaver, the first steam vessel to navigate the Pacific Ocean. Presented by C. H. Woodard.

260. Needle Cushion and Knitting Quill—Used by Mrs. Elijah Davidson, a pioneer of 1850. Donated by Ira F. M. Butler, Monmouth.

261. Pocket Book—Bought by James Brown, St. Louis, Mo., September 29, 1844. Brought to Oregon in 1846. Donated by J. M. Brown, Silverton.

262. Lamp—Designed and used by Samuel K. Barlow, a pioneer of 1845. He was prime mover in cutting the Barlow road through the Cascade Mountains. Donated by Miss M. S. Barlow.

263. Cane—Made out of wood from the steamer Beaver. Donated by N. B. Alley, Eugene.

264. Cane—Made out of wood from the steamer Beaver.

265. Bedstead—Brought to Oregon by Campbell & Frost on the Lausanne, leaving New York October 9, 1839, and arriving in Oregon via Cape Horn, on May 21, 1840.

266. Trunk—Owned by Rev. Jason Lee, and used by him in Oregon. Found in Vermont and presented to the society by F. D. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.

267. Hudson's Bay Trunk—Loaned by Martin Z. Donnell. The Dalles.

268. Drawing Knife—Made in Missouri and brought to Oregon in 1850 by R. M. Wade, Portland. Donated.

269. Teeth—From the cylinder of a threshing machine, brought to Oregon by Thomas Otchin, Hillsboro, in 1850. Believed to have been the first machine of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

270. Cap, Belt, Cartridge, Cap Box, and Bayonet—Carried by E. E. Covey through the Civil War. Loaned.

271. Salt Cellar—Brought to Oregon in 1849 by Mrs. Joseph Lane, wife of General Joseph Lane, the "Marion of the Mexican War," and the first Governor of Oregon Territory. Presented by Mrs. S. R. Lane.

272. Indian Bread—Made of kouse by Umatilla Indians. Donated by L. B. Cox, Portland.

273. Indian Bread—Made by Wishram Indians, near The Dalles. Donated by Martin Z. Donnell. The Dalles.

274. Parfleche—Made by Indians out of buffalo or cow hide, and used as a packing-case. Donated by Martin Z. Donnell, The Dalles.

275. Halibut Hook—Used by Alaskan Indians in Sitka Sound. Presented to Charles Hutchins, a pioneer of 1852, by Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska. Donated.

276. Round—From banister of territorial capitol at Corvallis, January 13, 1855, to December 15, 1855. Donated by Miss Grace Simpson.

277. Pair of Shears—Bought in Illinois in 1838 by Mrs. Susan Eggmont, and brought to Oregon in 1848. Loaned by Mrs. Eggmont's daughter, Mrs. C. Kelly.

278. Pair of Shears—Bought by Mrs. Emiline Holcomb Himes in Pennsylvania in 1835. She was married to Tyrus Himes early in 1843, removed to Illinois in 1846 and to Oregon in 1853. These shears cut all the garments for eight children for a number of years.

279. Piece of Coverlet—Made in New Hampshire in 1830 by Mrs. Harriet Kimball. Brought across the plains in 1847. Used as a wrap for her children at the time of the Whitman massacre, November 29-30, 1847, when Mr. Kimball was killed. Donated by her daughter, Mrs. Susa M. Wirt, Skipanon, who was 16 years old at the time of the massacre.

280. Limb—From a tree planted by Dr. Marcus Whitman. Donated by Mrs. Nellie Gilliam Day, Walla Walla, Wash.

281. Sampler—Made in 1818, by Sallie Whitaker, aged 11 years. Loaned by Mrs. Amanda Dwier, Mount Tabor.

282. Sampler—Made in 1831 by Sarah E. Havens. Loaned by Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, Portland.

283. Vase—Curiously carved. Made out of bone by Alaskan Indians.

284. Pitcher—Said to have been brought to America on the Mayflower in 1620. Donated by James McDonough, Jacksonville.

285. Hand-Painted Fan—Bought in Portland, 1857.

286. Tuscan Bonnet—Of the style in use about 1858. (Nos. 285, 286. donated by I. F. M. Butler, Monmouth.)

287. Umbrella—With whalebone ribs; over 100 years old. Owned originally by the grandfather of Charles W. Knowles, in Northfield, N. H. Donated.

288. Badge of Harrison Campaign, 1840—Brought to Oregon by N. Myer, in 1852. Donated by W. C. Myer, Ashland.

289. Canoe Paddle—Made by Skokomish Indians, Mason county, Washington.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS.

46. Petrified Sponge—Found near Albany.

47. Pestle—Found near Albany.

48. Pestle, broken—Found near Albany.

49. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

50. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

51. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

52. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

53. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

54. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.

55. Stone Hammer—Found near Albany.
56. Stone War Club—Found near Albany.
57. Pestle—Found near Albany.
58. Pestle—Found near Albany.
59. Pestle—Found near Albany.
60. Pestle—Found near White Salmon, Wash.
61. Pestle—Found in bed of gravel opposite Albany.
62. Pestle—Found near Albany.
63. Pestle, broken—Found near Albany.
64. Mortar—Found near Albany.
65. Mortar—Found near Albany.
66. Mortar—Found near Albany.
67. Mortar—Found near Albany.
68. Petrified Rock—Containing imprint of a deer's track.
69. Mortar—Found near Mehama, 28 feet below ground in digging a well.
70. Scraper—Found near Albany. (Accessions 46 to 70 loaned by W. H. Garrett, Portland.)
71. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.
72. Incense Bowl—Found in Willamette River, near foot of Madison street, by John La Chapelle. Loaned by Penumbra Kelly, February 6, 1900.
73. Broken Pipe—Made by the Indians. Found near Reedville, by N. P. Oakerman.
74. Skinning Implement of Stone-Quartzite—Found on Columbia Slough. Loaned.
75. Gambling Ball—From Hood River.
76. Sinker—Found at Linnton.
77. Stone Hammer—Found at mouth of Columbia.
78. Stone Hammer—Found on Sauvie's Island.
79. Stone Hammer—Found at Linnton.
80. Stone Hammer—Found at Linnton.
81. Stone Hammer—Found at Linnton.
82. Stone Hammer—Found at Sauvie's Island.
83. Incense Bowl. (Nos. 76 to 83 donated by J. J. Hawkins, February 6, 1900.)
84. Tanning Implement.
85. Petrified stone, showing moccasin track.
86. Stone Hammer.
87. Stone Hammer.
88. Tanning Implement. (Nos. 84 to 88 loaned by F. H. Saylor.)
89. Tanning Implement—Found near Albany. Loaned by W. H. Garrett.
90. Sinker—Found near Oregon City.
91. Sinker—Found at Linnton by J. J. Hawkins.

92. Sinker—Found near Albany by W. H. Garrett.
93. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
94. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
95. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
96. Stone Axe—Oregon Alpine Club.
97. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
98. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
99. Wedge—Oregon Alpine Club.
100. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
101. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
102. Paint Cup—Oregon Alpine Club.
103. Sinker—Found by W. H. Garrett.
104. Sinker—Found by W. H. Garrett.
105. Sinker—Found by W. H. Garrett.
106. Sinker—Found by W. H. Garrett.
107. Sinker—Found by W. H. Garrett.
108. Sinker—Found at Linnton by J. J. Hawkins.
109. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
110. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
111. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
112. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
113. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
114. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
115. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
116. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
117. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
118. Stone Hammer—Oregon Alpine Club.
119. Paint Cup—Oregon Alpine Club.
120. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
121. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
122. Sinker—Oregon Alpine Club.
123. Sinker—Oregon Alpine Club.
124. Scraper—Oregon Alpine Club.
125. Scraper—Oregon Alpine Club.
126. Skull (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
127. Skull (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
128. Skull (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
129. Femur (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
130. Femur (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
131. Femur (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
132. Femur (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
133. Femur (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
134. Lower Jaw (Indian)—Oregon Alpine Club.
135. Stone Hammer—W. H. Garrett.

136. Fossil Clams—W. H. Garrett.
137. Fossil Leaf—W. H. Garrett.
138. Broken Celt—W. H. Garrett.
139. Celt—Oregon Alpine Club.
140. Celt—Oregon Alpine Club.
141. Gambling ball—Oregon Alpine Club.
142. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
143. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
144. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
145. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
146. Mortar—Found at Sauvie's Island.
147. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
148. Pestle—Oregon Alpine Club.
149. Stone Hammer—Pumped up from the bottom of the Columbia River in 25 feet of water at the mouth and a little below Cowlitz River, by U. S. dredger "W. S. Ladd." Donated by Captain G. A. Pease.
150. Stone Hammer—From Cascade Locks.
151. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.
152. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.
153. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.
154. Sinker—Found at St. Johns.
155. Pestle—Found near Milwaukie.
156. Pestle—With animal head. Found on Mosier Creek, near Columbia River.
157. Mortar—Found on Sauvie's Island. Donated by John Howell, Arthur.
158. Pestle—Found near Arlington.
159. Pestle—Found near Arlington.
160. Pestle—Found near Oregon City.
161. Pestle—Found near Molalla.
162. Pestle—Found near Molalla.
163. Pestle—Found at Hood River.
164. Pestle—Found at Hood River.
165. Pestle—Found at The Dalles.
166. Pestle—Found at The Dalles.
167. Sinker—Very peculiar shape. Found near Arlington.
168. Stone Tomahawk—Found near Arlington.
169. Highly Polished Stone—With grooves at right angles.
170. Part of Grooved Stone for Polishing Arrows—Found near Arlington.
171. Scraper—Grooved on two edges. Found near Arlington.
172. Scraper—Grooved on two sides. Found near Arlington.
173. Scraper—Grooved on two sides. Found near Arlington.
174. Amulet—Light, porous stone with markings. Found near Arlington.

175. Bone—Used by Indians in making arrowheads. Found at Arlington.

176. Almanac Stone—Found near Arlington. (Nos. 167 to 176 donated by Ross Beardsley, Arlington.)

177. Target Stone—Found at Vernonia. Donated by Mr. Allen.

178. Gambling Stone—Found near Drain. Presented by H. Putnam, Drain.

179. Wooden Mortar—Made by Umatilla Indians. Presented by Mrs. Jennie N. Ankeny, Walla Walla.

180. Mortar—From Lake County, near Lakeview.

181. Pestle—From Lake County.

182. Mortar—From Lake County.

183. Pestle—From Lake County.

184. Mortar—From Lake County.

185. Pestle—From Lake County.

186. Pestle—From Lake County. (Nos. 180 to 186 donated by ex-Governor John Whiteaker.)

187. Sinker—With groove at one end. Found at The Dalles.

188. Paint Cup—Found near The Dalles.

189. Celt—Found near Arlington.

190. Paint Cup—Found near Hood River.

191. Moccasin Stone—Donated by M. Z. Donnell, The Dalles.

192. Large Paint Cup—Found at Sauvie's Island.

193. Hammer Stone—Found at Sauvie's Island.

194. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.

195. Sinker—Found at Sauvie's Island.

196. Mortar—Found at Sauvie's Island. Donated by John Howell, Arthur.

197. Mortar—Found at The Dalles.

198. Mortar—Found on Molalla Prairie.

199. Broken Sinker—Found on Sauvie's Island.

200. Scraper—Found at Linnton.

201. Scraper—Found near Arlington.

202. Ceremonial Stone—Found near Arlington.

203. Stone Hammer—Found on Sauvie's Island.

204. Obsidian Spear Point—From Harney Lake. Donated by W. F. Helm, The Dalles.

205. Obsidian Hatchet—Broken. From Harney Lake. Donated by W. F. Helm.

206. Hammer Stone—Found at St. Johns.

207. Stone Hammer—Found on Meacham Creek, summit of Blue Mountains.

208. Rubbing Stone—Found on Sauvie's Island.

209. Wooden Mortar—From Manila. Sent by Captain John S. Parke, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

210. Petrified Clams—From Yaquina Bay (2).
 211. Petrified Sea Mud—In form of a large mussel shell.
 211. Globule of Petrified Sea Mud—With fossil mussel shell in its center. Found in a hill in Astoria. Donated by E. C. Holden, Astoria.
 212. A group of scrapers from Sauvie's Island.
 213. Photographs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, of archaeological collection of H. C. Stevens, Oregon City.
 214. Photographs of archaeological collection of J. G. Crawford, Albany, No. 1 and No. 2.
 215. Photographs of Indian graves near Celilo, No. 1, No. 2.
 216. Indian Implement—Found by W. E. Thorne, near Hillsboro.
 217. Pestle—Of peculiar shape. Found on Columbia Slough by R. Collis. Loaned.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PIONEERS.

(Classified according to year of arrival of the subject in Oregon.)

1814.	1839.
Mrs. Ella M. Barnston, native daughter.	Dr. William Geiger. George W. Ebbert.
1818.	Henry H. Spalding (native son). Thomas L. Otchin.
Louis LaBonte, native son.	Rev. John S. Griffin.
1824.	1840.
Dr. John McLoughlin.	Joseph Johnson.
Donald McKay.	Governor George Abernethy.
Dr. William McKay.	Mrs. J. L. Parrish.
Donald Manson.	Rev. J. L. Parrish.
1828.	S. B. Parrish.
Mrs. Rose C. Matthieu.	1842.
1829.	F. X. Matthieu.
Stephen S. Meek.	A. L. Lovejoy.
1830.	John Gill Campbell.
Edward Crate.	S. W. Moss.
1832.	Group of A. L. Lovejoy, Medorem Crawford, S. W. Moss, F. X. Matthieu, J. R. Robb.
Napoleon McGillivray.	1843.
1834.	John Hobson.
James Taylor.	Captain Richard Hobson.
1835.	Mrs. H. E. Haun.
Rev. Samuel Parker.	William Mauzey.
1836.	W. H. Allen.
Rev. H. H. Spalding.	Cyrus Hamlin Walker (oldest na- tive son of American parents).
1838.	D. T. Lenox and wife.
Rev. Elkanah Walker.	Martin Payne.
Mrs. Mary R. Walker.	Almorán Hill.
Cyrus Hamlin Walker (oldest na- tive son of American parents).	
Mrs. Dorothea Dix Gray.	

- Mrs. Almorán Hill.
 General M. M. McCarver.
 William Martin.
 Samuel M. Gilmore.
 Mrs. M. A. Gilmore.
 Solomon Emerick.
 Mrs. Lucetta Zachary Emerick.
 A. J. Baker.
 M. P. Mack.
 Hon. James W. Nesmith.
 Dr. N. K. Sitton.
 John G. Baker.
 Mrs. John G. Baker.
 1844.
 Mrs. John Minto.
 John Minto.
 Willard H. Rees.
 James Johnson.
 Mrs. D. Johnson.
 R. W. Morrison.
 Mrs. Mary P. Sax.
 Thomas C. Shaw.
 J. C. Nelson.
 T. M. Ramsdell.
 Rev. J. Elkanah Walker (native son).
 Mrs. Nancy Welch.
 C. D. Embree.
 Mrs. Mary Cline.
 H. Caples.
 Joseph Watt.
 William M. Case.
 Thomas B. Morrison.
 J. M. Bacon.
 1845.
 W. G. Buffum.
 Mrs. C. Buffum.
 John Phillips.
 John Foster.
 Mrs. N. E. Herren.
 John Cogswell.
 Daniel Stewart.
 Mrs. James Winston.
 James Fields.
 Mrs. James Fields.
 Dr. Ralph Wilcox.
 Mrs. Ralph Wilcox.
 General Joel Palmer.
 Sol. Richards.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Henderson.
 Mrs. E. C. Thing.
 S. J. Bozorth.
 C. C. Bozorth.
 C. O. Hosford.
 Mrs. J. M. Bacon.
 William J. Herren.
 Mrs. Lydia Cooley.
 Eli C. Cooley.
 William Barlow.
 Mrs. William Barlow.
 Mrs. Elizabeth S. Helm (survivor
 Whitman massacre).
 Colonel W. G. T'Vault.
 Mrs. W. G. T'Vault.
 Mrs. Elizabeth T'Vault Kenney.
 J. S. Risley.
 Anderson Cox.
 William Savage.
 1846.
 J. Quinn Thornton.
 Carlos W. Shane.
 James Winston.
 Governor George L. Curry.
 Captain E. Chambreau.
 T. H. Hunsaker.
 Ex-Gov. Geo. L. Curry and wife.
 Charles F. Putnam.
 H. C. Buckingham.
 Andrew Layson.
 Ben. Stark.
 1847.
 D. R. Hodges and wife.
 Chris Taylor.
 John W. Grimm.
 Mrs. Catherine Patton.
 Rush Mendenhall.
 Rev. James H. Wilbur.
 Luke Taylor.
 J. Henry Brown.
 George Merrill.

I. N. Gilbert.
 Mrs. I. N. Gilbert.
 Mrs. Mary H. Todd.
 Mrs. L. M. Foster.
 Mrs. Priscilla P. Watson.
 William T. Scholl.
 Governor George L. Woods.
 George W. Carey.
 Mrs. J. S. Tooley.
 Mrs. Columbia Lancaster.
 Mrs. H. Eitman.

S. Strong.

W. T. Legg.

J. S. Boser.

B. C. Guilds.

Hon. S. R. Thurston.

George W. Walling.

Stephen Coffin.

Henry Warren.

Mrs. S. W. Brooks.

Rev. A. J. Hunsaker.

Mrs. A. J. Hunsaker.

A. M. Rainwater.

James Green.

Mrs. Rebecca Cone (present at the

Whitman massacre).

R. S. Allen.

Mrs. Emiline Grimm.

Mrs. Eugene La Forest.

John Bird.

Mrs. Martha A. Noltner.

Robert Valentine Short.

Mrs. Mary (Geer) Short.

T. R. Hibbard.

John E. Ross.

Alvin C. Brown.

1848.

Judge O. C. Pratt.

W. L. Adams.

Mrs. H. Wehrung.

Mrs. C. Bartlett.

A. M. Roberts.

William Roberts.

Frank Harty.

J. C. Trullinger.

Mrs. Louisa Walker.

1849.

Peter W. Crawford.

Daviess Gibson.

Alfred Hovenden.

Elisha Treat Gunn.

General Joseph Lane.

W. P. Watson.

Rev. John F. Damon.

J. H. Timmens.

Maj. Theodore J. Eckerson, U. S. A.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eckerson.

S. C. Strong.

Hon. Matthew P. Deady.

Mrs. Virginia Shelby.

Rev. Horace Lyman.

General E. Hamilton.

William G. Porter.

Lafayette Lane.

E. S. Kearney.

1850.

R. P. Wilmot.

B. F. Dowell.

John A. Simms.

Solomon Beary.

John Bruce.

C. C. Redman.

Thomas J. Dryer.

T. B. Trevett.

Joseph Sawyer.

Captain Ephraim W. Baughman.

J. S. Bartlett.

Mrs. J. A. Burk.

S. Gatton.

James B. Wyatt.

Samuel Franklin.

H. L. Hoyt.

George W. Snell.

Samuel A. Clarke.

W. S. Miller.

W. L. White.

Asahel Bush.

E. B. Davidson.

Mrs. E. B. Davidson.

I. G. Davidson.

Governor Addison C. Gibbs.

Dr. Oliver W. Nixon.

1851.

J. A. Cone, Sr.
 E. Livingstone.
 Samuel Oakley.
 F. M. Arnold.
 J. C. Carson.
 G. W. Olds.
 Thornton F. McElroy.
 James P. Tuffs and wife.
 E. L. Corner.
 Mrs. Sarah E. Pope.
 Charles Pope.
 E. N. Cooke.
 G. W. Maxwell.
 Mrs. M. E. Martin.
 Mrs. M. Miller.
 H. W. Corbett.
 Hugh D. O'Bryant.
 William S. Ladd.

1852.

David Monnastes.
 Prof. Thomas Condon.
 Isaac R. Moores.
 Mrs. S. L. Nelson.
 John Hughes.
 Thomas G. Reames.
 Mrs. S. E. Rainwater.
 J. A. Hanna.
 Patrick Ryan.
 William Nesbit.
 R. S. Dunlap.
 Silas J. Day.
 John W. Briedwell.
 John P. Walker.
 D. M. C. Gault.
 A. D. Ballard.
 L. M. Parrish.
 Mrs. L. M. Parrish.
 Dr. J. W. Watts.
 Dr. William Weatherford.
 Mrs. Mahala Weatherford.
 Mrs. B. P. Cardwell.
 Byron P. Cardwell.
 Delazon Smith.
 Gustaf Wilson.

Peter Britt.
 Henry Wehrung.
 Mrs. C. A. Bozorth.
 Mrs. R. P. Bozorth.
 J. S. Tooley.
 J. A. Burk.
 Mrs. E. L. Gerard.
 Mrs. M. Lockwood.
 Mrs. M. A. Matthews.
 J. L. Matthews.
 Mrs. E. Bollen.
 Mrs. L. A. Bozorth.
 Mrs. H. Huntington.
 G. Bratton.
 W. Bratton.
 Mrs. M. A. Bratton.
 D. W. Gardner.
 W. Martin.
 S. A. John.
 J. Springer.
 G. T. Wait.
 B. F. Tanner.
 T. J. Kinder.
 T. Seely.
 C. L. Klady.
 P. Laws.
 Mrs. M. S. Reed.
 Mrs. H. Kulper.
 L. Powell.
 J. Powell.
 Mrs. L. Powell.
 H. Houghton.
 Mrs. S. A. Houghton.
 Mrs. A. Grieve.
 A. J. Laws.
 L. J. Fanning.
 A. W. Gray.
 J. H. Blacketer.
 J. G. Martin.
 Mrs. A. A. Reid.
 Mrs. J. D. Banzer.
 A. D. Helman.
 P. W. Gillette.
 M. Z. Goodell.
 W. G. Ballard.

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mrs. Mary Yantis Damon. | D. P. Thompson. |
| L. W. Nelson. | B. R. Barton. |
| Martin James. | Mrs. B. R. Barton. |
| J. D. Kelty. | Samuel R. Taylor. |
| H. D. Cock. | Mrs. Thomas Frazar. |
| William Cock. | R. M. Gerney. |
| Dr. Samuel L. Nelson. | Tyrus Himes. |
| Mrs. L. S. Taylor. | Mrs. Emiline Holcomb Himes. |
| A. C. Bonnell. | George H. Himes. |
| Thomas Weston. | Mrs. Helen Z. Ruddell. |
| Mrs. Belle W. Cook. | Judson W. Himes. |
| George T. Berry. | Mrs. Lestina J. Carney. |
| Joseph Beezley. | Hiram Smith. |
| Mrs. Ellen White Byrd. | Cass Riggs. |
| William H. Harris. | Dr. E. Poppleton. |
| Mrs. A. D. Helman. | Joseph G. Gray. |
| Hollon Parker. | P. S. Knight. |
| John B. Garrison. | Dr. G. W. Biggers. |
| W. J. Humphrey. | F. N. Goerig. |
| Mrs. Mary E. Lattie Morrison. | Mrs. F. N. Goerig. |
| Mrs. Isaac R. Moores. | H. Heitman. |
| Theodoric Cameron. | Mrs. H. J. Timmons. |
| Robert Cameron. | J. T. Gerow. |
| John Halsey Jones. | Mrs. M. Brazee. |
| Stephen D. Rinehart. | W. Strong. |
| W. H. Rowland. | H. C. Bozorth. |
| Peter Taylor. | M. D. Webb. |
| C. G. Saylor. | H. Kulper. |
| Sarah A. Brown. | Mrs. L. Ward. |
| 1853. | Mrs. S. L. Kenyon. |
| Mrs. Mary Margaret (Davis) Har- | G. Barr. |
| ris. | A. J. Culberson. |
| Rev. Harvey K. Hines. | T. Horn. |
| Josiah Failing. | J. H. Robinson. |
| Ezra Poppleton. | Mrs. F. Titus. |
| W. H. Pope. | Mrs. S. C. Spencer. |
| Hon. George H. Williams. | Mrs. Mary E. Post Johnson. |
| L. F. Mosher. | R. C. Percival. |
| Mrs. Sarah Dearborn Kearney. | Professor John D. Post. |
| James Biles. | Mrs. Belle Byles Goodell. |
| Mrs. James Biles. | Charles N. Byles. |
| Mrs. Charles Byles. | Wesley Clinton. |
| D. L. Riggs. | J. D. Banzer. |
| Ira F. M. Butler. | James Longmire. |
| Mrs. Beulah Drinkwater Riggs. | Mrs. James Longmire. |

Austin Young.	1856.
Mr. and Mrs. David F. Byles.	Mrs. M. Olsen.
General Isaac I. Stevens.	Mrs. C. Barr.
Rev. John McCarty.	L. W. Bonser.
Van Ogle.	Mrs. E. L. Mendenhall.
Mrs. Winifred Lane Mosher.	Dr. Martin Geisy.
1854.	
Mrs. H. Caples.	1857.
S. Conrad.	Mrs. E. Conrad.
J. Eaton.	Mrs. A. E. Houchen.
F. Van Bibber.	General Joseph Hooker.
Mrs. S. A. Hammond.	1858.
Miss E. C. Horn.	S. Lockwood.
Mrs. B. C. Guilds.	W. R. Bozorth.
Jared Hurd.	Mrs. A. B. King.
Thomas F. Scott.	Mrs. M. Millard.
Mrs. Sarah S. Taylor.	G. A. Goerig.
1855.	Mrs. Sarah Edwards Riggs.
Thomas J. Holmes, Jr.	Theodore L. Riggs.
Byron Z. Holmes.	Mrs. Sarah O. Riggs Davidson.
Michael Roffs.	Mrs. Anna F. Riggs Himes.
John Baker.	
Mrs. E. C. Martin.	1859.
Mrs. A. D. Powell.	Major Simeon Francis, U. S. A.
Mrs. E. F. Daly.	J. Robinson.
Jacob Geisy.	T. Kane.
George W. Vaughn.	E. Knider.
Dr. M. Geisy.	J. C. Knider.
Dr. William Keil.	G. Grieve.
Anthony Noltner.	J. Pollock.

OTHER PICTURES.

1. Oil Painting—Of Asylum for Insane, Portland, Oregon. By Norman Biles.
2. Photo—Francis W. Pettygrove and family. (Mr. Pettygrove came to Oregon in 1842.)
3. Lithograph of Dr. John McLoughlin.
4. Oil Painting—Of Rev. Elkanah Walker, by J. H. Stanley. Painted early in 1847.
5. Photo—Reunion 1896 of pioneers living in Oregon 50 years and upwards.
6. Photo—Reunion, 1897. Native Sons of Oregon.
7. Photo—Reunion, 1897. Pioneers of Oregon, 1853-1859.
8. Photo—Reunion, 1897. Oregon pioneers, 1852.

9. Photo—Reunion, 1897. Oregon pioneers, 1839, 1846.
10. Photo—Reunion, 1897. Oregon pioneers, 1846-1850.
11. Photo—Reunion, 1894. Oregon pioneers.
12. Photo—Members of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, 1849.
13. Oil Painting—Of Dr. John McLoughlin, by Mrs. Arthur C. Gowdy, daughter of Hon. A. Lawrence Lovejoy, a pioneer of 1842.
14. Lithograph—Pontoon bridge, Cincinnati, during Civil War.
15. Photo—Panoramic view of the City of Portland, 1868, by Joseph Buchtel, a pioneer artist who came to Oregon in 1852. Presented by George T. Myers, Portland.
16. Photo—Oregon pioneers' reunion, 1898.
17. Photo—Of five generations: Great-great grandmother, great grandmother, grandmother, mother and child.
18. Photo—Collection from Madisonville (Ohio) Prehistoric cemetery. Loaned by R. O. Collis.
19. Etching—Caricature of Thomas Nast by Thomas Nast.
20. Photo—Colonel J. B. Backenstos, Mounted Rifles, 1849.
21. Photo—Sod house on Whyte's ranch, Gosper County, Nebraska, 1883.
22. Photo—Portland as it was in 1858-1862.
23. Lithograph—Portland in 1858.
24. Lithograph—Coon party crossing Cayuga bridge, November, 1844; or, the effects of Cassius M. Clay's political tour to Western New York. (A cartoon.)
25. Photo—Of prairie dogs, owls, snakes and buffalo head. A common sight when crossing the plains, prior to 1859.
26. Buildings of Indian Training School. Forest Grove, Or.
27. Photo—Group of Puyallup boys.
28. Group—Spokane boys.
29. Group—Alaska boys.
30. Group—Pi-Ute, Wasco and Warm Springs Indian boys.
31. Group—Boys and girls.
32. Class of Indian Girls—Housekeeping.
33. Boys—Blacksmithing.
34. Shoemaking.
35. School Scene.
36. New Recruits—Spokane Indians.
37. Carpenters at Work.
38. Group—Indian boys.
39. Group—Indian girls. (Nos. 27 to 39, relating to Indian Training School, Forest Grove, established about 1879 and removed to Chemawa a few years later.)
40. Press Gang—Eleventh biennial session, Washington territory Legislature, 1887-8, Olympia, W. T.

41. Showing the central portion of Portland, and East Portland, 1883, by Davidson.
42. Mount Hood—From Portland, 1883. By Davidson.
43. General view of western part of Portland, 1883. By Davidson.
44. South Portland—From Robinson Hill, 1883. By Davidson.
45. Stark-street ferry slip—East side Willamette River, 1880.
46. North Portland—Showing Mount St. Helens, 1883. By Davidson.
47. Postoffice building—Portland, 1880. By Davidson.
48. Spokane Falls, W. T.—1880. By Davidson.
49. Spokane City—With view of falls, 1883. By Davidson.
50. Block House—Upper Cascades, Columbia River, 1878. By Davidson.
51. Felling Timber on the Columbia River, 1880. By Davidson.
52. Hunting Scene—In the Cascades, 1880.
53. The "Cleetwood"—On Crater Lake, Oregon. Wizard Island (845 feet high), and Lla-o Rock (2,010 feet high).
54. Ilwaco, Washington territory—1880. By Davidson.
55. Willamette Falls and Locks—Oregon City, Oregon. 1878. By Davidson.
56. Fort Vancouver in 1878. By Davidson.
57. Barn—On Chambers' Prairie, Thurston County, Wash., about seven miles southeast of Olympia, around which was built a stockade in September, 1855, which served as a place of defense in the early part of the Yakima Indian War. Was under command of Captain Isaac Hays, Company E, Washington Territory Volunteers.
58. Flag—On summit of Mount Hood.
59. Entrance to Josephine County Caves, Oregon.
60. View of Mount Hood—From Marquam Hill, 1898. By John J. Staub.
61. At "Shampooick"—The spot where the famous vote of May 2, 1843, was taken, which decided affirmatively the question of organizing the provisional government of Oregon.
62. View Down Stream—Shows the nearest point possible to the site of the building where the meeting of May 2, 1843, was held.
63. View Up Stream—Shows the old landing at Champooick. It is the boat landing of today. The high water of February, 1890, reached up to the roof of the building on the left.
64. View from the Present Site of Champooick—Looking towards the old town and across the river to the Yamhill County hills.
65. View—Showing the house of Dr. Robert Newell, built in the early fifties. Scores of settlers found refuge there from the flood of December, 1861, it being just a few feet above high-water mark.
66. Residence of Dr. John McLoughlin, Oregon City.
67. Grave of Dr. John McLoughlin.
68. Mint—Oregon City, where beaver money was made.

69. Residence—Governor George Abernethy, Oregon City.
70. Residence—Of F. X. Matthieu, near Butteville; pioneer of 1842.
71. Howell Place—Sauvie's Island, August 28, 1900. Building erected by James F. Bybee, 1856, costing \$8,500. It has eight rooms, all the same size, and each room has a fireplace.
72. The Coe Mansion—Hood River. Erected in 1852 by Nathaniel Coe, who came to Oregon in 1851. White Salmon River and Mount Adams to the north. Picture taken in 1900.
73. An orchard scene in Waldo Hills, 1899.
74. Stage coach in the Cascades.
75. Site of Fort Clatsop.
76. Site of Fort Clatsop—Looking across Lewis and Clark River.
77. Site of Lewis and Clark Camp—Near Tongue Point, Astoria side.
78. Site of Fort Clatsop—Looking from the river.
79. Lewis and Clark's Rock Cairn—Where salt was made in 1805-6.
80. Lewis and Clark's Salt Cairn—With Silas B. Smith, of 1829, grandson of Co-bo-way, chief of the Clatsops at the time Lewis and Clark spent the winter at Fort Clatsop, looking at it.
81. Branding Iron of Lewis and Clark.
82. Tillamook Head—Tillamook lighthouse in the distance.
83. Magnolia Tree—Hood River.
84. Panoramic View of Ashland, Oregon.
85. "We've Got Our Game"—A hunting scene in the Cascades.
86. "We've Got Him"—Another hunting scene in the Cascades.
87. "On the Way to Camp; Taking a Rest."
88. "Happy Hunters; Homeward Bound."
89. "Returning to Camp; Well Crowned."
89. "Dangerous Passage on the Hunting Trail."
90. "Just Returned From a Hunt."
91. "Sunday in Camp."
91. U. S. Lighthouse, Yaquina Bay.
92. Cottage of a Timber Claimant.
93. Choir that sang in First Congregational Church, Portland, Oregon, at dedication service on June 15, 1851.
94. First Buildings on Block where City Hall now stands; taken in 1867.
95. Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
96. Indian Kloochoo and Pappoose.
97. An Original Oregonian, 1850.
98. Manuel Robles. A Filipino volunteer of Second Oregon.
99. Native Oregonians.
100. Native Oregonian on His Cayuse.
101. Giant's Tongue—In the Josephine County caves, Oregon.

102. Logging Camp—Columbia River, 1895.
103. Logging Engine in the Timber, 1895.
104. Stone Implements. Owned by J. G. Crawford, Albany.
105. Group of Survivors of Whitman Massacre, 1847—Mrs. Sarah S. Kimball Munson, Mrs. N. A. Osborn Jacobs, Mrs. Mina A. Kimball Megler, Mrs. Lorinda Bewley Chapman, Mrs. Elizabeth Sager Helm, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hall Denny.
106. Portland, Oregon Territory, 1858.
107. Building—Northeast corner First and Washington streets, where Mrs. H. J. Twombly kept a restaurant in 1864.
108. Old State Capitol.
109. New State Capitol.
110. New Fort Canby, Washington.
111. Float of Native Sons of Oregon, July 1, 1899.
112. Bark "Potrimpos"—Long Beach, Washington; a wreck.
113. Panoramic View of Albany. 1900.
114. Panoramic View of Portland, 1878.
115. Pacific Coast Council of Congregational Churches. Held in Portland, June, 1888.
116. House—Built by Captain Nathaniel Crosby in Portland in 1847.
117. The Spaiding House—The first at Lapwai.
118. The Dalles in 1858.
119. First Congregational Church of Oregon City, built in 1850.
120. Signatures of Members of the Constitutional Convention of Oregon, September 18, 1857. (2 cards.)
121. Signatures of the Members of the Constitutional Convention of Washington, August 22, 1889. (5 cards.)
122. Copy of a letter written by Dr. Marcus Whitman May 15, 1846.
123. Photo—Monument of Colonel Edward D. Baker, San Francisco, Cal.
124. View of Cakes of Beeswax from Nehalem—Taken by Dr. Jay Tuttle, September 13, 1900.
125. Indian Graves near Celilo.
126. View on First street, Portland, between Alder and Morrison, during the high water in June, 1894.
127. Daguerreotype of the steamer "Multnomah"—From Mrs. Hamilton Campbell.
128. Daguerreotype of steamer "Multnomah."
129. Daguerreotype of steamer "Wallamet."
130. Daguerreotype picture of General Joseph Lane.
131. Elk Creek Camp, N. P. R. R., 1880.
132. Tenth National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, held in Portland July 7-13, 1898.

133. Pacific Coast Congregational Congress, San Francisco-Oakland, Cal., May 24-29, 1900.

134. General Joseph Lane, in Mexican War.

135. General Joseph Lane, in U. S. Senate and as candidate for Vice-President in 1860.

136. General Joseph Lane, in old age.

137. House in Roseburg, where General Lane died.

138. Tomb in Masonic cemetery, Roseburg, where General Lane is buried.

139. Mrs. Joseph Lane.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

* Life members.

** Life members who have paid in full.

† Deceased.

ACKERMAN, REV. ARTHUR W.	Portland
ACKERMAN, J. H.	Salem
ADAIR, JOHN	Astoria
AINSWORTH, J. C.	Portland
ALBERT, J. H.	Salem
ALLEN, MRS. MARGARET V.	Portland
ALVORD, W. C.	Portland
AMES, GRANVILLE G.	Portland
ANKENY, HENRY E.**	Jacksonville
APPLEGATE, PETER	Jacksonville
ARMSTRONG, A. P.*	Portland
ARNOLD, FRED. K.	Portland
AVERILL, D. M.*	Portland
AYER, W. B.**	Portland
AVERY, V. A.	Portland
AVERILL, A. H.	Portland
ADAMS, DR. W. L.	Hood River
ALDEN, DR. H. R.	Portland
ALISKY, C. A.*	Portland
ATWOOD, DR. J. P.	Baker City
ANKENY, LEVI	Walla Walla, Wash.
ANKENY, MRS. JENNIE NESMITH.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
BAKER, FRANK C.	Portland
BARBER, DR. S. J.	Portland
BARLOW, MISS M. S.	Portland
BARRETT, DR. P. G.†	Hood River
BATES, GEORGE W.	Portland
BATES, REV. HENRY L.	Forest Grove
BEAM, C. O.	Albany
BEAN, JUDGE ROBERT S.*	Salem
BEEBE, GEN. CHARLES F.	Portland
BEHARRELL, W. H.	Portland
BELL, JOHN A.	Portland
BELLINGER, C. B.*	Portland
BILYEU, W. R.	Albany
BIRRELL, A. H.	Portland
BLACK, T. J.†	Portland
BLAIN, LEIGHTON E.	Albany
BLAKLEY, W. M.	Pendleton
BLAKELEY, GEORGE C.	The Dalles
BLYTHE, SAMUEL F.	Hood River
BOISE, R. P.	Salem
BOISE, WHITNEY L.*	Portland
BOWLBY, J. Q. A.	Astoria
BRADFORD, P. F.	Hood River
BRECK, JOHN M.†	Portland
BREWSTER, WILLIAM L.*	Portland
BRONAUGH, EARL C., JR.	Portland
BROOKE, THOMAS SCOTT	Portland
BROOKS, MRS. ANNIE PENTLAND.....	The Dalles

BERNSTEIN, R. ALEX.	Portland
BANCROFT, F. A.	Portland
BREEDEN, H. C.	Portland
BLACKBURN, REV. ALEXANDER	Portland
BEACH, F. E.	Portland
BREYMAN, ARTHUR W.	Portland
BAYER, J. C.	Portland
BICKEL, FRED	Portland
BLUMAUER, LOUIS	Portland
BLUMAUER, SOL	Portland
BOYS, DR. WM.	Portland
BUTTERFIELD, A. E.	Portland
BELCHER, C. T.	Portland
BARRETT, MRS. MARGARET O'CONNOR	Portland
BREYMAN, WERNER	Salem
BURNETT, MRS. SIDNEY A.	McMinnville
BELL, REV. J. R. N.	Baker City
BLOWERS, A. S.	Hood River
BOYD, MRS. MARY A.	Portland
BURNHAM, JUSTIN	Portland
BURNETT, GEO. H.*	Salem
BURRELL, MRS. ROSA F.**	Portland
BURRELL, WALTER F.	Portland
BUSH, ASAHEL	Salem
BUTCHER, W. F.*	Baker City
BLANCHARD, DEAN*	Rainier
BUFORD, T. JAY	Siletz
BILLINGS, G. F.	Ashland
BRITT, PETER	Jacksonville
BARNES, F. C.	Portland
BEACH, SENECA C.	Portland
BOWEN, I. B.	Baker City
BEAN, CHARLES E.	Pendleton
BINGHAM, MRS. EMMA LEWIS	Walla Walla, Wash.
BACKENSTOS, JAMES S.	Portland
BENNETT, ALFRED S.	The Dalles
BALLERAY, JOHN J.	Pendleton
BECKER, CHARLES	Westfall
BIGGERS, DR. G. W.	La Grande
BELT, DR. W. C.	La Grande
BACON, DR. C. F.	La Grande
BRENTS, THOMAS H.	Walla Walla, Wash.
CABELL, MRS. EMILY F.**	Portland
CABELL, HENRY FAILING**	Portland
CAMERON, THEODORIC	Jacksonville
CARSON, MISS LUELLE CLAY	Eugene
CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M.	Hay Creek
CARTWRIGHT, MRS. CHARLOTTE M.	Portland
CASTLEMAN, P. F.	Portland
CATLIN, JOHN	Portland
CAUFIELD, CHARLES H.	Oregon City
CAUTHORN, DR. F.	Portland
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE E.*	Portland
CHAMBREAU, EDWARD	Portland
CHARLTON, DR. CALLIE BROWN	Portland
CHURCH, CHARLES P.	Portland

CLELAND, JUDGE J. B.	Portland
COHEN, D. SOLIS	Portland
COLLINS, DR. GEORGE	Albany
COLTON, HERBERT C.	Portland
COLVIG, W. M.	Jacksonville
CONDON, MRS. CORNELIA J.	Eugene
CONNER, JOHN	Portland
COOK, JAMES W.*	Portland
COOK, VINCENT*	Portland
CORBETT, MRS. HELEN LADD*	Portland
CORBETT, H. W.**	Portland
CORBETT, MRS. JULIA	Portland
CORNELIUS, DR. C. W.	Portland
COTTON, W. W.	Portland
COUCH, MISS M. H.**	Portland
COX, L. B.*	Portland
COX, DR. NORRIS R.	Portland
CRAWFORD, J. G.	Albany
CRAWFORD, J. M.	Dayton
CROOKS, WILLIAM	Portland
CLARKE, LOUIS G.	Portland
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.	Portland
CORNELL, E. W.	Portland
CHASE, WILLIAM B.	Portland
CHARMAN, THOMAS.....	Oregon City
CLAPP, REV. C. F.	Forest Grove
COHEN, BENJ. I.	Portland
COE, DR. HENRY WALDO*	Portland
CRAN, JOHN	Portland
CLARK, DR. E. G.	Portland
CARSON, JOHN C.	Portland
CALBREATH, MRS. IRENE SMITH.....	Salem
CARTER, JOSEPH L.*	Salem
CHAMBERLAIN, M. L.	Salem
CRAWFORD, T. H.	Corvallis
CAMPBELL, P. L.	Monmouth
COOK, F. R.	Portland
CORNWALL, GEO. M.	Portland
CRICHTON, E. W.	Portland
CLARKE, D. D.	Portland
CHAPMAN, HARRA D.	Portland
COTTEL, DR. WILLIS I.	Portland
COON, T. R.....	Hood River
CHARLTON, MRS. MARGARET C.	Pioneer, Wash.
CROWELL, GEO. F.	Hood River
CRANDALL, MRS. LULU D.	The Dalles
CLOPTON, FRANK B.	Pendleton
DABNEY, P. P.	Portland
DAVENPORT, T. W.	Silverton
DEADY, MRS. MATTHEW P.	Portland
DEAN, MRS. CATHERINE A.	Portland
DeHART, E. J.	Portland
DEKUM, ADOLPH A.	Portland
DEKUM, MRS. PHEBE M.	Portland
DONNELL, MRS. CAMILLA THOMPSON.....	The Dalles
DORRIS, GEORGE B.	Eugene

DUFUR, E. B.	The Dalles
DUNBAR, F. I.	Salem
DUNIWAY, RALPH R.	Portland
DYE, MRS. CHARLES H.	Oregon City
DOLPH, CHESTER N.	Portland
DEVLIN, T. C.	Portland
DAVIS, T. T.	Portland
DAVIS, NAPOLEON	Portland
DIMICK, MISS APHIA S.	Portland
DUBOIS, N. S.	McMinnville
DAY, MRS. NELLIE GILLIAM	Walla Walla, Wash.
EATON, JAMES H.	Portland
ECKERSON, MRS. ELIZABETH	Portland
ECKERSON, MAJOR THEODORE J.	Portland
EDWARDS, E. S.*	Portland
ELIOT, REV. T. L.	Portland
ELLIOTT, WILLIAM	Oregon City
EMMONS, A. C.	Portland
EVERDING, HENRY	Portland
EWING, J. R.	Portland
ESTES, DR. O. B.	Astoria
ESTES, HARDIN W.	Baker City
FAILING, EDWARD**†	Portland
FAILING, MISS HENRIETTA E.*	Portland
FAILING, JAMES F.**	Portland
FAILING, MISS MARY F.*	Portland
FARNHAM, MISS MARY F.	Forest Grove
FENTON, WILLIAM D.*	Portland
FERRIN, WILLIAM N.	Forest Grove
FISK, JAMES H.*	Portland
FLANDERS, J. C.*	Portland
FLANDERS, MRS. MARIA L.	Portland
FLOED, MRS. SARAH EMILY.	San Jose, Cal.
FOLEY, JOHN	Arthur
FRAZER, JUDGE A. L.	Portland
FRAZIER, WILLIAM	Portland
FRENCH, D. M.	The Dalles
FRENCH, J. W.	The Dalles
FRIED, LEO.	Portland
FRIENDLY, S. H.	Eugene
FULTON, C. W.	Astoria
FLEISCHNER, I. N.	Portland
FULLER, F. I.	Portland
FULLILOVE, J. N.	Portland
FLEGEL, A. F.	Portland
FULTON, G. C.*	Astoria
FITZGERALD, THOMAS	Pendleton
FELL, THERON E.	Pendleton
FERGUSON, JAMES F.	Baker City
FERGUSON, M. D., MRS. BELL COOPER RINEHART.	The Dalles
GADSBY, WILLIAM	Portland
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM*	Oregon City
GATCH, CLAUD	Salem
GAY, C. W.	Mount Tabor
GEARY, DR. E. P.	Portland
GEER, T. T.	Salem

GEISENDORFER, DR. J. A.	The Dalles
GEORGE, M. C.*	Portland
GILBERT, REV. W. S.	Portland
GILL, JOHN	Portland
GILL, JOSEPH K.	Portland
GILLIHAN, MARTIN	Arthur
GILLETTE, P. W.	Portland
GLEASON, JAMES	Portland
GLISAN, RODNEY L.*	Portland
GREENMAN, CLARK N.	Oregon City
GREGORY, WILLIAM M.	Portland
GROVER, LAFAYETTE	Portland
GANTENBEIN, C. U.	Portland
GORMAN, M. W.	Portland
GRAY, GEO. P.	Portland
GOING, J. W.	Portland
GLAFKE, W. B.	Portland
GRADON, W. A.	Portland
GORDON, GEORGE W.	Portland
GRUBBS, F. H.	Portland
GATCH, PRES. THOMAS M.	Corvallis
GASTON, JOSEPH	Portland
GRAY, REV. D. B.	Portland
GIBONS, R. F.	The Dalles
HICKS, CHAS. E.	Arlington
HARDING, MRS. JENNIE BARLOW	Oregon City
HARE, WILLIAM D.	Hillsboro
HARRIS, W. H.	Portland
HARTNESS, GEORGE*	Portland
HASELTINE, J. E.	Portland
HAWLEY, WILLIS C.	Salem
HAWTHORNE, B. J.	Eugene
HAWTHORNE, MRS. RACHEL L.	Portland
HAY, CLARK	Portland
HENDERSON, JOHN LELAND	Hood River
HENDRICKS, THOMAS G.	Eugene
HEWETT, HENRY	Portland
HILL, ALMORAN	Gaston
HILL, REV. EDGAR P.	Portland
HILL, DR. J. L.	Albany
HILL, DR. J. W.	Portland
HIMES, GEORGE H.*	Portland
HINMAN, ALANSON	Forest Grove
HIRSCH, SOLOMON**	Portland
HOLBROOK, PHILO	Portland
HOLMAN, ALFRED	San Jose, Cal.
HOLMAN, FREDERICK V.*	Portland
HOLMES, H. H.	Portland
HOLTGRIEVE, HENRY	Portland
HOSFORD, CHAUNCEY O.	Portland
HOVEY, A. G.	Eugene
HOYT, MRS. ROSA HOXIE	Portland
HOYT, MRS. MARY L.	Portland
HUNT, JAMES E.	Portland
HUNTINGTON, B. S.*	The Dalles
HOLDEN, E. C.	Astoria

HARDING, G. A.	Portland
HARDING, MRS. JENNIE BARLOW	Portland
HALL, DR. J. E.	Clatskanie
HUDSON, H. T.	Portland
HODSON, C. W.	Portland
HENDERSON, MRS. S. J.	Portland
HARRIS, W. E.	Portland
HARRIS, SIMON	Portland
HOGUE, H. W.*	Portland
HOLMAN, MRS. MARY E.	Portland
HAILEY, T. G.*	Pendleton
HAILEY, JOHN	Pendleton
HYDE, C. F.	Baker City
HANNA, JUDGE H. K.*	Jacksonville
HEILNER, S. A.	Baker City
HIBBARD, T. R.	Silverton
HOWELL, JOSEPH	Arthur
HARTMAN, GEO.	Pendleton
IDLEMAN, C. M.	Portland
INMAN, MRS. FRANCIS L.	Portland
JACKSON, COL. JAMES	Portland
JEFFERDS, DR. HENRY C.	Portland
JOHNSON, MRS. JOSEPHINE DeVORE.	Portland
JARVIS, D. W.	Portland
JONES, MRS. HENRY E.*	Portland
JAMISON, G. E.	Portland
JOHNS, C. A.*	Baker City
JOHNS, JAMES M.	Arlington
KLIPEL, HENRY	Medford
KAMM, MRS. CAROLINE A.**	Portland
KEARNEY, MRS. SARAH M.*	Portland
KELLY, JOHN	Portland
KELLY, DR. RICHMOND	Portland
KINCAID, H. R.	Eugene
KING, S. W.	Portland
KING, A. N.	Portland
KUYKENDALL, DR. W.	Eugene
KELLOGG, REV. H. W.	Portland
KING, C. W.	Portland
KIRKER, MISS A. JULIA	Portland
KLUMPP, WILLIAM	Portland
KNAPP, DR. W. B.	Portland
KAHLER, C. W.	Jacksonville
KENNEY, MRS. ELIZABETH. T'VAULT.	Jacksonville
KELLY, JOHN	Eugene
KIRK, T. J.	Athens
LEE, WALLACE HOWE	Albany
LEEDS, W. H.	Ashland
LEEZER, J. M.	Pendleton
LEWIS, MRS. CLEMENTINE F.*	Portland
LEWIS, J. W.	Rickreall
LEWIS, L. A.*	Portland
LINKLATER, DR. S. T.	Hillsboro
LINTHICUM, S. B.	Portland
LIVINGSTONE, ROBERT	Portland
LOWELL, STEPHEN A.	Pendleton

LUCAS, JAY P.	The Dalles
LABBE, E. R.	Portland
LADD, MRS. CAROLINE A.**	Portland
LADD, CHARLES E.**	Portland
LADD, J. WESLEY	Portland
LADD, WILLIAM M.**	Portland
LANE, DR. HARRY	Portland
LANG, MRS. MARY VARNEY	The Dalles
LATOURETTE, D. C.	Oregon City
LAUGHLIN, LEE	North Yamhill
LAWRENCE, GEORGE	Portland
LEE, J. D.	Salem
LORD, CHAS. F.	Portland
LOWNSDALE, J. P. O.	Portland
LUTKE, ROBERT	Portland
LONDON, T. W. B.	Portland
LONG, H. R.	Portland
LAMBERSON, BUELL†	Portland
LOVE, W. S.	Portland
LICHTENTHALER, D. W.†	Portland
LABBE, JOHN	Portland
LITTLE, A. L.	Portland
LORD, MRS. W.*	The Dalles
LATHROP, J. E.	Pendleton
LEGG, W. T.	Portland
LYMAN, W. D.	Walla Walla, Wash.
LYMAN, H. S.	Astoria
LOOMIS, L. A.	Ilwaco, Wash.
LOUNSBERRY, G. W.	Astoria
LONG, MRS. SALLIE APPELEGATE.....	Yoncalla
MACKAY, DONALD	Portland
MACKENZIE, W. R.*	Portland
MACLEAY, RODERICK L.	Portland
MALCOLM, P. S.	Portland
MALLORY, RUFUS	Portland
MASTERS, W. Y.	Portland
MATTHIEU, F. X.	Butteville
MATTOON, C. H.	Independence
MAYER, JACOB	Portland
MAYS, F. P.	Portland
MAYS, ROBERT	The Dalles
MEARS, SAMUEL M.*	Portland
MEARS, W. A.	Portland
MEIER, MRS. JEANNETTE A.*	Portland
MELDRUM, JOHN W.	Oregon City
MERCHANT, WILLIAM*	Carlton
MILLS, A. L.*	Portland
MINTO, JOHN	Salem
MITCHELL, JOHN H.	Portland
MONTGOMERY, J. B.†	Portland
MONNASTES, DAVID	Portland
MOORE, CHARLES S.	Salem
MOORES, CHARLES B.	Oregon City
MOREY, MRS. CLARA E.	Portland
MORELAND, J. C.	Portland
MORGAN, MRS. OLIVIA W.	The Dalles

MORRIS, REV. B. WISTAR	Portland
MORROW, J. W.	Heppner
MORROW, WILLIAM H.	Portland
MORSE, A. A.	Portland
MORSE, MRS. HARRIET N.	Portland
MOSHER, MRS. WINIFRED	Portland
MOSS, SIDNEY W.	Portland
MOUNTAIN, CAPT. THOMAS	Portland
MYRICK, MRS. M. L.*	Portland
McARTHUR, MRS. HARRIET K.*	Portland
McBRIDE, GEORGE W.**	St. Helens
McCAMANT, WALLACE*	Portland
McCLELLAND, REV. THOMAS	Galesburg, Ill.
McCLUNG, J. H.	Eugene
McCRACKEN, E. H.	Portland
McCRACKEN, JOHN	Portland
MAYER, F. J. ALEX.*	Portland
McLAUGHLIN, A. W.	Milwaukee
MELEEN, DR. N. F.	Portland
MOORE, DAN J.	Portland
McGINN, HENRY E.	Portland
MILLER, F. C.	Portland
MOORE, MRS. MARGARET O. M.	Portland
MILLER, ROBERT A.	Oregon City
MYERS, GEORGE T.	Portland
McKEE, E. D.	Portland
MACKENZIE, DR. K. A. J.**	Portland
McDANIEL, W. J.	Portland
MOORE, JUDGE F. A.	Salem
McGUIRE, HUGH	Portland
MARSH, ROBERT J.†	Portland
MOORHOUSE, LEE	Pendleton
MINTO, JOHN W.	Portland
MOCK, JOHN	Portland
MONTGOMERY, J. B.†.....	Portland
MONTGOMERY, MRS. J. B.	Portland
MOODY, Z. F.*	The Dalles
McMILLEN, J. H.*	Portland
McDANIEL, DR. E. B.*	Baker City
MULLER, MAX	Jacksonville
McMURPHEY, ROBERT	Eugene
METSCHAN, PHIL	Portland
MERRICK, W. H.	Portland
MANN, G. S.	Portland
MOOMAW, DAVID L.	Baker City
MOODY, MALCOLM A.	The Dalles
McCOMAS, E. S.	LaGrande
NELSON, JOSIAH C.	Newberg
NEWLIN, REV. THOMAS	Newberg
NOON, W. C.	Portland
NORTHRUP, E. P.	Portland
NORRIS, DR. J. W.	Oregon City
NOTTINGHAM, C. W.	Portland
NOLAND, GEO.	Astoria
OCOBOCK, A. W.	Portland
OLMSTEAD, M. L.	Baker City

O'NEILL, MARK	Portland
ODELL, W. H.	Salem
O'NEILL, DAN	Astoria
PAGUE, B. S.	Chicago
PARRISH, L. M.	Portland
PATTERSON, MRS. I. L.	Salem
PIPES, MARTIN L.	Portland
PLUMMER, O. P. S.	Portland
POPE, GEORGE*	Portland
POPE, SETH L.**	Portland
POPE, THOMAS A.	Oregon City
POPE, WILLIAM HENRY*	Portland
POPE, WILLIAM HENWOOD*	Portland
POPPLETON, DR. EDGAR	Portland
POTTER, E. O.	Eugene
PUTNAM, JOSEPH	Monmouth
PARKER, HOLLON	Walla Walla, Wash.
POWERS, I. F.	Portland
POND, WILLIAM S.	Portland
PEASE, GEO. A.	Portland
PHEGLEY, GRANT	Portland
PRESCOTT, C. H.	Portland
PACKWOOD, W. H., SR.	Baker City
PRATHER, GEO. T.	Hood River
POTWINE, REV. W. E.	Pendleton
PAQUET, JOSEPH	Portland
PAGE, J. H.	Portland
PLYMALE, WILLIAM JASPER.....	Jacksonville
PAINE, DR. D. A.	Eugene
POWELL, ALVA H.	Pittsburg
PAGE, MRS. ELLEN GALE.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
PENROSE, REV. STEPHEN B. L.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
PAINTER, J. C.	Walla Walla, Wash.
PHY, DR. W. T.	Baker City
QUACKENBUSH, EDWARD*.....	Portland
QUIMBY, L. P. W.	Portland
QUIGG, MISS K. ALICE	Portland
ROSS, ED. C.	Walla Walla, Wash.
RICE, MRS. ELLA DUNN	Ashland
REAMES, E. A.	Jacksonville
REAMES, THOMAS G.†	Jacksonville
REES, DR. P. A.	Portland
RILEY, E. F.	Portland
ROBERTSON, JAMES R.	Forest Grove
ROCKEY, DR. A. E.	Portland
ROSS, J. THORBURN*	Portland
ROWLEY, REV. R. A.	Portland
ROBERTS, J. C.*	Portland
RIGLER, FRANK	Portland
ROBERTSON, W. E.*	Portland
REED, C. J.	Portland
ROENICKE, OTTO	Portland
RISLEY, J. S.	Oswego
RAFFETY, DR. DAVID	Portland
RAYMOND, WM. A.	Portland
ROSS, MRS. GRACE WATT.....	Portland

SABIN, R. L.	Portland
SAMUEL, L.	Portland
SAYLOR, F. H.	Portland
SAYLOR, DR. W. H.	Portland
SCHNABEL, CHARLES J.*	Portland
SCOGGIN, W. A.†	Portland
SCOTT, H. W.*	Portland
SEARS, ALFRED F., JR.*	Portland
SELLING, BEN	Portland
SHATTUCK, E. D.†	Portland
SHELBY, MRS. MARY VIRGINIA	Portland
SHERMAN, D. F.	Portland
SHORT, R. V.	Portland
SILVER, C. S.	Portland
SIMON, JOSEPH	Portland
SITTON, N. K.	Carlton
SKIPWORTH, E. R.	Eugene
SLADEN, JOSEPH A.**	Portland
SMITH, AMEDEE M.	Portland
SMITH, MRS. ELIZABETH M.*	Portland
SMITH, MRS. MARIA A.	Portland
SMITH, MILTON W.*	Portland
SMITH, SENECA*	Portland
SMITH, SILAS B.	Warrenton
SPALDING, MISS HELEN F.*	Portland
SPENCER, E. W.	Portland
STEARNS, LOYAL B.	Portland
STILLMAN, A. D.	Pendleton
STEEL, WILLIAM G.	Portland
STEWART, PETER G.†	Tacoma, Wash.
STRONG, FRANK	Eugene
STRONG, F. R.	Portland
STRONG, THOMAS N.	Portland
STROWBRIDGE, J. A.*	Portland
SUMMERS, GEN. O.	Portland
SWEEK, ALEX.	Portland
SHERLOCK, WILLIAM**	Portland
SIMON, SAM	Portland
STEEL, JAMES	Portland
STOTT, RALEIGH	Portland
STEEL, W. B., SR.	Portland
SNOW, ZERA*	Portland
STEARNS, D. H.	Portland
SARGENT, H. K.	Portland
SIBSON, W. S.	Portland
SELLWOOD, MRS. BELLE	Portland
SMITH, E. L.	Hood River
STRANAHAN, O. L.	Hood River
SHOLES, C. H.	Butte, Mont.
SAMUELS, MRS. SUSAN S.	Portland
SMITH, W. V.	Portland
STALKER, W. HYDE	Baker City
SHANNON, MRS. ELIZABETH SIMMONS	Eugene
SHELLEY, J. M.	Eugene

SHEPPARD, GEO. A.	Seattle, Wash.
SMITH, JOHN H.	Astoria
SIDDALL, DR. D.	The Dalles
TUFFS, J. P.	Grant's Pass
TANNER, A. H.	Portland
TAYLOR, MRS. KATE*	Portland
TAYLOR, MISS NANNIE E.*	Portland
TAYLOR, T. C.	Pendleton
THOMPSON, DAVID P.*	Portland
THOMPSON, REGINALD W.	Portland
TRIMBLE, MRS. CAROLINE A.*	Portland
TUTTLE, B. B.	Portland
TUCKER, DR. E. F.	Portland
THORNBURY, MRS. AMANDA	Portland
THATCHER, J. H.	Portland
TRAVIS, REV. WM.	Portland
TUTTLE, DR. JAY	Astoria
TAMESIE, DR. J. P.	Hillsboro
VAN SCHUYVER, W. J.	Portland
VEAZIE, A. L.	Portland
VINCENT, DR. F. W.	Pendleton
WADHAMS, WILLIAM	Portland
WALKER, REV. J. E.	Foo Chow, China
WALTON, JOSHUA J.	Eugene
WARREN, FRANK M.	Portland
WATT, AHIO S.	Portland
WATT, DR. J. F.	Hood River
WATTS, FRANCIS A.	Portland
WEIDLER, GEORGE W.	Portland
WELCH, DR. JOHN	Portland
WHEELER, DR. C. H.	Portland
WHIDDEN, MRS. ALICE McLOUGHLIN	Portland
WHITEHOUSE, B. G.	Portland
WILCOX, MARION	Portland
WILCOX, THEODORE B.*	Portland
WILLIAMS, FRANK	Ashland
WILLIAMS, GEORGE H.	Portland
WILLOUGHBY, MRS. ANNA McCORKLE.	Eugene
WILSON, MRS. CAROLINE E.*	Portland
WILSON, MRS. ELIZABETH M.*	The Dalles
WILSON, FRED	Portland
WILSON, DR. GEORGE F.*	Portland
WILSON, GUSTAF	Portland
WILSON, DR. HOLT C.*	Portland
WILSON, JOHN†	Portland
WILSON, REV. J. R.*	Portland
WINCH, MRS. NELLIE A.	Portland
WOOD, C. E. S.*	Portland
WOODWARD, TYLER	Portland
WORTMAN, H. C.*	Portland
WYGANT, THEODORE	Portland
WOODWARD, W. F.	Portland
WOODDY, REV. C. A.	Portland
WOOD, JAMES McL.*	Portland

WRIGHT, W. T.	Union
WISDOM, M. D.	Portland
WHITING, DR. SANFORD	Portland
WALLS, DR. J. T.	Portland
WEIDLER, MILTON	Portland
WITTENBERG, H.	Portland
WAIT, MRS. ELLEN M.	Portland
WOLVERTON, JUDGE CHARLES E.	Salem
WHEELER, JASON	Albany
WILLIAMS, MRS SARAH H.*.....	Portland
WINCHESTER, REV. B. S.	Portland
WEBSTER, LIONEL R.	Portland
WAKEFIELD, D. W.*	Portland
WALDO, JOHN B.*	Macleay
WADE, MRS. ADELIA D.*	Pendleton
WRIGHT, GEO. W.	Albany
WATSON, C. B.	Ashland
WHITEAKER, JOHN	Eugene
WARE, MISS MARIE	Eugene
WEEKS, R.	Portland
WOODEN, R. M.	Jewell
WATSON, WM. PENN	Hood River
YORAN, S. M.	Eugene
YOUNG, F. G.	Eugene
YOUNG, MRS. LEVI	Portland
YOUNG, J. Q. A.	Cedar Mills
YOUNG, S. E.	Albany
YENNEY, DR. R. C.	Portland
YORAN, W. C.	Eugene

APPENDIX D.

FROM NEW YORK TO OREGON, VIA THE
ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, IN 1851.

By ELIZABETH M. WILSON.

We are told by an ancient writer that the limitless science of past human affairs, history, is like "an orchard bearing several trees, and fruits of several taste." The paper which I shall offer containing notes of a trip made in 1851 from New York to Oregon, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, lays no claim to being one of the trees making beautiful the avenue by which memory reaches the past, nor can rich fruits be borne for the refreshment of the wayfarer, rather a mere shrub, a sagebrush, by the wayside. Its record, however, may serve to make vivid to those in the fifty years now so nearly expired, the ways we trod in coming to this beautiful land of our adoption.

The events of a half century ago have a small interest of their own even though they be unimportant or barren of adventure. Whatever the dwellers in past centuries may have thought of themselves, we know that none since the days of "Ab" has a record like the one in whose last days we are living, for the march that its manhood has made, for the evolution of the idea of human brotherhood, for the downfall among all civilized nations of human slavery, and for the harnessing in man's service of the powers of nature.

A fifty years, then, makes an epoch. Modes of travel and the concomitants will never be repeated on any part of the earth's surface while our orb swings; and motives as well as manners change. Never more will

thousands of men, women and children, the strong and the hearty, the old and the young, who could be left behind, bearing with them all that belonged to them, march forward to the possession of empire. There were those in search of health, those in search of homes and those in search of adventure, but in this wonderful, mysterious movement of the late 40s and the 50s, the search for gold, legitimate as it is, bore an inconspicuous part. We may fancy a parallel movement in pre-historic times when we, descended in the main from European peoples, received from the eastward that admixture of blood that has made us the people we are. Those early emigrants left, however, not even scanty notes to record the doings of their day.

The picturesque feature of the long, white-topped emigrant trains at certain times in the precession of the equinoxes were seen to start midway of our continent and slowly wend their way to the setting sun, were wanting in this trip of which I shall speak. In one thing they were alike. The emigrant trains started out bravely; everything was new, stanch and strong and all hearts beat high with hope. There were but few voices that did not ring out heartily in their songs of lofty cheer, and these no doubt belonged to some always timid and fearful women—of no account in the family council except to cook, mend and keep things clean—as clean was understood on the plains, take care of the sick and the children and give a hand to drive the team or look after the sheep. In this, too, they were alike. The close of the journey was sobered, with no sound of song or hurrahs of the starting, the banners so gaily flaunting then, not even trailing in the dust, but long left behind to decorate perhaps an Indian wigwam; the means of transportation dwindling, failing, until in

many cases, with the few valuables that could be carried in the hand, their possessor trudged along on the trails of the unshorn wilderness, with weary feet and nothing more. It occurs to me that this change of front is true to a certain extent of all journeys that mean as much as this change of home meant, and as from the vantage ground of three score and ten, I look back on the journey we are all taking which ends alike in the low green tent whose door swings in but one direction, it seems that this smaller journey is but an epitome of the universal one.

In his boyhood my father had been a delighted reader of the story of Patrick Gass, a member of Lewis and Clark's expedition. He published a small booklet in advance of the elaborate report of Lewis and Clark. This, in modern times which would be regarded as a valuable advertisement, was considered by them to be a stealing of thunder. But legitimate or otherwise the story took full possession of my father's innermost being. A promise was given that another expedition would start in about two years. And thenceforward there was no task of home-life that he could not relieve of irksomeness by fancying it in some way fitted him to be a member of that new expedition. This idea must have receded somewhat during college days, and the years of his pastorate among the New York hills. Yet so persistently had it staid with him that everything published in any way relating to any phase of the topic in some way found its place on the shelves of the library of the South Argyle manse. So that when his synod determined to establish a home mission station in Oregon, it found one of its members already armed to the teeth with all that could be known on the subject and most glad.

though not in the way of his boyhood dreams, to take up the line of march to the setting sun. And only then, when at last he saw the dancing waters of the Pacific, was he able to feel as the poet felt when he said "I, too, have seen Carcassonne."

At this time there came to our notice an appeal from certain citizens of Oregon, of whom I recall the names of Governor George Abernethy, Jesse Quinn Thornton and James R. Robb, among many others, for teachers, promising immediate situations to teach and homes to receive them upon arrival. This appeal was responded to by the National Board of Popular Education, Governor William L. Slade, of Vermont, its president and its moving spirit, taking the lead. This board was organized to supply the need of teachers in the rapidly filling up of new states in what was then the far West, but now only the Mississippi valley. Of the fifty or sixty candidates assembled in the beautiful city of Hartford, Conn., for examination I was the only one with desires set Oregonward. The then new states of Iowa and Wisconsin and adjoining territories claimed a great many, one to the very new city of St. Paul—the since states of Dakota were not mentioned. Afterwards four others were appointed to Oregon. This was the only year I ever knew anything personally of the doings of the society. It lasted as long as its services were needed.

With increasing means of transportation the educational needs of the new states were filled in the ordinary way and without special effort. The N. B. P. E. therefore disbanded. Governor Slade was a most unusual man, of wonderful organizing gifts, a most cultivated and polished gentleman. I am glad of this opportunity to express my sense of his worth. These teachers selected

for Oregon were to be escorted thither by the delegate in congress from this territory, Samuel R. Thurston, and passage was engaged for them on the Empire City for March 13. And now developed what seemed then an astounding and crushing piece of intelligence. It was that berths could not be secured for the rest of my family on that steamer. We had done so much rejoicing over the fact that the N. B. P. E. would pay all my expenses, then very heavy, and send me right where father was going and we would all go together, that to have it all tumbled over was simply incredible. I was accustomed to the elastic hospitalities of the manse, and was sure that the steamer would stretch, or that enough would change their minds to enable their places to be occupied by those I felt were so necessary to me. I had little experience with steamships or steamship companies or the determined rush of immense crowds to California. It was a very valuable and powerful lesson to me in conforming to things as they are and not as we would have them. And so the incredible came to pass. I begged to be allowed to wait for my parents, but Governor Slade would not permit that. There were already not half so many as he had tried to send and to have us straggle along was not to be thought of. So my brother Frank and I came six weeks in advance of the rest of the family. This sounds simple enough now and wholly insufficient to cause the domestic disturbance it did. To somewhat apologize for our timidity remember what an unknown quantity Oregon was, how roundabout the journey thither, how infrequent the mails and how expensive (my first letter cost eighty cents), what likelihood of detention in untried climates and with what possible dire results. Then, I was inexperienced, my brother still more so. As soon as we were

again together it seemed as if we had gained by the two trips more than we could have lost. So much of what seems to us as the hardness of life is pure sentiment. Had I then had the opportunity of the European trip or even of going into Asia from the European side, I would have been sent off rejoicing.

The novelty of sailing down the bay, the elegance of the steamer, the crowd of passengers, the more particular acquaintance to be made with my associates and introductions to many strangers occupied all attention. The names of the teachers were Miss Lincoln, from Maine, afterwards Mrs. Judge Alonzo A. Skinner; Miss Wands, from New York, afterwards the wife of Governor Gaines, of Oregon; Miss Smith, from New York, afterwards, first Mrs. Alanson Beers, and then Mrs. Kline; Miss Gray, from Vermont, afterwards Mrs. McLench, and myself. On board and bound for Oregon were John B. Preston, under appointment as Surveyor-General for the state, his wife and her sister, Miss Hyde, the latter afterwards the wife of Sir Joseph Trutch, at one time Governor of Victoria; Judge Nelson, from Poughkeepsie; his brother-in-law, Allan Seymour (Judge Nelson was also a federal appointee), and many others. Mr. Thurston was a fine-looking man, of pleasing address, though from New England. He was accompanied by a number of young men from Massachusetts, among them Stephen F. Chadwick, afterward Secretary of State for Oregon, and acting Governor, and Zenas F. Moody, afterwards elected Governor of our own state.

A few hours sailing and winter was left behind; yet nothing prepared us for the beautiful scenes to follow. The glimpses we had of the West Indies were too distant to at all give any indication of the wonderful sight

of the Bay of Chagres as we closed in towards anchorage. There shall be no attempt to describe the indescribable. I felt then that the revelation of beauty of leafage and tropical growth was supreme and would never again be equaled, and it never has been. The only means of disembarking was by small boats. A heavy sea was on and some of us only expected to be food for fishes as we contemplated the chances of hitting a rolling boat from a ladder hung from a rolling steamer. We were finally landed on shores where winter was never known.

By this time the Oregonians, soon to be, were all one party. The efficient gentlemen in charge did the best possible among the natives and few cadaverous white men who constituted the then town of Chagres, and we were soon with our many trunks in two large bungaloes with native crews, to be towed up the Chagres by a little broken-down steamer which was there. It went with many stoppages to pack the valves, I think, as far as Gatun, eight miles distant. At Gatun we left the boat and spent the night in a native hut, sixteen of us in a very small room, with few cots and hammocks, and after they were filled, the earth floor. So many women made us a very defenseless party. A boatload from a previous steamer had all been murdered, men and women, because a kit of tools was supposed to contain treasure. This happened a distance up the river, as we were told at Gatun. The leaders of our party kept their thoughts to themselves and none of us were sufficiently alarmed to make us behave with even ordinary caution. Remembering the excitement which was over us all from the novelty of our surrounding, our intense desire to find out all we could in a short time—I know now how tourists feel when I see them

staring and gaping up and down the streets. A new language gave point and piquancy to the whole. How this crowd must have appeared to the natives. We were so much larger than the native women we must have seemed to them monsters, giantesses, as we stalked up and down the streets of Gatun. We were dressed in all sorts of ways, the native women only in white and exquisitely clean. They never traveled, and had no curiosity; perhaps they thought it inelegant. We, on the contrary, were asking all sorts of questions that our limited Spanish would permit, undeterred by the fact that the Isthmian natives had no cause to suppose themselves on exhibition because a traipsing lot of strangers wanted to trail past their homes. Some of our party even lifted lids from pots which were sitting on little sunken fires in the earth to satisfy their curiosity about what these people were going to eat. To one brought up as I had been, it was theoretically impossible that I should say or feel "Brown people have no rights which white ones are bound to respect," but my intense desire for knowledge made it amount to the same thing.

We passed the night in safety though not in sleep. Early morning found us embarked with propelling power of natives armed with long poles. We breakfasted in some fashion on what we had brought with us from the steamer, mostly soda crackers, as I remember. The passage up the river was purely one of enjoyment. There was uncomfortable apprehension of ill, fully justified by all we heard of the insalubrity of the climate. One fair-faced man had been told that the water of the Chagres was poisonous to the skin as well as to the stomach, an advance guard of the microbe theory, with what result to his complexion you may imagine.

At Dos Hermanos, it was resolved to have a more elaborate menu. There was tea in the leaf. It should be brewed. This was done by Mr. Chadwick. A fire of weeds or grass was built, an iron fryingpan secured, the tea put in and covered with water, and boiled. To partake, some of the liquid was poured into a leathern cup and the participant was to go to the river and weaken it to taste. Had it not been for the name of the thing I would as soon have had my river water straight.

This was the last of the river voyaging. At Gorgona, "American Hotel" awaited us. Lumber had been boated up the river and two immense rooms built, one upstairs filled with new cots, with sheets and pillow slips, the downstairs one with tables and chairs and dishes. Why! we wanted to stay forever, so soon is woman's nature satisfied with roughing it in the dirt. We were ready to appreciate this intrusion of northern comforts into the tropics. After a refreshing sleep the mules were brought for the remainder of the transit. Our ladies had brought sidesaddles, and the ride across the low hills, covered with forests of magnificent flowering trees, is never to be forgotten. A few miles from Panama we struck the old paved road dating from the days of Cortez. It was a well-built causeway of stones, not wide enough for any vehicles but a barrow. As the day waned we reached the same hill where Vasco Nunez de Balboa first saw the waters of the South Sea. To us as to him and his followers it was the beginning of a new epoch. The approach to a walled city was a new thing. The walls were from twenty to forty feet in height and ten in width, and so costly of erection that the council in Spain when auditing the accounts inquired whether the fortifications were of silver or of gold. We entered at one of the massive gates and in a much worn-

out condition dismounted at another "American Hotel," which had once been a Governor's or Archbishop's palace. We were quartered in an immense apartment, spread thick with cots. A muslin screen dividing the room gave some privacy. The place was under American management and altogether comfortable. Here was legitimate food for investigation. There was a charm over everything. I felt as if I belonged of right to the remote past, and had no interest in the future. I would like, had it been my fate, to have been the Governor's daughter when Panama was in its glory, being as ignorant of Spanish history as it was possible to be. The Plymouth settlement was thirty years old when the walls of this city were laid, but in what costliness and splendor compared with anything on the bleak New England coast. The building we were in was 200 years old, a monument to the architectural skill of the builders, that has no parallel elsewhere on this continent. Nor was there any parallel to the splendor of the traffic built up by the commerce that flowed through the world's highway. Will history in this repeat herself? Will the coming century see again a highway different in kind from the narrow causeway over which the Spaniards rolled their costly bales? We watch eagerly the dispatches.

The time flew quickly. We were all well, though sharper vision than ours would have seen then that Mr. Thurston was succumbing to disease. The steamer California was at anchorage. We were much crowded in our new quarters. Mr. Thurston became rapidly worse. There were plenty of young men to do what they could for him, but he was very ill before alarm was felt. Then he was brought up to the captain's room on deck. There must have been a ship's surgeon,

but he has made no impression on my memory. It may have been that the poison of the country had sunk so deeply that nothing could have prevented the end. We were summoned soon after the turn of night. He lay as if dead or asleep. About 2 the end came. He passed out into the night, the beautiful starlit night of the tropics. It was wonderful to me and most mysterious. All I had before seen of death was so different. The following day we reached Acapulco, going ashore in small boats as far as possible, the rest of the way on the slippery, shining backs of the natives. We waited at the American consulate, while the mail passengers and some American residents followed the flag-draped coffin to its place of temporary rest.

Our voyage up the coast was made most tedious by a broken shaft. One stop at the port of Mazatlan, then a few days and a forest of masts indicated our approach to San Francisco. Small boats came off, many containing husbands expecting to meet wives and children. The times were very emotional. We who had no one to greet us could not but enjoy the intense greetings we witnessed. At the American Hotel I saw the magnificent display of California's flora in a gigantic bouquet presented to Mrs. Senator Gwin on her arrival, that could not be equaled in that vicinity now. The next day found us all on the steamer *Columbia*. We had everything favorable and in due time shifted our belongings to the new steamer *Lot Whitcomb*, at Astoria. There were but a few woodchoppers' huts between that port and Vancouver. The impression of the lordly river was more of homesickness than of its majesty and beauty. I was not toned up to it then. We visited the post, Colonel Loring, commanding. He was afterwards of the Confederate service, and still afterwards

Loring Bey of the Egyptian army. Vancouver was more beautiful then than at any time since. The grassy sward reached to the edge of the river, the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and stockades, then all complete and full of interest. But our steamer was ready. We were soon at Portland. And now, what happened will never be repeated. We walked up from the gang plank, through a double line of gazers, composed of the entire population of Portland. No arrival had taken place of so many women—and the one-sided community were all out to see what they might see. Probably the rest of the party were allowed to be and look as they pleased without criticism, but the teachers who had been sent for and had accepted the invitation were the object of many remarks of which we heard afterwards. Most of the criticisers are now where their critical voices are no longer heard in the land, and they will not take umbrage if I say that there were thoughts on the other side unexpressed but equally uncomplimentary.

Again on the river, this time in a whaleboat, expecting to reach Oregon City, the capital and our destination, about 4 P. M. We reached the Clackamas much later than had been planned, and then found ourselves fast on the bar. We could have got ashore somehow, as others did, and walked up as we did afterward. When the lights of Oregon City shone out we lay there in full view supperless. I had no wrap and became very ill, and this record was nearly ended. Looking back I can see the dangers incurred by some of our party, who, not content to stalk about in the wet woods all night, started for their goal. There was but one trail. They made their way to that hungry, mountain torrent, the Clackamas, and got across without capsiz-

ing their canoe. There were then only blind trails with piles of burnt logs and impassable gullies crossing the ways in all directions, but they finally reached the city, and early next morning a breakfast of mince pies was sent down by a small boat. And a good breakfast it is for supperless people. I cannot now understand why we did not get ashore and walk up as soon as it was light, but it was 10 o'clock before we were told to march. If we were waiting for carriages it was a great mistake. On a bridge a little north of the Congregational church we met Doctor, then Mr. Atkinson. He was a fine-looking man, about thirty-two, but looking much older on account of a grave and serious demeanor natural to him perhaps. We were in a condition to justify a little effusion in our welcome if any could have been mustered, but we must have looked forlorn enough to make that a hard matter. General Preston had a warm and cordial manner and introduced us each to Mr. A., who invited us to his house. There was an improvement in the mental thermometer immediately on entering the neat, homelike house where he lived and a comforting dinner followed, which did much to put us at peace with the world. In the afternoon many ladies called and the band of teachers separated to meet but once or twice again. I went with Miss Smith to the house of Judge Thornton, where I immediately began to make repairs for the damages made by the long voyage. I had read Judge T.'s two volumes in the East and had so much start to an acquaintance.

A sad duty was ours visiting Mrs. Thurston. In nothing is the change of the fifty years more marked than in the way ill news traveled at that date. She knew not what had befallen her till Mr. Asahel Bush,

a personal and political friend of her husband, went up to her home on the Linn city side. She had lain her baby Blandina, now Mrs. Stowell, in her crib, saying, "I think it will be your father who will wake you." She was a woman of extraordinary poise of character and the way she conducted herself under this sorrow has been a lifelong lesson to me. We told her the little there was to tell.

Six weeks after our arrival the rest of my family arrived, and with the boxes of household goods and books which had long before been sent round the Cape, when the lamps were lighted and the curtains drawn it took sometimes a moment's thought to make sure if this was really the new home or the old.

THE YOUNG HOMESSEEKER.

By JOHN MINTO.

The recent publication of a document written by Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1823 to 1845, by Mrs. F. F. Victor, in the June Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, induces the writing of this paper, from a belief that it may shed some light on the event which induced, and, it is believed, justified, the joining of the Hudson's Bay Company's interests, temporarily, to the Provisional Government of Oregon, instituted by the free settlers in the country in 1843.

The particular passages of this paper to which I desire to call attention are those in relation to the Henry Williamson claim case as follows:

"Spring, 1845, an American of the name of Williamson built a hut half a mile from Vancouver on a piece

of ground occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. As soon as I was informed of it I ordered it to be pulled down. A few days after Williamson returned with a surveyor to survey the place, and finding his hut pulled down, and on inquiring, found it was pulled down by my orders, he called on me and asked the reason of my doing so. I told him it was because it was built on premises occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, who were carrying on business in the country under a license from the British Government, according to a treaty between the British and American Governments, which implies a right to occupy as much ground as they may require for their business. But this was disputed, and he said he would persist and build. One of his companions went so far as to say if he was disturbed he would burn the finest building in Oregon. Not wishing to enter into altercation with this *fellow* (the italics are mine), I told him in the presence of Chief Factor Douglas and several of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and several Americans and of Dr. White who happened to be present at the time, that if he persisted in building he would place me under the disagreeable necessity of using force to prevent him. He went away saying he would build."¹

¹ Dr. McLoughlin erred in classing Williamson as a "fellow" and companion of Alderman. The latter was present, but his chief object in being there was to appear as an assistant champion of American rights and by so doing draw public opinion in support of his own act in attempting to jump the Doctor McLoughlin Oregon City claim. The Hon. P. H. Burnett, a life-long friend of Dr. McLoughlin, after his arrival in Oregon (1843), and of perhaps the coolest judgment of any American then in Oregon, says on pages 243-244 of *Recollections of an Old Pioneer*: "Williamson was apparently a modest and respectable young man, while Alderman was a most notorious character. He was well known in Oregon for his violent and unprincipled conduct. He was always in trouble with somebody. He came to California in the Summer or Fall of 1848, and was killed in the latter portion of that year at Sutter's Fort under justifiable circumstances." Dr. White, present at the controversy, and disgusted with Alderman's behavior, engaged Williamson to harvest his then growing wheat crop. While assisting in that the writer learned from Williamson the story of the contest, and his reasons for allowing his claim to lie in abeyance. Later he became my silent partner in the M. E. Mission. The reason for the silence was his intention to maintain his right to his claim near Vancouver as his chosen home.

It seems plain from the brevity of the wording that the document is a hastily made copy of the report intended to be made by Dr. McLoughlin to the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company in London in justification of his putting the company's property interests in his charge, under the protection of what he calls the "Organization," while his allegiance and obedience were due to England and the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service he was. The latter knew, however, when they detailed him as chief over their interests in the then far Columbia basin that he was not a man to swerve from his conviction of right.

This paper is proof that Dr. McLoughlin was well informed as to the danger which the property he had charge over was in from reckless and lawless men in Oregon, not all—not half—of whom had got here as immigrants from the Missouri border; and he knew that most of the best-informed men of the latter class were glad to welcome him and his subordinates into what he calls an "organization," (never a government).

But, I am well persuaded, he did not know how many men with sons of adult age there were, who did not want any government in Oregon. He knew the business interests he represented were (by the action of forming the Provisional Government) being drawn between the upper and nether millstones of two national powers. His business judgment and humanity alike impelled him to turn away from Colonel Vavasour's suggestion of bringing British troops via the Selkirk settlement and slaughtering the Americans then in Oregon. He continued his humane and conciliatory course. Men of ability to lead and to govern, far beyond that shown by the missionaries whom he had welcomed and assisted on their first arrival, came in 1843 and 1844 faster than

he anticipated. In the Williamson claim case he was confronted by a man as clean and upright as himself, claiming, as a citizen of the United States, as good a right to take open land for a home as the Hudson's Bay Company had to occupy it in their business as licensed fur traders. As to the implied right, Dr. McLoughlin mentions, Williamson felt (and I believe he was right) that, supported by the organic law, adopted by a body of free residents of Oregon for protection, peace and order, until the United States should extend its jurisdiction and give the land to settlers, as its treatment of the Linn bill had strongly intimated that it would, his implied rights to 640 acres were much stronger than that of the Hudson's Bay Company to 35 miles from east to west along the north bank of the Columbia river, reaching back as far as their stock traveled.

On the other hand, if James Douglas, to whom Dr. McLoughlin left all the verbal controversy, was fit for the appointment of justice of the peace in her majesty's province of Upper Canada and adjoining lands, he knew that the act of parliament, passed July 2, 1821, regulating the fur trade in Lower and Upper Canada and adjoining countries, inhibited the Canadian courts from trying land cases, but provided in section 6 for them to be settled in England.

It is reasonable to suppose that if Douglas knew this, when he offered Williamson assistance if he would settle somewhere else and his assistance was civilly refused, he was simply "bluffing" when he threatened arrest and sending to Hudson's Bay. It is also supposable that, after calm consideration, it was deemed best at that time not to claim 35 miles east and west along the north bank of the Columbia river; first, as the leading men of 1843 and 1844 had already shown something

close akin to derision at the idea some of the missionaries had of getting grants of townships for their encouragement. Mr. Douglas was not a man to relish being laughed at, which brought him reluctantly to agree with McLoughlin that the safest course left open to them was to appeal for peace and order, and, as they had no reason to hope for protection from the British warships, to join the Oregon organization. This gave them the cover of the organic laws for the Hudson's Bay Company's property, but was more than a double-edged stroke of policy for the Americans—as a British war power, whether coming by land or sea, could not with a good grace slaughter the combined nationalities.

On another side, the revised and improved "compact"² made an opening for the Hudson's Bay Company's engagees to hold land claims, which a number did and became citizens of the United States as did the grand man who wrote this narrative, which terminates so near a plea for his course.

But this did not stay the avalanche of criticism against him in England. It severed bonds between him and the pro-British portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers on the Northwest coast, the leader of whom was James Douglas. It was even at Vancouver "the liberals and loyalists," and the harmony of Bachelor's Hall was frequently disturbed over McLoughlin's clinging to the Oregon City claim, and it had "bickerings and disputations" over his kindness to the Americans.

These were trifles, however, compared with what followed in wider circles and amongst men of greater influence, some of whom we may easily imagine to have

² This word was used by Mr. Applegate in framing the amendments made to the organic law in 1844, in order to induce Dr. McLoughlin to join in the Provisional Government.

been willing to make the white-headed chief the scape-goat of their own shortcomings. He had written to the British consul at Sandwich islands and to the directory at London his need of protection, getting no answer from the one and discouragement from the other. He does not tell us in this paper how Admiral Seymour was caused to send the sloop-of-war *Modeste* into the Columbia river—just too late to prevent his joining the organization. It is interesting to note in this connection that the admiral was three days behind the raising of the American flag at Monterey, Cal., within the succeeding year, also. Our successors may some day learn how this occurred. We know we won and can afford to wear our honors modestly, and remember with gratitude the venerable man who suffered much because we won. The following are the concluding words of another "document," written by him—it may be ten years later than the one commented on.

In regard to the assertions by his enemies that he "had gone unnecessarily outside of his duty to the Hudson's Bay Company" (in furnishing food and seed grain on credit), he says:

"It may be said, and it has been said, that I was too liberal in these advances. It is not so, but it was done judiciously and prudently. To be brief, I founded this settlement (of Oregon) and prevented war between Great Britain and the United States, and for doing this peaceably and quietly I was treated by the British in such a manner that, from self-respect, I resigned my situation in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, by which I sacrificed \$12,000 per annum, and the Oregon land bill shows the treatment I received from the Americans."

The writer never heard of the dimensions of the Hudson's Bay Company's claim on the bank of the Columbia till many years after the Williamson incident, and then from a letter of Dr. W. F. Tolmie to himself.³ In one written on the invitation of the president of the Oregon Pioneer Association and published in its transactions of 1884, Dr. Tolmie quotes A. McKinlay in support of an accord as late as 1844, between the London directory-general, Sir George Simpson and Dr. McLoughlin, in regard to keeping on good terms with the Americans, but not as to his clinging to the Oregon City claim. Dr. Tolmie himself says:

"By the endeavor to develop north of the Columbia, in what they supposed to be the really debatable land, permanent settlement of British agriculturists, the company openly and honorably acted in strict accordance with their treaty rights." Admitting this supposition, I differ from my friend Tolmie in supposing that the company would ever have got all the land their stock would be herded on; or that their right to indefinite bounds is good as Williamson's surveyed claim. Williamson never reasserted his right near Vancouver; went to the mines amongst the foremost from Oregon, and returned with a mule load of silver coin, mostly Mexican, to purchase fat sheep for sale to the gold miners. This was in 1850. He drove back the first fat sheep from Oregon to California, the increase of the first

³ The dimensions of the area claimed as necessary for the Hudson's Bay Company's business is not given in the valuable document generously published by Mrs. F. F. Victor. Neither in the address of McLoughlin and Douglas to settlers, nor in the former's letter to executive committee is the area given. It would seem that surveys or measurements had not up to that time been thought of. Lieutenant Howison's report in 1846 says: "Fort Vancouver is surrounded by eighteen English claims covering nine miles of the river bank and two back." These were taken in the names of officers and clerks of the Hudson's Bay Company in compliance with Oregon law. Mr. Gray in his history regards the address as a declaration of war on the Americans. The event was a victory for Williamson's contention.

brought from California to Oregon in 1842-43. He remained a citizen of California, and may be living yet. As to Henry Williamson, whose act I construe as the beginning of the end of the Hudson's Bay Company's rule over Oregon, his prudence soon got the better of his heart in the contest, and he let it be known that he left his claim in abeyance rather than be the cause of disturbance then, but expected to reassert his rights later. He was as fine a specimen of young, self-reliant manhood as I have ever known, as honorable as any member of the Hudson's Bay Company, from the president to the poorest servant. Son of a prominent stock-breeder of Hamilton county, O., he left La Porte, Ind., in the spring of 1844 in company of James Hunt. They were friends and comrades, both members of the Baptist church.

They started with a two-horse wagon-load of cranberries to Cincinnati, and sold fruit, team and wagon there for money, and with it purchased their outfit to Oregon at Independence, Mo., joining and traveling with Colonel N. Ford's company. It was in their experience to both refuse accommodations from Chief Factor Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company. In care for their team and wagon they had separated in descending the river to Vancouver, and Hunt, in an idle wish to see British methods of doing business, went with some family men who wished to get necessary provisions on McLoughlin's generous terms of pay. Mr. Douglas filled their orders and sent them to the store so rapidly and quietly that Hunt, engaged in looking around him, was startled by Mr. Douglas saying: "Well, young man, what do you want?" "Hunt replied: "Really, sir, I had not thought of wanting anything, but our flour is getting low, and with your per-

mission, I'll take 50 pounds of flour." "Do you intend to pay for it now?" said Douglas. "No, sir; I am out of money, and if I get it, it must be on the same terms as you have given to others." *

Beginning to write, Mr. Douglas remarked: "It is very strange to me to see young Americans so far from their friends without money to pay their way," and held out the order as he finished speaking. Hunt said: "Thank you, sir. I can do without it, and will, rather than take it with that remark." Hunt died a citizen of Douglas county, Oregon.

Williamson, after giving me my first lessons in farming, while my silent partner in ownership of the original M. E. mission site and farm, returned to Indiana to meet in marriage the sister of the late George Belshaw, of Lane county, arriving at the home just as her family returned from her burial. He started on his return to Oregon in 1847, with a young thoroughbred stallion as a present from his father, which was killed by a rattlesnake bite on the way. He came by the Southern route, and was wounded by an arrow on the arm in passing through Rogue river valley.

The Williamson incident was the point of fracture in the British power over the valley of the Oregon. In

A game for empire fairly played,
Lost by adventurous Englishmen,
Who thought to win the land by trade;
Won by the brave American,
Who occupies, allots the lands,
And wrests the power from traders' hands,
A code of civil laws ordains,
A bloodless victory he gains;
In ten short years the work is done,
And Oregon is lost and won.

I consider that the real contest for Oregon was between the date of arrival of Hall J. Kelley, Ewing

Young and the freemen who came with them or near their date and 1846. Had not the Provisional Government been instituted prior to the Williamson incident and guided at the time by such men as Applegate, Burnett, Nesmith and their co-workers, it is very questionable if the victory would have been bloodless.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Oregon Historical Society

INCLUDING

THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
AND THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD DECEMBER 21, 1901



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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1901-1902.

HON. H. W. SCOTT.....	President
JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....	Vice-President
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....	Secretary
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....	Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, ex officio.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ex officio.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1902.

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1903.

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1904.

H. W. SCOTT.

MRS. HARRIET K. McARTHUR.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1905.

F. G. YOUNG.

WILLIAM D. FENTON.

George H. Himes, who has for many years been the Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association, is employed as Assistant Secretary of this Society to actively solicit historical material and memberships.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

— AND —

ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

ROOMS OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 16, 1901.

The Board of Directors met in first quarterly meeting at 2 P. M.

Present: Gov. T. T. Geer, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The President, Mr. H. W. Scott, being absent on account of illness, Mr. J. R. Robertson was elected President pro tem.

A letter from Mr. Scott explaining his absence was read.

As the minutes of the last quarterly meeting are printed in the second annual report, their reading was dispensed with.

A letter from the Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, expressing gratification in the desire of the Oregon Historical Society for recognition at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial, was read.

The paper of Mr. Silas B. Smith, written at the request of the Society, on the religious lore of the Pacific Northwest Indians was valued at twenty dollars (\$20).

The Secretary was authorized to secure a copy of the Oregon material in the archives of the Departments of the Interior and of the Navy.

Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Myrick, a committee on the Steel collection of photographic negatives, reported that they had examined about 1500 of them and that while there were a number of views of Portland in the early days and also negatives of portraits of persons who were old Oregonians, which would be desirable, yet it was not thought wise to pay \$100 for the collection as a whole. The Assistant Secretary, there-

fore, was authorized to ascertain upon what terms such negatives as might be selected could be obtained.

Governor Geer reported on the completion of the proof of the identification of the spot at Champoege where the vote for organization of civil government was taken on May 2, 1843, and also that he had secured an appropriation of \$300 from the legislature to erect a suitable monument on this site.

He suggested the propriety of planning for the unveiling of this monument upon the anniversary of the date of organization on the coming May 2.

Upon motion, Governor Geer was appointed a committee of one, with power to arrange for the completion of the monument in time for such an unveiling.

The Assistant Secretary was authorized to order two additional show cases and also to have a telephone placed in the historical rooms.

He was further authorized to employ J. S. Greenfield for keeping the rooms open every day, at the rate of \$7.50 per week.

The Hon. L. F. Grover was elected to deliver the address at the next annual meeting, with the Hon. A. Bush, alternate.

Rev. Myron Eells, D. D., was elected an honorary member.

As the Assistant Secretary was a delegate for the Oregon Press Association to the National Editorial Association, which meets in Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1901, he was granted a leave of absence for four weeks, salary to continue, that he might visit a number of Eastern historical societies with the view of examining their systems of arrangement and classification of their collections.

The Board then adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

There was no business transacted at the June meeting of the Board of Directors, as it lacked one of having a quorum

present. There was an informal discussion of matters of interest to the Society, and the Secretary submitted a paper containing some suggestions bearing upon the advisability of organizing a congress of industry and commerce in connection with the proposed Lewis and Clark Centennial. This paper is printed in the Society's June Quarterly.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, CITY HALL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors met in its third regular meeting.

Those present were: Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. James R. Robertson and Mr. F. G. Young.

As the President and Vice-President were absent, Mr. Wilson was chosen chairman pro tem.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

A letter from Mr. Pierre Chouteau, St. Louis, a member of the Missouri Historical Society, was read, inviting this Society to co-operate in historical work, by having a display of historical material present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A letter from Col. W. F. Prosser, President of the Washington Historical Society, was read, expressing hearty desire to co-operate as far as practicable with this Society in its plans for the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

A letter from Mrs. L. B. Cox, Washington, D. C., was read, expressing great interest in Oregon, and a strong desire to be helpful in promoting the Society's work in every way possible.

On motion of Mr. Young, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to present the matter of the proposed Lewis and Clark Centennial to President Roosevelt with a view to securing from him favorable mention in his forthcoming annual message to congress.

H. W. Scott, F. G. Young and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur were appointed such committee.

A letter from Mr. Asahel Bush, Salem, was read, declining to prepare an address for the annual meeting on account of stress of work.

Upon the suggestion of the Assistant Secretary, it was decided to invite Mr. D. W. Craig, Salem, an old journalist and a pioneer of 1853, to prepare an address for the annual meeting. In the event of his failure to accept, O. C. Applegate, of Klamath Falls, was chosen alternate.

A letter from W. H. Leeds, state printer, Salem, was read, showing there was due him the sum of \$174 for printing for the Society.

On motion, the bill was allowed, and the Secretary authorized to draw a warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount.

On motion, Mrs. L. B. Cox was elected an honorary member.

A letter from Washington was read by Dr. Wilson, relating to documents prepared by Dr. Elijah White found on file in the Interior and Navy Departments.

Upon request of the Assistant Secretary, he was authorized to pay J. S. Greenfield \$9.00 per week instead of \$7.50, as hitherto, for services in taking care of the rooms and rendering such other assistance as may be called for.

It having become known that Mrs. F. F. Victor had prepared a paper relating to Hall J. Kelley, the Secretary, by vote, was authorized to draw a warrant upon the Treasurer in her favor for \$25.00.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 21, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the lecture-room of the First Congregational Church. Sixty members were present.

H. W. Scott, President, and Judge C. B. Bellinger, Vice-President, being absent, the meeting was called to order by F. G. Young, Secretary, and, upon motion of Mr. J. R. Wilson, Gov. T. T. Geer was chosen President pro tem.

On motion of Judge Geo. H. Williams, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with, since they were published in the last annual report.

A summary of the Treasurer's report was read, and the report was referred to the Auditing Committee. (See Appendix A.)

The Secretary read his annual report, and upon motion of Judge Williams, it was received and ordered placed on file. (See Appendix B.)

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by ballot as follows: President, H. W. Scott; Vice-President, Judge C. B. Bellinger; Secretary, F. G. Young; Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd.

The terms of F. G. Young and L. B. Cox having expired, the first by limitation and the latter by death and limitation also, F. G. Young was elected to succeed himself, and Wm. D. Fenton to succeed Mr. Cox, both for four years.

A letter from Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, was read, asking for such aid as it might be proper to give, in assisting her to secure the privilege of reading the original journals of Lewis and Clark, now in possession of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia.

On motion, the subject was referred to the Board of Directors.

A resolution touching the signal loss by death of Mr. L. B. Cox, prepared by the Secretary, was read, and on motion, adopted. (See Appendix C.)

Mr. Charles J. Schnabel suggested that since the movement relating to the proper celebration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial originated with this Society at its last annual meeting, and since an act of the legislature had been passed

empowering the city to levy a tax for the purpose of providing for the expenses of the aforesaid celebration, it would be wise to examine that act and ascertain whether it was constitutional or not. He then made a motion that the subject be referred to the Board of Directors, which was carried.

The address prepared by Mr. D. W. Craig, of Salem, entitled "The Pioneer," was then read by the Secretary, it being impossible for Mr. Craig to be present. (See Appendix E.)

On motion of J. H. McMillen, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Craig for his paper.

The chairman announced that there were two persons present who had been delegates to the State Constitutional Convention of 1857—Judge George H. Williams and R. V. Short--the former a pioneer of 1853 and the latter a pioneer of 1847. Also that Mrs. S. Lou Monroe, a granddaughter of Judge George Shannon, one of the men who came to Oregon with Lewis and Clark in 1805, was present.

The Society then adjourned, and the three persons named received a hearty welcome.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, CITY HALL,

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 21, 1901.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the year was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the Society, with Gov. T. T. Geer as chairman pro tem.

Present: Gov. T. T. Geer, F. G. Young, J. H. Ackerman, J. R. Wilson, James R. Robertson, Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur and Mrs. M. L. Myrick.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The matter touching the constitutionality of the law levying a public tax upon the city of Portland for defraying expenses of the Lewis and Clark Centennial was referred to

Judge C. B. Bellinger and W. D. Fenton, with power to represent the Society's interests in the matter.

A communication was received from H. S. Lyman, superintendent of schools of Clatsop county, relating to the securing of an indorsement by the Society of a source book on Oregon history for use in the public schools. After discussion, the communication was laid on the table until the next quarterly meeting, and the Secretary instructed to invite him before the Board at that time to make a statement of his plans.

Reference was made by Mr. J. R. Wilson to the discovery of valuable historical data relating to early Oregon recently found in the Interior Department at Washington (the same as referred to at the last meeting of the Board). Among other items he mentioned the following as the most important documents:

Report of Dr. Elijah White, giving, among other features, a census of all Americans in Oregon in 1842;

Letter of Mr. George Gibbs, 1850;

Letters of Dr. John McLoughlin.

He reported that the copying of these documents could be secured by the office clerical force in the department without cost, providing the necessary time was given, and also providing that certified copies were not wanted.

In discussing this question it was the unanimous desire that the documents alluded to should be obtained; whereupon, on motion, Dr. Wilson was authorized to secure them.

The Secretary referred to the passage of a resolution by the last legislature authorizing the Secretary of State to send to the Society copies of all state reports, excepting those upon which a price was fixed by law, and that owing to the unorganized condition of the Society's library, the Secretary of State had not sent the books.

The Assistant Secretary having been directed by the late chairman of the Committee on Memorials, Mr. L. B. Cox, to take the necessary steps to secure a three-acre tract at the site

of Fort Clatsop, reported that he had visited the spot, caused a survey to be made in accordance with Mr. Cox's suggestions, and a plat thereof to be made; that this became necessary in order to secure a proper deed; that upon calling at the office of the Oregon Mortgage Company for the said deed he found certain exceptions embodied therein that would give opportunity in course of time for the tract to be undermined by owners of the adjacent property in digging for pottery clay; that this in his judgment would be fatal for the purposes of the Society, the tract being wanted for the purpose of erecting thereupon a permanent monument.

The report was received, and the whole matter referred back to the Assistant Secretary, with power to act.

. On motion, adjourned.

F. G. YOUNG,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In account with Chas. E. Ladd, Treasurer.

1900.	
Dec. 13—By balance	\$ 388 90
1901.	
Jan. 8—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for December, 1900.....	101 00
Feb. 4—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for January, 1901.....	231 00
Mch. 7—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for February, 1901.....	179 00
Apr. 4—Secretary of State, state appropriation, quarter ending March 31, 1901.....	625 00
5—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for March, 1901.....	179 20
May 6—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for April, 1901.....	142 00
June 3—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for May, 1901.....	128 00
July 5—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for June, 1901.....	52 00
5—State Treasurer, appropriation quarter ending June 30, 1901..	625 00
Aug. 8—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for July, 1901.....	71 00
Sept. 6—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for August, 1901.....	12 55
30—Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco, L. September 28. Sale of one publication	1 10
Oct. 4—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for September, 1901.....	172 00
4—State Treasurer, appropriation quarter ending September 30, 1901	625 00
Dec. 3—F. G. Young, Secretary, sale of publications	3 60
16—F. G. Young, Secretary, collections for October, and November 1901	119 00
Total	\$3,655 35

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In account with Chas. E. Ladd, Treasurer.

1901.	
Jan. 8—To warrant 6, favor G. H. Himes & Co., printing.....	\$ 5 00
8—To warrant 8, favor F. G. Young, expenses of trip to Portland, and postage	13 85
8—To warrant 7, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	161 22
9—To warrant 3, favor First Congregational Society, rent of room	15 00
9—To warrant 5, favor A. Julia Kirker, typewriting.....	14 95
10—To warrant 4, favor Multnomah Ptg. Co., printing.....	5 00
14—To warrant 2, favor Avery & Co., mdse.....	2 77
Feb. 4—To warrant 1, favor J. K. Gill Co., mdse.....	9 70
4—To warrant 11, favor G. H. Himes & Co., printing.....	11 75
4—To warrant 12, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	152 55
5—To warrant 9, favor Irwin Hodson Co., mdse.....	24 00
6—To warrant 10, favor J. K. Gill Co., mdse.....	4 20
Mch. 7—To warrant 13, favor W. G. George's Sons, books.....	28 42
7—To warrant 15, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	191 80
7—To warrant 17, favor F. G. Young, expenses and postage...	5 20
9—To warrant 16, favor Morning Oregonian, halftones.....	37 90

	14—To warrant 14, favor Blake McFall Co., mdse.....	6 50
	20—To warrant 18, favor S. B. Smith, literary work.....	20 00
Apr.	5—To warrant 22, favor J. A. Meiser, photos, 104 Oregon pioneers	25 00
	5—To warrant 25, favor F. G. Young, expenses, postage and exp	3 40
	5—To warrant 24, favor G. H. Himes Co., printing.....	2 50
	5—To warrant 19, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	194 40
	6—To warrant 26, favor Mrs. F. F. Victor, Benton book.....	50 00
	6—To warrant 21, favor Irwin Hodson Co., mdse.....	18 00
	8—To warrant 20, favor Blake McFall Co., mdse.....	2 50
	9—To warrant 23, favor W. G. Steel, 275 negatives.....	25 00
May	6—To warrant 38, favor H. S. Lyman, literary work and exp....	34 75
	6—To warrant 39, favor F. G. Young, editing and expenses....	111 33
	6—To warrant 35, favor F. P. Harper, books.....	7 95
	6—To warrant 36, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses....	185 10
	6—To warrant 34, favor Himes & Pratt, printing.....	37 50
	8—To warrant 27, favor Pacific Regalia Co., badge.....	5 00
	8—To warrant 33, favor R. Lutke & Co., showcases.....	80 00
	8—To warrant 31, favor J. K. Gill Co., mdse.....	6 30
	8—To warrant 37, favor Morning Oregonian, etching map of Ore- gon trail	16 35
	8—To warrant 28, favor Morning Oregonian, cut of F. X. Mat- thieu	4 00
	9—To warrant 29, favor G. W. Gordon, mdse.....	53 65
	10—To warrant 30, favor R. L. Polk & Co., Portland directory....	3 75
	13—To warrant 32, favor Avery & Co., mdse.....	1 50
June	3—To warrant 43, favor F. G. Young, editing and expenses....	103 65
	3—To warrant 40, favor Himes & Pratt, printing.....	14 50
	3—To warrant 42, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses....	227 25
	6—To warrant 41, favor Ira F. Powers Mfg. Co., mdse.....	12 00
July	6—To warrant 48, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses....	203 80
	6—To warrant 52, favor H. S. Lyman, editing MS. of Minto....	70 00
	6—To warrant 49, favor F. G. Young, expenses and postage....	6 75
	8—To warrant 46, favor Irwin Hodson Co., mdse.....	3 00
	9—To warrant 44, favor Avery & Co., mdse.....	3 40
	12—To warrant 47, favor Multnomah Printing Co., mdse.....	1 50
	20—To warrant 45, favor R. Alex Bernstein, mdse.....	3 25
Sept.	3—To warrant 50, favor B. B. Herlick, Jr., surveying Champocg	7 50
	3—To warrant 51, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	189 75
Oct.	1—To warrant 55, favor F. G. Young, editing and expenses....	105 45
	1—To warrant 53, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses....	209 01
	4—To warrant 56, favor G. H. Himes & Co., printing.....	18 50
	4—To warrant 57, favor F. G. Young, editing and expenses.....	113 95
	4—To warrant 59, favor G. F. Rodgers, binding quarterlies....	73 53
	4—To warrant 58, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses....	205 35
	8—To warrant 54, R. Lutke & Co., mdse.....	17 50
	24—To warrant 60, favor F. F. Victor, literary services.....	25 00
Dec.	16—To warrant 62, favor John W. Cadby, books	10 70
	16—To warrant 64, favor G. H. Himes, salary and expenses.....	323 71
	Total	\$3,526 84
Dec.	16—Balance due Oregon Historical Society.....	\$ 128 51

APPENDIX B.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

This Society today completes the third year of its activity. Its growth has been uninterrupted from the date of its organization. Its popular support has been unprecedented among historical societies. It has had all that it has asked for from the two legislatures that have met since it began its work, and this, too, with hardly a dissenting vote.

Notwithstanding this most generous measure of encouragement, we are mainly conscious of how inadequately we meet the demands that the situation makes upon us,—the field of history is so rich and large in this Pacific Northwest. Modern historical methods are so thorough and scientific. Then too, we are at work in comparative isolation without the helpful spur and correction of emulation. However comprehensively the lines of activity were prescribed for us in our constitution our actual operations were of necessity restricted to those suited to our resources, to the confidence we inspired, and to the degree of urgency with which different lines of activity appealed to us. Under these circumstances our operations have hardly touched some of the more distinctive functions of a historical society.

In these three years we have gained 117 life members and 602 annual members. We have collected and arranged some 700 relics for the museum and equal number of photographs. Of literary material our collections now comprise some 489 documents, 110 bound volumes of newspapers and 2,000 odd copies. Through purchase and gifts our library contains 673 books and 1,122 pamphlets. Our publications comprise two volumes of the Quarterly, including the number now in press; two numbers of annual transactions, and a volume of the Sources of Oregon History.

Two historic sites have been identified and the one at Cham-poeg, with the special co-operation of Governor Geer and the last legislature, has been marked with a suitable monument.

We are keenly conscious of the disproportions in this showing. But the preliminary work had to be done first. The Society had to be brought to the attention of the people of the state at large. It has to get results that are tangible, make collections that inspire sentiment, and appeal to curiosity concerning early times. These educate the public to an appreciation of the more important sources of history. While a library has a deeper significance for history than a museum, the collection and maintenance of a library require maturer organization and involve greater expense.

Ours has been a search for the fast disappearing evidences of the past, rather than an attempt to file the records of the life of the present. We lacked facilities for the latter. Care for the future in the patient filing of what seems to be merely the ephemeral trash of today relies on a maturer historical sense than we could count on. Support in this, however, we also hope for. The Society has been under the necessity of adapting itself to its conditions. It prosecuted the more urgent lines of work first, lines suited to its limited means and calculated to solve its problem of securing for itself a hold upon the people of the state.

The days of its probation we trust are over. Mr. L. B. Cox, whose untimely death is now our grief, a year ago moved for the observance of the centennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. His resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm and were vigorously supported by the press. The public seemed prepared to give a hearty response to the idea of a great historical celebration. Under the wise and trusted leadership of the Centennial Commission we have in our community today a movement so far matured as to make an appropriate observance of the Lewis and Clark centennial an assured fact.

Under the spell of the exalted purpose to do honor to the great explorers, to our pioneers and commonwealth builders the historical spirit of this community and this Northwest has experienced a wonderful development. As the magic word of a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the natal date of this Pacific Northwest was heralded over the land, the one response as by an instinctive impulse has been that it will be fitting to give the place of honor in this observance to history which furnishes the basis of it all. The voice of this response is: Let the spirit of reverence for our origins and for the builders reign over us on that occasion. The situation is nothing less than this: Our Society has been primarily responsible for invoking the organization of a movement for a grand observance of a national historic achievement from which the existence of this Pacific Northwest dates and immediately it finds itself bowed into a position at the center of the stage to assume before the world a leading role in the exhibition of the dominant spirit of this new Northwest. This is the nature of the responsibility that rests upon us.

Three and a half years hence the East will come to look upon what Nature has done for us and around us and will be charmed. It will come to feed its curiosity upon samples of Oriental life and art that will be brought to this gateway to Asia, and the novelty will satisfy. The discerning ones will then search for evidences of the tone of our life, for indications of our apprecia-

tion of an inheritance most glorious because of the manner of our founding, and woe be to us if we cherish the hope of high standing with the thoughtful visitor and yet neglect our history.

But there is opportunity as great as responsibility in this situation in which we find ourselves. These days, while the plans for the exposition are taking shape, are psychological days for the cause of history in the Pacific Northwest. Everything is possible now as it never will be again. Quantities of historical materials are all but discovering themselves. Garrets are at the point of yielding precious documents. Thousands, elated with the spirit of the occasion, are disposed to bring offerings of historical valuables which they were either not aware of possessing or could not appreciate as having their worth multiplied many times by being placed in a common repository. But all this—the work of collecting and centralizing the historical wealth of the old Oregon, of beginning a great central library of research and providing a bibliography of every line of interest in the life of the Pacific Northwest—all this is waiting on the provision of a fire-proof and commodious building for the safe keeping of this material, and for making it available for use. F. D. Stone, secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, says that within three years after they built their \$30,000 fire-proof addition, \$50,000 worth of stuff was given them, that wouldn't have been had it not been for this additional fire-proof room. They did not have the centennial anniversary to stir their patriotic pride either. If we forfeit this opportunity, another will never come, and posterity will have reason to condemn us eternally. Now is the time for every member to do his part in pushing this matter to a grand consummation.

Let us provide this New Northwest with a crowning agency of progress and civilization. "With a history as significant and romantic," says Professor Bourne, "as that of the Old Northwest, the people of the Pacific Northwest should not rest until they have a permanent repository for the historical memorials of the early days that will stand comparison with the magnificent building and invaluable library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society." The time is ripe. It is now or never, not only with reference to the making of a creditable showing in an essential feature of the proposed exposition, but also with the matter of caring adequately for the interests of history in the Pacific Northwest for all time to come.

The Buffalo Historical Society secured the New York building of the Pan-American Exposition as its permanent home. The Missouri building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be

the future home of the Missouri Historical Society. The historical basis of the Lewis and Clark Exposition is above comparison with those which furnished the occasion for the Pan-American and Louisiana Purchase Expositions. The past of this region—the Old Oregon—and its promise for the future warrant as munificent provision for the safe keeping of its historical records as is made for those of any other section of our country. We are as a society confronted with an urgent and a momentous problem. We owe it not only to the founders of Oregon, to ourselves and our posterity, but also to our fellow citizens in the other sections of the Union, says Professor Bourne writing from the Atlantic Coast, that this splendid opportunity should be utilized.

The facts of our past seem to point to just one appropriate and ideal measure for realizing this end. We have but to remember that Oregon alone among the territorial acquisitions of our nation was won and not bought. Louisiana, Florida, the Southwest, Alaska, the Philippines—all were paid for in cash. But intrepid explorers, heroic missionaries, valiant and patriotic pioneers, and sturdy Indian fighters secured to the Union not only this Pacific Northwest, but virtually all this coast and our outlook upon the world as a continental nation—and this, too, without money and without price. What could be a more fitting requital for all this patriotic service than the erection by the nation of a monumental structure, stately in proportions and artistic in design, to be the repository of all the memorials and records of the deeds of these benefactors of the nation?

There are precedents for this in what Congress does annually for the American Historical Association and in the \$5,000 appropriation towards the erection of a monument, near Sioux City, Iowa, to Sergeant Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died at that point on the Missouri while the expedition was on its outward march. If \$5,000 represents the meed of honor due a single explorer who had gone but a small fraction of the distance to Oregon, it would require a magnificent memorial, indeed, to indicate the debt of gratitude the nation owes the heroes who won imperial Old Oregon. Such an honor done to the winners of this New Northwest would not prove a burdensome precedent to Congress, for in the annals of our country the Oregon story stands alone. A monumental history building erected by Congress in honor of those who saved Oregon to this nation, to be equipped by the state of Oregon for the future home of this Society, should be our claim as representatives of posterity in this interest.

In making this plea the members of this Society would not be seeking personal ends, for historical societies are matters of public importance, says Professor Jameson of Chicago University. They promote enlightened patriotism as no other agency can. Only through such a plea strongly stated within the halls of Congress and reiterated by the press of the country, will the people of this nation come to realize their heritage in the Oregon story. To press this claim is to enrich the history of our land.

The assurance of a memorial fire-proof building, provided by the nation and the state in co-operation, would bring with it a grand train of consequences for the exposition, and for the future of this Northwest. It would enable us to command such of the St. Louis exhibits as we might desire. This is vouched for by the chairman of the department of history in that exposition. That it would bring forth many gifts of books and manuscripts from all over the country is the opinion of a prominent scholar of the East. It would insure the building up of a great library of research for this Pacific Northwest and of such libraries President Roosevelt in his annual message said:

"Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service." And speaking of the Library of Congress, he observes: "Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection, properly equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning." The service which the Library of Congress is to render to the nation at large should be supplied for the Pacific Northwest by a library located at Portland. The Library of Congress is not available to us as it is to the East and surely this section will not rest content with less effective agencies for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

The recognition by Congress of our glorious history in this substantial way would give us the prestige that would bring all of the learned societies of the nation into session here in their annual meetings of 1905. It would enable us to organize congresses of agriculture, industry, mining, commerce and transportation in which investigators representing the different states of the Columbia and Puget Sound basins would unite under the leadership of the specialists of the country in an effort to secure light on the problems that condition the prosperity and progress of this

Northwest. This natural division of our country would thus organize itself as a unit to promote common interests in its relations with the outside world and at home, co-ordinate its resources to the highest advantage.

This Society in urging this plea for a memorial structure would only be claiming honor for national heroes and benefactors to whom honor has been long overdue. It would win us respect and admiration in the eyes of the nation. Instead of viewing us merely as a geographical entity lying in the direction of China they would be aroused to realize that we represent a matured and an aspiring civilization with highest antecedents. To secure such a boon for the exposition would insure in this Northwest a higher tone of life and a deep and unfailing enthusiasm for the observance of the coming anniversary.

APPENDIX C.

RESOLUTION IN HONOR OF THE LATE L. B. COX.

Resolved, That this Society owes the highest tribute to the memory of the late Lewis Berkeley Cox. His death is mourned by this community and by this commonwealth as the loss of one of its first citizens. This Society owes its existence mainly to his appreciation of the value of history to a people, to his ability for organization, and to his standing in the community. His life represented a strong and beneficent power, promoting all good causes and elevating the life of the community. All who knew him lament his death as the loss of an honored friend.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP AND COLLECTIONS REPRESENTING THE WORK OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

On November 30, 1900, the membership of the Society was as follows:

Annual	525	
Life	102—	627
During the year ending November 30, 1901, this membership has been reduced as follows:		
By death, annual	10	
By death, life	1	
By discontinuance	37—	48
		579

In the same period new members have been added as follows:

Annual	127	
Life	14—	141
		720

This is distributed as follows: 694 in 24 counties of Oregon, 20 in 6 counties of Washington, 3 in 3 counties of Idaho, 1 at Salt Lake, Utah, 2 in 2 counties of California, and 1 in China.

The following members have died during the year:

David Monnastes, born in St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1820; died Portland, February 3.

Lewis Berkeley Cox, born at Berleith, District of Columbia, January 7, 1856; died April 11.

Stephen Allen Holcomb, born in Vinton, Ohio, November 1, 1822; died near Hillsboro, June 14, 1901.

John Kelly, born in Dublin, Ireland, May 3, 1816; died in Eugene, June 15.

Mrs. Cornelia J. Condon, born in Colden, N. Y., July 12, 1832; died at Newport, September 2.

George P. Gray, born in Wisconsin; died in Portland, Aug. 3.

Sidney W. Moss, born in Paris, Ky., March 17, 1810; died at Oregon City, September 24.

Henry Klippel, born in Weckenheim, Germany, December 6, 1833; died at Medford, November 7.

Raleigh Stott, born in Indiana, January 3, 1845; died in Portland, October 26.

Amos N. King, born near Columbus, Ohio, April 29, 1822; died in Portland, November 11.

Hanley H. Holmes, born in England, 1856; died in Portland, November 14.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Life Members — Paid Up.

ANKENY, HENRY E.	Jacksonville
AYER, WINSLOW B.	Portland
BINGHAM, MRS. EMMA LEWIS	Walla Walla
BURRELL, MRS. ROSA F.	Portland
CABELL, MRS. EMILY FAILING	Portland
CABELL, HENRY FAILING	Portland
CORBETT, H. W.	Portland
COUCH, MISS MARY H.	Portland
DYE, MRS. EVA EMERY.....	Oregon City
FAILING, MISS HENRIETTA E.	Portland
FAILING, JAMES F.	Portland
GREER, MRS. CORNELIA J. SPENCER	Dundee
HIRSCH, SOL.	Portland
KAMM, MRS. CAROLINE A.	Portland
KEENE, DR. JAMES M.	Medford
LADD, MRS. CAROLINE A.	Portland
LADD, CHARLES E.	Portland
LADD, WILLIAM M.	Portland
MACKENZIE, DR. KENNETH A. J.	Portland
MAYER, F. J. ALEX	Portland
McBRIDE, GEORGE W.	St. Helens
McMILLEN, JAMES H.	Portland
MERCHANT, WILLIAM	North Yamhill
POPE, SETH L.	Portland
POPE, WILLIAM HENWOOD	Portland
SLADEN, JOSEPH A.	Portland
SMITH, MILTON W.	Portland
WAKEFIELD, D. W.	Portland
WALDO, JOHN B.	Macleay

Life Members — Partly Paid.

ALISKY, C. A.	Portland
AVERILL, D. M.	Portland
BEAN, JUDGE ROBERT S.	Salem
BELLINGER, JUDGE C. B.	Portland
BLANCHARD, DEAN	Rainier
BOISE, WHITNEY L.	Portland
BREWSTER, WILLIAM L.	Portland
BROWNELL, GEORGE C.	Oregon City
BURNETT, GEORGE H.	Portland

BUTCHER, W. F.	Baker City
CARTER, JOSEPH L.	Portland
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE E.	Portland
COE, DR. HENRY W.	Portland
COOK, JAMES W.	Portland
COOK, VINCENT	Portland
CORBETT, MRS. HELEN LADD	Portland
COSHOW, OLIVER PERRY, JR.	Roseburg
EDWARDS, E. S.	Portland
ELMORE, SAMUEL	Astoria
FAILING, MISS MARY FORBUSH	Portland
FENTON, WILLIAM D.	Portland
FISK, JAMES H.	Portland
FLANDERS, JOHN COUCH	Portland
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM	Oregon City
GEORGE, JUDGE M. C.	Portland
GLISAN, RODNEY L.	Portland
GREENFIELD, J. S.	Portland
HAILEY, T. G.	Pendleton
HANNA, JUDGE H. K.	Jacksonville
HARTNESS, GEORGE	Portland
HILTEBRAND, REV. A.	Oregon City
HILTON, CHARLES	Cleone
HIMES, GEORGE H.	Portland
HOGUE, H. W.	Portland
HOLMAN, FRED V.	Portland
HUNTINGTON, B. S.	The Dalles
JOHNS, CHARLES A.	Baker City
JONES, MRS. HENRY E.	Portland
KEARNEY, MRS. SARAH M.	Portland
LEWIS, MRS. CLEMENTINE F.	Portland
LEWIS, L. A.	Portland
LORD, MRS. W.	The Dalles
McARTHUR, MRS. HARRIET K.	Portland
McARTHUR, LEWIS ANKENY	Portland
McCAMANT, WALLACE	Portland
McDANIEL, DR. E. B.	Baker City
MACKENZIE, W. R.	Portland
MEARS, SAMUEL M.	Portland
MEIER, MRS. JEANETTE A.	Portland
MILLS, A. L.	Portland
MOODY, Z. F.	The Dalles
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P.	Portland
MYRICK, MRS. MARIA L.	Portland

POPE, GEORGE	Portland
POPE, WILLIAM HENRY	Portland
ROBERTS, J. C.	Portland
ROBERTSON, W. E.	Portland
ROSS, J. THORBURN	Portland
SCHNABEL, CHARLES J.	Portland
SCOTT, H. W.	Portland
SEARS, JUDGE ALFRED F., JR.	Portland
SMITH, MRS. ELIZABETH M.	Portland
SMITH, SENECA	Portland
SNOW, ZERA	Portland
SPALDING, MISS HELEN F.	Portland
STROWBRIDGE, J. A.	Portland
TAYLOR, MRS. KATE	Portland
TAYLOR, MISS NANNIE E.	Portland
THOMPSON, D. P.	Portland
TRIMBLE, MRS. CAROLINE A.	Portland
WADE, MRS. ADELIA B.	Pendleton
WILCOX, THEODORE B.	Portland
WILLIAMS, MRS. SARAH H.	Portland
WILSON, MRS. CAROLINE E.	Portland
WILSON, MRS. ELIZABETH M.	The Dalles
WILSON, DR. GEORGE F.	Portland
WILSON, DR. HOLT C.	Portland
WILSON, REV. J. R.	Portland
WOLVERTON, JUDGE CHARLES E.	Salem
WOOD, C. E. S.	Portland
WOOD, JAMES McI.	Portland
WORTMAN, H. C.	Portland

Annual Members.

ACKERMAN, REV. ARTHUR W.	Portland
ACKERMAN, J. H.	Salem
ADAIR, JOHN	Astoria
ADAMS, LORING H.	Salem
AINSWORTH, J. C.	Portland
ALBERT, J. H.	Salem
ALDEN, DR. H. R.	Portland
ALLEN, MRS. MARGARET V.	Portland
ALVORD, W. C.	Portland
AMES, GRANVILLE G.	Portland
ANKENY, MRS. JENNIE NESMITH.	Walla Walla, Washington
ANKENY, LEVI	Walla Walla, Washington
APPERSON, J. T.	Park Place
APPLEGATE, PETER	Jacksonville

ARMSTRONG, A. P.	Portland
ARNOLD, FRED K.	Portland
ATWOOD, MISS ABBIE L.	Portland
ATWOOD, DR. J. P.	Baker City
AVERILL, A. H.	Portland
AVERY, V. A.	Portland
BACKENSTOS, JAMES S.	Portland
BACON, DR. C. F.	La Grande
BAKER, FRANK C.	Portland
BAKER, JOHN W.	Cottage Grove
BALLERAY, JOHN J.	Pendleton
BALTES, F. W.	Portland
BANCROFT, F. A.	Portland
BARBER, DR. S. J.	Portland
BARLOW, MISS M. L.	Barlow
BARNES, F. C.	Portland
BARRETT, MRS. MARGARET O'CONNOR	Portland
BATES, GEO. W.	Portland
BATES, REV. HENRY L.	Forest Grove
BAYER, J. C.	Portland
BEACH, F. E.	Portland
BEACH, J. V.	Portland
BEALS, EDWARD A.	Portland
BEAN, CHARLES E.	Pendleton
BECKER, CHARLES	Westfall
BECKETT, P. J.	Salem
BEEBE, GEN. CHARLES F.	Portland
BEHARRELL, W. H.	Portland
BELCHER, C. T.	Portland
BELL, JOHN A.	Portland
BELT, DR. W. C.	La Grande
BENEFIEL, WILSON	Portland
BELT, DR. W. C.	La Grande
BELL, REV. J. R. N.	Baker City
BENNETT, ALFRED S.	The Dalles
BENSON, F. W.	Roseburg
BICKEL, FRED	Portland
BILLINGS, G. F.	Ashland
BILYEU, W. R.	Albany
BIGGERS, DR. G. W.	La Grande
BIRRELL, A. H.	Portland
BINGHAM, MRS. KATE STEVENS	Portland
BLACKBURN, REV. ALEXANDER	Portland
BLAIN, LEIGHTON	Albany

BLAKELEY, GEO. C.	The Dalles
BLAKLEY, W. M.	Pendleton
BLOSSOM, R. H.	Portland
BLOWERS, A. S.	Hood River
BLUMAUER, LOUIS	Portland
BLUMAUER, SOL.	Portland
BLYTHE, SAMUEL F.	Hood River
BOISE, R. P.	Salem
BOONE, GEO. L.	Toledo
BOOTH, J. A.	Roseburg
BOWEN, I. B.	Baker City
BOWLBY, J. Q. A.	Astoria
BOYD, MRS. MARY. A.	Portland
BOZORTH, C. C.	Portland
BRENTS, THOMAS, H.	Walla Walla, Washington
BREWER, MRS. MARGARET ABERNETHY...	Oakland, Calif.
BREYMAN, EUGENE	Salem
BREYMAN, WERNER	Salem
BRIDGES, J. T.	Roseburg
BRONOUGH, EARL C., JR.	Portland
BROOKE, THOMAS SCOTT	Portland
BROOKS, MRS. ANNIE PENTLAND	The Dalles
BROOKS, SAMUEL L.	The Dalles
BUFORD, T. JAY	Siletz
BURKE, MRS. W. P.	Portland
BURNETT, MRS. SIDNEY A.	McMinnville
BURNHAM, JUSTUS	Portland
BURRELL, WALTER F.	Portland
BUSH, ASAHEL	Salem
BUTTERFIELD, A. E.	Portland
CALBREATH, MRS. IRENE SMITH	Salem
CAMERON, THEODORIC	Jacksonville
CAMPBELL, P. L.	Monmouth
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.	Portland
CAREY, CHARLES F.	Portland
CARLL, DR. W. E.	Oregon City
CARSON, JOHN C.	Portland
CARSON, MISS LUELLA CLAY	Eugene
CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M.	Hay Creek
CARTWRIGHT, MRS. CHARLOTTE M.	Portland
CAUFIELD, E. G.	Oregon City
CAUFIELD, CHARLES H.	Oregon City
CHAMBERLAIN, M. L.	Salem
CHAMBERS, MISS NORA.	Olympia, Washington

CHAMBREAU, EDWARD	Portland
CHAPMAN, HARRA D.	Portland
CHARLTON, MRS. MARGARET C.	Pioneer, Washington
CHARMAN, THOMAS	Oregon City
CHASE, WM. B.	Portland
CHRISMAN, G. R.	Eugene
CHURCH, CHARLES P.	Portland
CLARK, DR. E. G.	Portland
CLARKE, D. D.	Portland
CLARKE, LOUIS G.	Portland
CLARKE, WM. J.	Gervais
CLOPTON, FRANK B.	Pendleton
COHEN, BENJ. I.	Portland
COHEN, D. SOLIS	Portland
COLLINS, DR. GEORGE	Albany
COLVIG, W. M.	Jacksonville
CONDON, PROF. THOMAS	Eugene
COOK, F. R.	Portland
COON, T. R.	Hood River
CORNELIUS, DR. C. W.	Portland
CORNELL, E. W.	Portland
CORNWALL, GEO. M.	Portland
CORBETT, MRS. JULIA	Portland
COTTEL, DR. WILLIS I.	Portland
COTTON, W. W.	Portland
CONKLIN, E. B.	Pendleton
COX, DR. NORRIS R.	Portland
COX, RICHARD T.	Pendleton
CRAWFORD, J. G.	Albany
CRAWFORD, J. M.	Dayton
CRAWFORD, T. H.	Corvallis
CRANDALL, MRS. LULU D.	The Dalles
CRAIG, D. W.	Salem
CRICHTON, E. W.	Portland
CROW, WILLIAM M.	Merlin
CROWELL, GEO. F.	Hood River
CROOKS, WILLIAM	Portland
DABNEY, P. P.	Portland
DAVENPORT, T. W.	Silverton
DAVIDSON, I. G.	Portland
DAVIS, NAPOLEON	Portland
DAVIS, T. T.	Portland
DAVIS, V. A.	Payn
DAY, MRS. NELLIE GILLIAM	Walla Walla, Washington

DEADY, MRS. MATTHEW P.	Portland
DEAN, MRS. CATHERINE A.	Portland
DEHART, E. J.	Medford
DEKUM, ADOLPH A.	Portland
DEKUM, MRS. PHEBE M.	Portland
DEVERS, A. H.	Portland
DEVLIN, T. C.	Portland
DIMICK, MISS APHIA S.	Portland
DOLPH, CHESTER V.	Portland
DONNELL, MRS. CAMILLA THOMPSON	The Dalles
DORRIS, GEORGE B.	Eugene
DUNCAN, MRS. R. B.	Salem
DUFUR, E. B.	Gold Hill
DUNBAR, F. I.	Salem
DUNIWAY, MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT	Portland
DUNIWAY, RALPH E.	Portland
EATON, JAMES H.	Portland
ECKERSON, MRS. ELIZABETH	Portland
ECKERSON, MAJOR THEODORE J.	Portland
EDDY, B. L.	Tillamook
ELIOT, REV. T. L.	Portland
EMBREE, THOS. VAN BUREN	Dallas
EMMONS, A. C.	Portland
ESTES, HARDIN W.	Baker City
ESTES, DR. O. B.	Astoria
EVERDING, HENRY	Portland
EWING, J. R.	Portland
FARNHAM, MISS MARY F.	Forest Grove
FELL, THERON E.	Pendleton
FERGUSON, M. D., MRS. BELL COOPER	The Dalles
FERGUSON, JAMES F.	Baker City
FERRIN, WILLIAM N.	Forest Grove
FISHER, REV. A. N.	Portland
FITZGERALD, THOMAS	Pendleton
FLANDERS, MRS. MARIA L.	Portland
FLEGEL, A. F.	Portland
FLEISCHNER, I. N.	Portland
FOLEY, JOHN	Arthur
FRAZER, JUDGE A. L.	Portland
FRAZIER, WILLIAM	Portland
FRENCH, D. M.	The Dalles
FRENCH, J. W.	The Dalles
FRIED, LEO	Portland
FRIENDLY, S. H.	Eugene

FULLER, F. I.	Portland
FULLERTON, J. C.	Roseburg
FULLILOVE, J. N.	Portland
FULTON, C. W.	Astoria
GADSBY, WILLIAM	Portland
GASTON, JOSEPH	Portland
GALLOWAY, THOS. C.	Weiser, Idaho
GANTENBEIN, C. U.	Portland
GATCH, CLAUD	Salem
GATCH, PRES. THOMAS M.	Corvallis
GAY, C. W.	Mt. Tabor
GEARY, DR. E. P.	Portland
GEDDES, J. R.	Scio
GEER, GOV. T. T.	Salem
GEISENDORFER, DR. J. A.	The Dalles
GIBONS, R. F.	The Dalles
GIBBS, F. L.	Eugene
GILBERT, REV. W. S.	Portland
GILL, JOHN	Portland
GILL, JOSEPH K.	Portland
GILLESPIE, DR. R. G.	Portland
GILLETTE, P. W.	Portland
GLAFKE, W. B.	Portland
GLEASON, JAMES	Portland
GODFREY, JAMES E.	Salem
GOING, J. W.	Portland
GORDON, GEO. W.	Portland
GORMAN, M. W.	Portland
GRADON, W. A.	Portland
GRAY, REV. D. B.	Portland
GRAY, J. H. D.	Astoria
GRAY, W. T.	Salem
GREENMAN, CLARK N.	Oregon City
GRIFFIN, JOHN N.	Astoria
GROVER, LA FAYETTE	Portland
GRUBBS, F. H.	Portland
HAILEY, JOHN	Pendleton
HALL, DR. C. H.	Salem
HALL, DR. J. E.	Clatskanie
HALL, MRS. MARY A.	Salem
HARDING, G. A.	Oregon City
HARE, WILLIAM D.	Hillsboro
HARRIS, SIMON	Portland
HARRIS, W. E.	Portland

HARRIS, W. H.	Portland
HARTMAN, GEORGE	Pendleton
HASELTINE, J. E.	Portland
HAWTHORNE, B. J.	Eugene
HAWTHORNE, MRS. RACHEL L.	Portland
HAWLEY, WILLIS C.	Salem
HAYTER, JAMES CAREY	Salem
HEILNER, S. A.	Baker City
HENDERSON, JOHN LELAND	Hood River
HENDERSON, MRS. S. J.	Portland
HENDRICKS, THOMAS G.	Eugene
HERTZMAN, J. A.	Portland
HEWITT, HENRY	Portland
HIBBARD, T. R.	Silverton
HICKS, CHARLES E.	Pendleton
HILL, ALMORAN	Gaston
HILL, REV. EDGAR P.	Portland
HILL, DR. J. L.	Albany
HILL, DR. J. W.	Portland
HINMAN, ALANSON	Forest Grove
HODSON, C. W.	Portland
HOLBROOK, PHILO	Portland
HOLDEN, E. C.	Astoria
HOLMAN, ALFRED	Portland
HOLMAN, GEO. PHELPS	Salt Lake City, Utah
HOLMAN, THOS.	Salem
HOLMAN, MRS. MARY E.	Portland
HOLTGRIEVE, HENRY	Portland
HOSFORD, CHAUNCEY O.	Portland
HOUCK, GEO. E.	Roseburg
HOVEY, A. G.	Eugene
HOWELL, JOSEPH	Arthur
HOYT, MRS. MARY L.	Portland
HOYT, MRS. ROSA HOXIE	Portland
HUDSON, H. T.	Portland
HUGHES, JOHN	Salem
HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH H.	Silver City, Idaho
HYDE, C. F.	Baker City
IDLEMAN, C. M.	Portland
INMAN, MRS. FRANCES L.	Portland
JACKSON, COL. JAMES	Portland
JAMISON, G. E.	Portland
JARVIS, D. W.	Portland
JEFFERDS, DR. HENRY C.	Portland

JOHNSON, JOEL H.	Portland
JOHNSON, MRS. JOSEPHINE DEVORE	Portland
JOHNS, JAMES M.	Arlington
KAHLER, C. W.	Jacksonville
KAN, ANDREW	Portland
KELLY, H. L.	Oregon City
KELLY, J. F.	Eugene
KELLY, JOHN	Portland
KELLY, DR. RICHMOND	Portland
KELLOGG, JOSEPH	Portland
KENNEY, MRS. ELIZABETH TVAULT	Jacksonville
KINCAID, H. R.	Eugene
KING, C. W.	Portland
KING, S. W.	Portland
KINNEY, DR. AUG. C.	Astoria
KINNEY, MARSHALL J.	Portland
KIRK, T. J.	Athens
KIRKER, MISS A. JULIA	Portland
KLUMPP, WILLIAM	Portland
KNAPP, DR. W. B.	Portland
KNIGHT, REV. P. S.	Salem
KUYKENDALL, DR. W.	Eugene
LADD, J. WESLEY	Portland
LABBE, E. R.	Portland
LABBE, JOHN	Portland
LAMBERT, J. H.	Portland
LANDERS, J. S.	The Dalles
LANE, REV. ARTHUR	Astoria
LANE, DR. HARRY	Portland
LANG, MRS. MARY VARNEY	The Dalles
LATHROP, J. E.	Portland
LAUGHLIN, LEE	North Yamhill
LAWRENCE, GEORGE	Portland
LEE, J. D.	Salem
LEE, WALLACE HOWE	Albany
LEEDS, W. H.	Ashland
LEEZER, J. M.	Pendleton
LEGG, W. T.	Portland
LINKLATER, DR. S. T.	Hillsboro
LINTHICUM, S. B.	Portland
LITTLE, A. L.	Portland
LIVINGSTONE, ROBERT	Portland
LONDON, T. W. B.	Portland
LONG, H. R.	Portland

LONG, MRS. SALLIE APPLEGATE	Yoncalla
LOOMIS, L. A.	Ilwaco, Washington
LOUNSBERRY, G. W.	Astoria
LOVE, W. S.	Portland
LOWELL, STEPHEN A.	Pendleton
LOWNSDALE, J. P. O.	Pendleton
LUCAS, JAY P.	The Dalles
LUELING, A.	Oregon City
LUTKE, ROBERT	Portland
LYMAN, H. S.	Astoria
LYMAN, W. D.	Walla Walla, Washington
McALLEN, DANIEL	Portland
McCLUNG, J. H.	Eugene
McCOMAS, E. S.	La Grande
McCRACKEN, E. H.	Portland
McCRACKEN, JOHN	Portland
McDANIEL, W. J.	Portland
McDONALD, MRS. A. M.	St. Paul
McGINN, HENRY E.	Portland
McGUIRE, HUGH	Portland
McKEE, E. D.	Portland
McLAUGHLIN, ARA W.	Milwaukie
McLOUGHLIN, DAVID	Port Hill, Idaho
MACKAY, DONALD	Portland
MACLEAY, RODERICK L.	Portland
MALCOLM, P. S.	Portland
MALLORY, RUFUS	Portland
MANN, G. S.	Portland
MASTERS, W. Y.	Portland
MATTHIEU, F. X.	Butteville
MATTOON, C. H.	Independence
MAYER, JACOB	Portland
MAYS, F. P.	Portland
MAYS, ROBT.	The Dalles
MEANY, EDWARD S.	Seattle, Washington
MEARS, W. A.	Portland
MELDRUM, JOHN W.	Oregon City
MELEEN, DR. N. F.	Portland
MERCHANT, WARREN	Portland
MERRICK, W. H.	Portland
METSCHAN, PHIL	Portland
MILLER, F. C.	Portland
MILLS, MISS ABBIE JEANETTE	The Dalles
MILLER, ROBERT A.	Oregon City

MILLER, MRS. J. F.	Salem
MINTO, JOHN	Salem
MINTO, JOHN W.	Portland
MITCHELL, H. W.	Portland
MITCHELL, JOHN H.	Portland
MITCHELL, ROBERT W.	Portland
MOCK, JOHN	Portland
MONNASTES, DAVID	Portland
MONTGOMERY, MRS. J. B.	Portland
MOODY, MALCOLM A.	The Dalles
MOOMAW, D. L.	Baker City
MOORE, CHARLES S.	Salem
MOORE, DAN J.	Portland
MOORE, JUDGE F. A.	Salem
MOORE, MRS. MARGARET O. M.	Portland
MOORHOUSE, LEE	Pendleton
MOORES, A. N.	Salem
MOORES, CHARLES B.	Salem
MOREY, MRS. CLARA E.	Portland
MORGAN, MRS. OLIVIA W.	The Dalles
MORRIS, REV. B. WISTAR	Portland
MORRISON, MRS. MARY E. LATTIE	Astoria
MORRISON, THOMAS B.	Astoria
MORROW, WILLIAM H.	Portland
MORSE, A. A.	Portland
MORSE, MRS. HARRIET N.	Portland
MOSHER, MRS. WINIFRED	Portland
MOUNTAIN, CAPT. THOMAS	Portland
MULLER, MAX	Jacksonville
MYERS, GEO. T.	Portland
MYERS, JEFFERSON	Salem
NEFF, JUSTUS T.	The Dalles
NELSON, JOSIAH C.	Newberg
NOLAND, GEO.	Astoria
NOON, W. C.	Portland
NORRIS, DR. J. W.	Oregon City
NORTHRUP, E. P.	Portland
NOTTINGHAM, C. W.	Portland
ODELL, W. H.	Salem
OGILBIE, J. W.	Salem
OLMSTEAD, M. L.	Baker City
OLSEN, JOHN F.	Portland
ORMSBY, S. B.	Salem
O'NEILL, MARK	Portland

O'REILLY, REV. CHAS. J.	Portland
ORTON, G. M.	Portland
OSBORN, W. H.	Salem
PACKWOOD, W. H., SR.	Baker City
PAGE, MRS. ELLEN GALE	Walla Walla, Washington
PAGE, J. H.	Portland
PAINE, DR. D. A.	Eugene
PAINTER, J. C.	Walla Walla, Washington
PAQUET, JOSEPH	Portland
PARKER, HOLLON	Walla Walla, Washington
PARKER, H. H.	Portland
PARRISH, L. M.	Portland
PATTERSON, MRS. I. L.	Salem
PEASE, GEO. A.	Portland
PENROSE, REV. STEPHEN B. L. ..	Walla Walla, Washington
PHEGLEY, GRANT	Portland
PHILLIPS, CHARLES W.	Walla Walla, Washington
PIERSON, FRANK A.	Montavilla
PIPES, MARTIN L.	Portland
PLUMMER, DR. O. P. S.	Portland
PLYMALE, WILLIAM JASPER	Jacksonville
POPE, THOMAS A.	Oregon City
POPPLETON, DR. EDGAR	Portland
POTTER, E. O.	Eugene
POTWINE, REV. W. E.	Pendleton
POUJADE, L. H.	Gervais
POWERS, I. F.	Portland
PRATHER, GEO. T.	Hood River
PRESCOTT, C. H.	Portland
PUTNAM, JOSEPH	Monument
QUACKENBUSH, EDWARD	Portland
QUIGG, MISS K. ALICE	Portland
RAFFETY, DR. DAV.	Portland
REAMES, E. A.	Jacksonville
REED, C. J.	Portland
REED, HENRY E.	Portland
REES, DR. P. A.	Portland
REYNOLDS, THOS. H.	Salem
RICHARDSON, DR. J. A.	Salem
RIGDON, W. T.	Salem
RIGLER, FRANK	Portland
RISLEY, J. S.	Oswego
ROBERTSON, JAMES R.	Forest Grove
ROCKEY, DR. A. E.	Portland

ROENICKE, OTTO	Portland
ROSS, ED. C.	Walla Walla, Washington
ROSS, MRS. GRACE WATT.....	Portland
ROSE, MORTON L.	Eugene
ROWLAND, G. L.	North Yamhill
ROWLEY, REV. R. A.	Portland
RUDELL, MRS. HELEN Z.	Elma, Washington
RUSSELL, LEWIS	Portland
RYAN, J. J.	Butteville
SABIN, R. L.	Portland
SAMUEL, L.	Portland
SAMUELS, MRS. SUSAN S.	Portland
SARGENT, H. K.	Portland
SARGENT, I. N.	The Dalles
SAYLOR, F. H.	Portland
SAYLOR, DR. W. H.	Portland
SCOTT, W. D.	Portland
SEELEY, L. B.	Portland
SELLING, BEN	Portland
SELLWOOD, MRS. BELLE J.	Portland
SESSIONS, E. A.	Portland
SETTLE, J. M.	Lebanon
SHANNON, MRS. ELIZABETH SIMMONS	Eugene
SHATTUCK, MRS. SARAH A.	Portland
SHELBY, MRS. MARY VIRGINIA	Portland
SHELLY, J. M.	Eugene
SHEPARD, GEO. A.	Seattle, Washington
SHERMAN, D. F.	Portland
SHIPLEY, WILLIAM J.	Roseburg
SHOLES, C. H.	Spokane, Washington
SHORT, R. V.	Portland
SHORT, REV. WM. SEYMOUR	Astoria
SHUMANN, OTTO	Portland
SIBSON, W. S.	Portland
SIDDALL, DR. D.	The Dalles
SILVER, C. S.	Portland
SIMON, JOSEPH	Portland
SIMON, SAM	Portland
SITTON, N. K.	Carlton
SKIPWORTH, E. R.	Eugene
SMITH, AMEDEE M.	Portland
SMITH, DR. ANDREW C.	Portland
SMITH, DR. C. J.	Pendleton
SMITH, E. L.	Hood River

SMITH, E. O.	Portland
SMITH, JOHN H.	Astoria
SMITH, MRS. MARIA A.	Portland
SMITH, SILAS B.	Warrenton
SMITH, W. V.	Portland
SPENCER, E. W.	Portland
STALKER, W. HYDE	Baker City
STAUB, REV. J. J.	Portland
STEARNS, LOYAL B.	Portland
STEEL, JAMES	Portland
STEEL, WILLIAM G.	Portland
STEEL, W. B., SR.	Portland
STEVENS, E. T. C.	Portland
STILLMAN, A. D.	Pendleton
STOWELL, GEORGE	Sitka, Alaska
STRANAHAN, O. L.	Hood River
STRONG, FRANK	Eugene
STRONG, F. R.	Portland
STRONG, THOMAS N.	Portland
SUMMERS, GENERAL O.	Portland
SWEEK, ALEXANDER	Portland
TANNER, A. H.	Portland
TAMIESIE, DR. J. P.	Hillsboro
TAYLOR, T. C.	Pendleton
TRAVIS, L. M.	Eugene
TRAVIS, REV. WM.	Portland
THATCHER, J. H.	Portland
THOMPSON, C. D.	Hood River
THOMPSON, M. E.	Portland
THOMPSON, REGINALD W.	Portland
THORNBURY, MRS. AMANDA	The Dalles
TRULLINGER, PERRY A.	Astoria
TUCKER, DR. E. F.	Portland
TUFFS, J. P.	Grants Pass
TUTTLE, DR. JAY	Astoria
VAN SCHUYVER, W. J.	Portland
VEAZIE, A. L.	Portland
VINCENT, DR. F. W.	Pendleton
VINING, IRVING E.	Ashland
WADHAMS, WILLIAM	Portland
WAIT, MRS. ELLEN M.	Portland
WAITE, MRS. LOUISE B.	Salem
WALDO, WILLIAM	Salem
WALKER, REV. J. E.	Foo Chow, China

WALTON, JOSHUA J.	Eugene
WARREN, FRANK M.	Portland
WATT, AHIO S.	Portland
WATT, DR. J. F.	Hood River
WATTS, FRANCIS A.	Portland
WATSON, WILLIAM PENN.	Hood River
WEBSTER, LIONEL R.	Portland
WEEKS, R.	Portland
WEIDLER, GEO. W.	Portland
WEIDLER, MILTON.	Portland
WEIR, ALLEN.	Olympia, Washington
WELCH, DR. JOHN.	Portland
WHEELER, A. E.	Eugene
WHEELER, DR. C. H.	Portland
WHEELER, JASON.	Albany
WHIDDEN, MRS. ALICE McLOUGHLIN.	Portland
WHITEAKER, JOHN.	Eugene
WHITEHOUSE, B. G.	Portland
WHITING, DR. SANFORD.	Portland
WILCOX, MARION.	Portland
WILLIAMS, FRANK.	Ashland
WILLIAMS, GEO. H.	Portland
WILLIAMS, JOHN T.	Portland
WILLOUGHBY, MRS. ANNA McCORKLE.	Eugene
WILSON, FRED.	Rainier
WILSON, GUSTAF.	Portland
WINCH, MRS. NELLIE A.	Portland
WITTENBERG, H.	Portland
WISDOM, M. D.	Portland
WOODDY, REV. C. A.	Portland
WOODWARD, TYLER.	Portland
WOODWARD, W. F.	Portland
WRIGHT, GEO. W.	Albany
WRIGHT, W. T.	Union
WYGANT, THEODORE.	Portland
YENNEY, DR. R. C.	Portland
YORAN, S. M.	Eugene
YORAN, W. C.	Eugene
YOUNG, F. E.	Grants Pass
YOUNG, F. G.	Eugene
YOUNG, J. Q. A.	Cedar Mills
YOUNG, MRS. LEVI.	Portland
YOUNG, S. E.	Albany

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1899.

MOLSON, MRS. VELINA P.	Montreal
KELLY, JAMES K.	Washington, D. C.
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE	Albany, New York
TYLER, LEON G.	Virginia
FISKE, JOHN	Cambridge, Massachusetts

1900.

VICTOR, MRS. FRANCES FULLER	Portland
STEVENS, GEN. HAZARD	Boston
MOWRY, REV. WILLIAM A., Ph.D.	Hyde Park, Massachusetts

1901.

COX, MRS. LEWIS B.	Washington, D. C.
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Deceased Members.

1899.

MORRISON, REV. JOHN	Portland
MARTIN, WILLIAM	Pendleton
MORROW, JACKSON L.	Heppner
BLACK, THOMAS J.	Portland

1900.

BARRETT, DR. P. G.	Hood River
BRECK, JOHN M.	Portland
FAILING, EDWARD	Portland
LICHTENTHALER, D. W.	Portland
MONTGOMERY, JAMES B.	Portland
SCOGGIN, W. A.	Portland
SHATTUCK, E. D.	Portland
STEWART, PETER G.	Portland
WILSON, JOHN	Portland

1901.

BURKE, MRS. W. P.	Portland
CONDON, MRS. CORNELIA J.	Eugene
CONDON, JAMES B.	The Dalles
COX, LEWIS B.	Portland
GRAY, GEO. P.	Portland
HOLMES, HANLEY H.	Portland
KELLY, JOHN	Eugene
KLIPPEL, HENRY	Medford
KING, AMOS N.	Portland
LAMBERSON, BUELL	Portland
MOSS, SIDNEY W.	Oregon City
MONNASTES, DAVID	Portland
STOTT, RALEIGH	Portland

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Documents.

325. Bill of flour bought by Rev. Neil Johnson of James McKay in 1853. Bill of Dr. W. J. Bailey against Rev. Neil Johnson, 1852-3-4.

326. Report of viewers on locating a road in Marion county, March 25, 1856.

327. Report of viewers on change of county road in Marion county, August 4, 1856.

328. Bond for keeping a ferry at Salem, 1871. Ten revenue stamps, 10 cents each.

329. Bill of T. Patterson & Co., for advertising in Oregon Herald, May 2, 1870.

330. Bill lading. Abernethy, Clark & Co., San Francisco, via Ocean Bird, to Geo. Abernethy, Portland, O. T., May 10, 1856.

331. Rates of ferriage, Salem, February 10, 1871, to January 1, 1876.

332. Petition for precinct in Marion county, Belpassi, March 1, 1856.

333. Petition for review of road located between Salem and Lafayette, July 30, 1852. A and B.

334. Request of J. D. and Mary Keigan to probate court of Marion county for appointment of committee to assess damages caused by location of road, July 30, 1852.

335. Autograph letter of Capt. C. E. Clark, U. S. N., of the Oregon, dated Asheville, N. C., November 28, 1898, to Capt. George Pope, Portland.

336. Report of viewers on a road on French prairie, August 4, 1856.

337. Report of commissioners to locate a territorial road from Doke's ferry to Salem, March 9, 1857.

338. Report of commissioners relating to location of road from Salem to English's mills, September 5, 1857.

339. Summons issued by L. F. Grover, clerk United States District Court, February 13, 1852.

340. Letter. Mrs. Mahala Weatherford to Rev. John Spencer, June 18, 1855.

341. Circular of State Historical Society of Wisconsin, March 1, 1854.

342. Letter. Dr. John McLoughlin to Shubrick Norris, October 29, 1851.

343. Réceipt of H. Burns to Gov. Joseph Lane, September 1, 1850. Abstract of disbursements by Gov. Joseph Lane, January 1 to May 25, 1850. Morning report of Company A, Oregon Volunteers, Capt. J. F. Miller, September 6, 1853.

344. Receipts. John H. Couch, treasurer provisional government, to Wm. Holmes, sheriff Clackamas county, March 28, 1846. The same, November 30, 1846. Receipt of Columbus Wheeler to Wm. Holmes. Promissory note, Wm. Holmes to Marcus Whitman, October 10, 1843. Commissary general's order, January 25, 1848.

345. License to keep an inn of eighth class granted to Edward Sullivan, Upper Cascades, Skamania county, Wash., September 1, 1862.

346. Dispatch. R. Jones, adjutant general U. S. A., to Gen. S. W. Kearney, informing him of the appointment of civil officers in Oregon, August 15, 1848.

347. Note of Gen. E. W. Benson to Gen. Joseph Lane, Syracuse, N. Y., December 21, 1854. Note to Capt. Richard Hoyt from G. B. Wagnon. Abstract of disbursements by Gen. Joseph Lane, superintendent Indian affairs, January 1 to May 25, 1850.

348. Petition for mail routes in Willamette valley, October 20, 1850.

349. Letter to General Joseph Lane from South Bend, Ind., August 24, 1848.

350. Voucher. Joseph Lane to United States, January 1 to May 25, 1850.

351. Letter. A. Lawrence Lovejoy to first assistant postmaster general, March 6, 1854.

352. Letter. S. Rufus Mason, Camden, N. J., to Gen. Joseph Lane, inquiring for information about Oregon, July 6, 1854.

353. Four provisional government orders, 1848.

354. Commission of Joseph R. Young, postmaster, Sangamon county, Ill., August 12, 1848, signed by Cave Johnson, postmaster general.

355. Checks on Ladd & Tilton, December 29, 1866, and May 16, 1868. Receipt for gold dust from Florence by Failing & Hatt, March 20, 1863. Oath of allegiance to constitution of the United States, signed by Ahio S. Watt and sworn to and subscribed before John Spencer, school superintendent of Yamhill county, October 22, 1863.

356. Bill of Bank of Macomb county, Ill., for \$20. \$1 and \$20 bill in Missouri Defence bonds, authorized November 5, 1861. Dominion of Canada currency, 25 cents.

357. Account current of Holderness & Co. with Winter & Latimer, July 8, 1850, to October 1, 1850, interest three per cent. a month.

358. Bill of saddles, etc., sold by John Young, St. Louis, February 10, 1858. Receipt to T. J. Riggs for Oregon Weekly Times, Portland, January 31, 1857.

359. Subscription paper for securing library in Oak Grove district, Polk county, January 30, 1862.

360. Account of John Durand, agent for Thos. J. Riggs, relating to business in Illinois, 1853-1857.

361. Letter. I. L. Babcock to Rev. Alvan F. Waller and Robert Shortess, dated Willamette, April 6, 1843.

362. List of groceries necessary for two persons for one year, as reported by George Abernethy, G. Walling, J. Q. Thornton, committee appointed by the quarterly M. E. Conference of Oregon City and Portland, October 15, 1849.

363. Letter. Rev. George Gary to Revs. Alvan F. Waller and H. B. Brewer, Willamette Falls, April 27, 1847.

364. Letter. Bishop E. S. Janes to Rev. A. F. Waller, San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

365. Letters. Joseph L. Whitcomb to Rev. A. F. Waller, April 3, 1842. Rev. George Gary to Waller, August 27, 1844.

366. Voucher. Joseph Lane, governor of Oregon, in account with the United States, January 1 to May 25, 1850.

367. Invitation to celebration of the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, issued August 24, 1883.

368. Memorandum of M. E. Mission property left at The Dalles, Salem, April, 1848. Draft by Rev. Wm. Roberts on Rev. Geo. Lane treasurer M. E. Missionary Society, New York, April 21, 1848.

369. Letter. N. Coe, special agent P. O. D. for O. T., to Gen. Joseph Lane, delegate to Congress, June 22, 1852.

370. Letter. Benj. F. Goodwin to Joseph Lane, March 14, 1854, relating to clerical services for Gov. Gaines.

371. Receipt of A. B. Meacham for supplies for Indian service, Aug. 2, 1869.

372. Letter. Judge Cyrus Olney to Joseph Lane, May 1, 1854.

373. Receipts. Asahel Bush to T. J. Riggs, December 23, 1857. I. V. Mossman to same, June 30, 1858. T. J. Riggs to Dr. W. D. Hutchins, July 18, 1858. A. G. Walling to T. J. Riggs, August 25, 1859.

374. Receipts. Asahel Bush and J. L. Collins to T. J. Riggs, November 10, 1858, to February 6, 1862.

375. Letters. Elwood Evans and Paul Darst to Joseph Lane, June 24, 1852, and October 20, 1854.

376. Letter. E. C. Hibben, editor Oregon Times, to Joseph Lane. (No date.)

377. Receipts. A. G. Walling to T. J. Riggs, for Oregon Farmer, September 5, 1860.

378. Poem. By Sam L. Simpson, telegraphed to San Francisco by the Astoria Chamber of Commerce at the launching of the battleship Oregon, Oct. 26, 1893.

379. Notice to Joseph Lane by Lyman C. Draper of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin that he had been elected an honorary member of that body, March 1, 1854.

380. Petition of Joseph La Furte for opening of road on French prairie, December 1, 1856; attested by M. G. Foisy.

381. Eleven business cards.

382. Election tickets. Multnomah and Washington counties, 1884; Independent and Republican. Program of second commencement of Abingdon College, Illinois, July 2, 1858.

383. Tax receipt. E. D. Backenstos, city treasurer, March 27, 1872. Billhead, Oregon Herald, January 31, 1870.

384. Table of distances from Portland, April 16, 1866. An eighteenth century coach notice. Vouchers in Indian service, 1864.

385. Freight bill, March 10, 1867. Ball invitation, September 30, 1851, to "Dan O'Neil and Lady."

386. Certificate of membership in Harvey's World's Fair and Entertainment Co., Chicago, June 18, 1892, issued to Mrs. C. J. S. Greer, Dundee.

387. Sub-vouchers, Indian service, 1864.

388. Sub-vouchers, Indian service, 1864.

389. Sub-vouchers, Indian service, 1864.

390. Bill of E. J. Harding, recorder Marion county, 1853-54, for recording marriage licenses. Ball invitations, December 25, 1850; December 2, 1851.

391. Bill of merchandise. Cook, McCully & Co., August 29, 1865.

392. Abstract of votes for and against constitutional convention in Marion county, June 8, 1857.

393. Wells, Fargo & Co. receipt, May 22, 1867. Due bill of J. E. Strong to G. W. Biggers, July 15, 1865. Tax receipt, O. Dickinson, Salem, November 16, 1864.

394. Abstract of votes for delegates from Marion county to Constitutional Convention, June 8, 1857.

395. Fee bills of W. K. Beale and Geo. W. Vernon, sheriff and clerk of Champoege county, March 18, 1848.

396. Certificate of membership in Harvey's World's Fair Hotel and Entertainment Co., October 1, 1892; issued to Mrs. Rosa I. Young.

397. Voucher for expenses of C. S. Woodworth in Indian service, June 30, 1864.

398. Billheads of Oregon Statesman, August 15 and December 12, 1865, against Salem and Deschutes Wagon Road Co.

399. Deed. Abiel Pease to Theophilus Swetland, Hampshire county, Mass., June 24, 1799.

400. Bill of R. Pittock to W. H. Rector for beans and apples, August 13, 1861. Invitation to party in 1831. Receipt, Isaac Davis to Thomas C. Davis, October 10, 1857.

401. Poster announcing vocal concert at "The Astor House Assembly Rooms, next door above Gov. Lane's," Oregon City, December 5, 1849.

402. Commission of Jackson G. Hustler, as a Warrant Pilot, Astoria, February 13, 1856.

403. Abstract of votes cast for delegate to Congress, by Marion county, June 8, 1857.

404. Admission card of Geo. W. Salisbury, to I. O. O. F. Lodge, issued at Valparaiso, Ind., December 2, 1848.

405. Ball invitation, February 22, 1850—manuscript—signed by Joseph Watt and Joel Perkins.

406. Sample ballot, presidential election, 1896.

407. Billheads, Oregon Bulletin, November 29, 1870. Oregon Herald, May 16, 1870.

408. Letter and checks of Ladd & Tilton, February 3, 1868.

409. Billhead. Portland Daily News, September 23, 1887. Business cards of 1866.

410. Stock certificate. Puget Sound Homestead Association, with signatures of Gen. Geo. Crook and P. W. Gillette, March 5, 1870.

411. Billheads. Oregon Herald, February 28, April 21, 1870.
412. Envelope addressed in Stuttgart, Germany, to "S. A. Heilner, Althouse Creek, Josephine county, California, Nord Amerika," May 13, 1865.
413. Notary's commission. Issued to James L. Ferguson by Gov. R. D. Gholson, Olympia, W. T., December 16, 1859.
414. Letter. Cary & Jameson, Butteville, to Wm. Holmes, Canemah, October 29, 1852.
415. Marion county warrants, September 6, 1884.
416. Program of union religious services at Marquam Grand Opera House, January 1, 1901, "Welcoming the New Century."
417. Photo copies of continental money (eight pieces), United States bank bill, July 1, 1834.
418. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1863.
419. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1864.
420. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1863-1868.
421. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1864.
422. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1866.
423. Sub-vouchers in Indian service, 1868. Draft on F. H. Saylor, manager North Pacific History Co., by Elwood Evans, May 7, 1889.
424. Virginia treasury note, October 21, 1862. Draft on A. E. & C. E. Tilton, N. Y., December 21, 1869. Ladd & Tilton checks, July 16, 1867.
425. Map key of Portland, May, 1901.
426. Certificate of stock in "The Bank of the Valley in Virginia," dated Winchester, Va., May 16, 1853.
427. Attachment issued in District Court of United States for Clackamas county; Hon. Thomas Nelson, judge; Allan P. Millar, clerk; August 16, 1852.
428. Power of attorney by James Gill, in presence of Fred'k Prigg, Oregon City, O. T., April 28, 1846.
429. Receipt. Wm. K. Kilborn, treasurer O. T., to Wm. Holmes, sheriff Clackamas county, December 4, 1848. Billhead of E. L. Bradley, bookseller and stationer, Oregon City, August 1, 1858.
430. Program of Polk County Pioneer meeting, June, 1900. Advertisement, Nov., 1855.
431. Letters. Winter & Latimer, San Francisco, June 3, 1851, to S. Norris & Co., Portland, introducing Mr. Josiah Failing.

Leonard & Green, Astoria, August 11, 1851, to Norris & Co., relating to price of camphor wood trunks.

432. Letter. Winter & Latimer. San Francisco, August 26, 1850, to Norris & Co., Portland.

433. Letter. Winter & Latimer. San Francisco, February 21, 1852, to Norris & Co., relating to manufacture of rosin. Promissory note of S. M. Holderness & Co., May 31, 1850.

434. Letters. James Marshall, Oak Point, December 8, 1851, to S. Norris. Joseph Holman to S. M. Holderness, July 19, 1850.

435. Letters. W. W. Baker, October 5, 1851, to Norris & Co. Wm. C. Dement, Oregon City, July 1, 1850, to Holderness & Co.

436. Letter. John N. Powleys, Cowlitz, April 16, 1851, to Norris & Co.

437. Letter. Robert Newell, Vancouver, February 6, 1851, to S. Norris.

438. Letter. S. Norris, early in 1850, to paper in Baltimore.

439. Bill lading. Brig Sequin, Capt. Z. C. Norton, San Francisco to Portland, June 6, 1850.

440. Prices current, general merchandise. San Francisco, August 30, 1850.

441. Bill lading. Tarquina, Molthrop, master, San Francisco to Portland, August 4, 1850.

442. Account current. G. Winter with Holderness. August 22, 1850. Order on Holderness by J. L. Morrison, September 24, 1850, for nails. (Morrison built first house on Morrison street, Portland; the name of the street was on that account.)

443. Letter. Peter Skeen Ogden, Vancouver, July 5, 1850, to Holderness & Co.

444. Letter. W. B. Comstock, Astoria, January 28, 1851, to Norris & Co. Thos. Goodwin, Astoria, January 24, 1851, to Norris.

445. Orders. Frost & Co., Astoria, December 27, 1850. Leonard & Green, Astoria, July 21, 1851. ■

446. Invoice San Francisco, August 24, 1850, to Holderness & Co. Freight bill of bark Sequin, September 26, 1850.

447. Circular of Wells, Fargo & Co., New York, January 27, 1855.

448. Letter. Thos. J. Hobbs, Astoria, December 26, 1850, to Shubrick Norris.

449. Poster. Excursion of steamer Bonita to Champoege, May 2, 1901, to unveiling of monument erected in honor of the establishment of the first civil government on the Pacific Coast.

450. Letter. Winter & Latimer, San Francisco, June 3, 1851, to Norris & Co.

451. Voucher for services as guide and interpreter, issued to Donald McKay, December 22, 1868.

452. Sub-vouchers for expenses in Indian service, 1863, 1866. Tuition bill for Pacific University, March 12, 1870.

453. Portland advertisements, 1869.

454. Letter. From Jesse A. Dyer, September 3, 1854.

455. List of business firms in Portland in 1851 as furnished by Hon. H. W. Corbett from memory in April 29, 1899.

456. Letter. Jesse Applegate to Joseph Lane, Nov. 5, 1852.

457. Receipts. Wm. K. Kilborn, treasurer O. T.; John G. Campbell, deputy treasurer, and John H. Couch treasurer, to Wm. Holmes, 1846-1848.

458. Letter. J. W. Nesmith to Norris & Co., July 28, 1851, calling attention to shortage in syrup.

459. Invitation to centennial celebration of the discovery of the Columbia river, Astoria, May 10, 11, 12, 1892.

460. Letter. R. Newell, Champoege, November 3, 1850, to Shubrick Norris, about shipment of brandy.

461. Bill of sale by W. D. Carter, Oct. 6, 1868, and envelope addressed by Capt. Chas. E. Clark, U. S. N., commander of the Oregon, to Capt. George Pope.

462. Letter. Capt. Geo. Pope, Portland, November 17, 1898, to Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., Asheville, N. C., announcing the purchase of a blanket, with a picture of the "Oregon" worked in.

463. Letter. Archbishop Blanchet to Gen. Joseph Lane, May 26, 1852, relating to the mission at The Dalles.

464. Letter. D. W. Wakefield to W. V. Spencer, Albany, July 25, 1859.

465. Bill of merchandise. R. Gelston, Portland, October 15, 1847. Letter. J. Quinn Thornton to Rev. John Spencer, Salem, October 12, 1864.

466. Letter. Rev. J. F. DeVore to Rev. John Spencer, Olympia, W. T., March 15, 1856.

467. Samples of handwriting of applicants to teach school in Yamhill county in 1865-6.

468. Form of oath required of school teachers; administered by Rev. John Spencer, superintendent of schools, Yamhill county, March 21, 1865.

469. Letter. Dr. I. L. Babcock to Rev. A. F. Waller, Willamette, December 21, 1842.

470. Farm contract between Jacob Haynes and Levi Hagey, Yamhill county, September 16, 1857.

471. List of pupils in Unity school district No. 23, Yamhill county, in 1861.

472. Letter. H. B. Nichols, dated Belknap Settlement, August 20, 1856.

473. Notice of beginning of spring term of Lafayette, Yamhill county, district school, May 1, 1865; T. B. Handley, teacher; and samples of handwriting.

474-478. Samples of handwriting of applicants for teaching school.

479. Promissory note. H. H. Hyde to J. O. Murray, January 9, 1843. "Astorians for Astoria," boycott of O. R. & N. Co. and Jacob Kamm, January, 1901. Order on Wm. Holmes by A. J. Hembree, June 23, 1848. (Mr. Hembree was killed in the Yakima war, April 10, 1856.)

480. Letter. Geo. L. Curry to Wm. Holmes, August 15, 1851, relating to payment of taxes with scrip at fifty cents on the dollar.

481. Order to arrest Cyrus Wadsworth, issued by Judge Thomas Nelson, judge first judicial district, September 13, 1852, and signed by Allan P. Millar, clerk.

482. Note. R. W. Dunbar to Wm. Holmes, April 24, 1854.

483. Certificate of election as delegate to Congress, issued to Gen. Joseph Lane, July 20, 1851; with excellent impression of territorial seal. Letter from John A. McClernand, M. C., from Illinois, dated Washington, March 1, 1848, to O. C. Pratt, relating to his appointment as "judge of the contemplated government of the territory of Oregon."

484. Bill of paints sold to Wm. Holmes by Dr. A. H. Steele, Oregon City, March 9, 1858.

485. St. Louis draft on New York, March 12, 1856. School district tax receipt, Pleasant Hill, Polk county, October 21, 1855. Receipt of medicines on commission, given by Thos. J. Riggs, November 30, 1857.

486. Receipts for money paid out by T. J. Riggs, for storage at La Grange, Ill., April 30, 1847. Subscription to Baptist Expositor, Eola, Or., July 4, 1856. For purchase of Riggs' interest in the plant of the paper, same date. For hunting steer "and of all acts to this date and henceforth," July 31, 1856. For subscription to Oregon Statesman, January 3, 1861.

487. Note of A. Campbell to Wm. Holmes, June 30, 1856. Receipt to Wm. Holmes by John H. Couch for absentee tax of Johnson Mulkey and A. L. Lovejoy, January 27, 1847.

488. Proposal by Urban E. Hicks to teach a common English school in Thurston county, W. T., November 24, 1856.

489. Billhead. R. Pittock, Portland, August 31, 1861. Invitation to a party July 6, 1831. Receipt, Isaac Davis to Thomas C. Davis, Oct. 10, 1857.

Maps, Charts, Etc.

16. Bird's-eye view of Oregon and part of Washington. The Columbia River valley, tributary to Flavel, 1892.

17. Map of Puget Sound. Eastwick, Morris & Co., Seattle, 1877.

18. Map of Marion county, 1892.

19. Pocket Map and Shippers' Guide of Washington. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, 1891.

20. Map of the United States and Territories, showing the extent of public surveys and other details, constructed from the plats and official sources of the General Land Office, under direction of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner, Washington, 1866.

21. Chart of Portland, Oregon, by Clohessy & Strengele, 1890.

22. Map of City of Portland, showing new names of streets, 1891.

23. Map of Seattle, Washington. Compiled from latest official records by Ellis Morrison and A. Robinson, 1901.

24. Map of Fairdale Addition to Albany, Oregon, 1890.

25. Map of Oregon. Issued by the Southern Pacific R. R., September 25, 1900.

26. Map of west half of Pacific county, Washington, September, 1899.

27. Plan of the fortifications of Paris, France, 1846. (Steel.)

28. Bird's-eye view of Salem, 1890. (Litho.)

29. Chart of the Arctic ocean. Hydrographic office of United States Navy, J. R. Bartlett, commander; July, 1885.

30. Catholic Ladder. A chronological and historical chart of Christian religion and doctrine. Copyrighted by Rev. F. N. Blanchet in 1859.

31. Map of the gold fields of Eastern Oregon, with descriptive matter by P. Donan. O. R. & N. Co., 1900.

32. Map showing railroad routes in Western Oregon and Washington, and location of coal mines in operation, 1898.

33. Map of Columbia basin, showing Portland's inland trade area. By D. H. Stearns, 1901.

34. Reproduction of Burgess' map of Boston, originally engraved in 1728. Printed for the Bostonian Society in 1885. Presented by the same.

35. A diagram of public surveys in Oregon. From surveyor general's office, Eugene, August 24, 1863; B. J. Pengra, surveyor general.

36. Ready Reference Map of Washington, D. C., 1901.

37. Map of the Canadian Yukon and Northern Territory of British Columbia. Issued by the Province Publishing Co., Ltd., Victoria and Vancouver, 1897. Illustrated with numerous views of the Canadian Yukon and British Columbia.

38. Map of the West Division of Kootenay District and a portion of Lilloet, Yale and East Kootenay, B. C.; Victoria, B. C., 1897.

39. Charter from King James I. to the Council for New England, November 3, 1620.

40. Drawing of Fort Wm. Henry. Built in 1692, by Sir Wm. Phips; destroyed 1696 by a land force of Indians and three French men-of-war in command of De Iberville. This drawing was made from a plan procured in England by James P. Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine. The original was executed by Col. Romer, a distinguished engineer, for Gov. Dudley, in 1699. Redrawn by E. J. Plantier, Bath, Me., 1900.

41. Map of Cape Nome. By W. H. Rome, 1900.

42. Cape Nome mining district, Alaska, 1900.

43. Sketch map of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, 1891.

44. Bird's-eye view of World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893, and engravings of 12 of the most prominent buildings.

45. Map of the City of Newark, N. J., 1897.

46. Symbolical engraving, showing the laying of the Atlantic cable, 1866.

47. Chart. The Triumph of Freedom over Slavery, giving the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, approved February 1, 1865, and the facsimile names of all the United States senators and representatives, and a key showing who voted for and against it. Designed by Judson Holcomb, Towanda, Pa., in 1865, and presented by him.

48. Bird's-eye view of Centennial buildings and grounds, Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876.

49. Map of the Oregon Territory from the best authorities, 1849; also a section showing the Columbia river from its mouth to Walla Walla river, reduced from a survey made by the United States exploring expedition of 1841, Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., in command.

50. Map accompanying Horn's Guide, across the plains, 1852.

51. The Cabinet Atlas, or a series of maps to illustrate the Old and New Worlds; Philadelphia, 1830. Belonged to the Oregon Mission Library, and was brought on the Lausanne in 1840. Donated by — Judson, Salem, son of Rev. L. H. Judson.

52. Colton's Map of Oregon and Washington Territory, 1879.

Newspapers.

The following newspapers have been regularly received during the year and filed:

Rogue River Courier, Grants Pass.

Graphic, Newberg.

Commercial Review, Portland.

Grass Valley Journal, Grass Valley.

Ashland Tidings, Ashland.

Albany Democrat, Albany.

New Age, Portland.

Dayton Herald, Dayton.

Medford Enquirer, Medford.

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass.

Hillsboro Independent, Hillsboro.

Harney Valley Items, Burns.

Oregon State Journal, Eugene.

Oregon Agriculturist, Salem.

Valley Record, Ashland.

Columbia County News, Rainier.

Blue Mountain American, The Dalles.

Catholic Sentinel, Portland.

Oregon City Enterprise, Oregon City.

Eugene Register, Eugene.

Baker City Herald (daily), Baker City.

Junction City Bulletin, Junction City.

The West, Florence.

Roseburg Review, Roseburg.

Salem Sentinel, Salem.

Condon Globe, Condon.

Crook County Journal, Prineville.

Ocean Wave, Woods.

Weekly Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Harrisburg Bulletin, Harrisburg.
Weekly Democrat, Vale.
Yamhill County Reporter, McMinnville.
Coast Mail, Marshfield.
Telephone-Register, McMinnville.
North Yamhill Record, North Yamhill.
Wallowa News, Wallowa.
Arlington Record, Arlington.
Dalles Times-Mountaineer, The Dalles.
Skamokawa Eagle, Skamokawa.
Yaquina Bay News, Newport.
Coquille City Herald, Coquille City.
Coquille City Bulletin, Coquille City.
Port Orford Tribune, Port Orford.
Silver Lake Herald, Joseph.
Milton Eagle, Milton.
Oregon Republican (daily), Baker City.
Weekly Republican, Union.
Yaquina Post, Toledo.
Bandon Recorder, Bandon.
Elma Chronicle, Elma, Washington.
Roseburg Plaindealer, Roseburg.
Astoria Budget, Astoria.
Gervais Weekly Star, Gervais.
Oregon City Courier-Herald, Oregon City.
Heppner Gazette, Heppner.
Times-Herald, Burns.
Torch of Reason, Silverton.
The Valley Times, Amity.
Astoria News (daily), Astoria.
Portland Weekly Dispatch, Portland.
Oregon Mining Journal, Grants Pass.
The Pacific, San Francisco, California.
Pacific Baptist, Portland.
Pacific Christian Advocate, Portland.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Advance, Chicago.
Hood River Glacier, Hood River.
Sherman County Observer, Moro.
Democratic Times, Jacksonville.
Polk County Itemizer, Dallas.
Forest Grove Times, Forest Grove.
Tillamook Herald, Tillamook.
The Dalles Chronicle, The Dalles.

Bound Newspapers.

47. Daily Portland Times, Vol. 1, No. 1, December 19, 1860; 8 numbers, Vol. 2, July 15, 1862. Portland Daily Advertiser, Vol. I, No. 68, August 19, 1859, 12 numbers; Vol. II, 13 numbers; Vol. III, 23 numbers. The Oregon Advertiser, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 5, February 22, 1861. Daily Morning News, Vol. I, No. 91, August 2, 1859, 6 numbers; Vol. II, 22 numbers. The Portland Commercial, Vol. I, No. 11, April 28, 1853. The Portland Daily Plaindealer, Vol. I, No. 3, May 23, 1862. Campaign Herald, Portland, April 11, 1868, No. 3. The Oregon Churchman, Portland, May 4, 1876. The Sun, Portland, October 19, 1894. The Congregational News, June 13, 1880. The Arrow, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, February-May, 1894. The Polaris, Portland, Vol. I, No. 20, March 4, 1882. Daily Evening Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 156, July 8 to July 29, 1868. The West Shore, Portland, Vol. I, No. 11, July, 1876. The New Northwest, Portland, June 15, 1882; January 28, 1886. Willamette Farmer, Salem, Or., April 12, 1873.

48. Daily Morning Oregonian, Vol. I, No. 3, February 6, 1861, 43 numbers; Vol. II, No. 1, February 4, 1862, 47 numbers; Vol. III, No. 282, January 5, 1864; Vol. V, No. 29, March 9, 1865, 15 numbers; Vol. 6, February 17, 1866, 6 numbers.

49. The People's Press, Eugene, Vol. I, No. 38, October 1, No. 45, November 19, 1859; Vol. II, No. 1, January 14, 1860, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 41. The State Republican, Eugene, Vol. I, No. 1, January 1, 1862, Nos. 5, 29, 30, 40, 49. The Oregon Weekly Union, Corvallis, September 10, 1859; April 3, October 27, November 10, 1860; January 12, February 2, 16, 1861; August 12, 26, 1861; November 1, 1862. Occidental Messenger, Corvallis, September 26, October 17, 1857; April 24, June 5, 1858. The Albany Journal, Albany, Oregon, April 9, 1864; August 18, 25, September 1, 29, 1865; January 19, February 26, 1866. Weekly Oregon Democrat, Vol. II, No. 47, Salem, March 22, 1894. The Weekly Mountaineer, The Dalles, February 6, 1861, May 28, 1862; December 6, 1873; August 28, 1875; Daily Mountaineer, March 8, 1866. The Inland Empire, The Dalles, December 28, 1878. The Golden Future, Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, January 3, 1885. The Oregon Democrat, Albany, July 17, October 2, November 27, 1860; January 1, April 9, May 7, October 1, 8, 22, November 5, 12, December 3, 1861; January 7, 28, September 27, 1862; June 30, July 4, September 5, 12, October 24, November 7, December 5, 1863; May 28, 1864; the number for November 27, 1860, contains notice of death of Delazon Smith. Oregon City Enterprise, October 27, November 3, 1866; March 30, 1867; May 16, 1868; May 16, 1873. The Christian Messenger, Monmouth, October 8, 1870. The Independent Democrat, Concord,

N. H., February 22, 1866. The Three Sisters, Aurora-Barlow-Canby, March 8, May 10, 1894. The Oregon Argus, Salem, August 10, 1863. The Petaluma Argus, Petaluma, Cal., November 26, 1862. The Weekly Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Col., April 19, 1865. Morning Oregonian, March 3, 1880; February 26, 1881; November 12, 1878; December 4, 1879. Blue Mountain Times, La Grande, May 2, 1868; contains first article written for the press by Gov. T. T. Geer. The Table Rock Sentinel, Jacksonville, December 6, 1856. Monthly Oregonian, October, 1895. Oregon Sentinel, Jacksonville, May 4, 1861. Astoria Marine Gazette, May 28, 1866. Corvallis Gazette, March 27, April 10, 1869. Forest Grove Independent, April 5, 12, 19, May 3, 24, November 1, 1873; February 28, April 2, 23, July, 2, 9, October 1, 1874. Washington Independent, Hillsboro, December 18, 1874; October 14, 1875. The Washington Democrat, February 15, May 17, 24, August 23, 1889; June 20, August 15, 1890. Forest Grove Times, April 24, May 15, 1891. The Weekly Oregonian, April 22, 1865; contains account of assassination of President Lincoln.

50. Pacific Christian Advocate, Vol. I, No. 1, to Vol. I, No. 52, September 1, 1855, to September, 1856; May 15, 29, November 13, 1858; December 3, 1859; March 3, July 7, 28, September 22, 29, October 6, November 10, December 8, 29, 1860; January 5, 12, March 30, May 4, 11, October 12, December 28, 1861; January 18, February 15, March 15, 29, April 12, May 10, 24, August 9, September 20, October 11, 1862; May 30, 1863; March 25, April 29, July 8, October 14, 1865; January 13, 1866; December 7, 14, 21, 1867; January 11, April 18, 1868.

51. Oregon Weekly Times, Portland, October 22, 1853. Oregon Statesman, Corvallis, June 16, 1855. Democratic Standard, Portland, December 27, 1855; May 11, 1859. Oregon Advertiser, Portland, January 19, 1861; February 22, 1862. Portland Daily Union, February 24, 1864. Oregon Herald, March 17, 1866; No. 1, Vol. I; May 8, 1873. Salem Daily Record, August 14, 1878. Oregon State Journal, June 28, 1890; July 15, 23, 1893; issue of July 15 contains data about the inception of a transcontinental railroad, by Dr. Hartwell Carver in 1832. The Hood River Glacier, August 27, December 10, 1897. Pendleton Tribune, May 23, 1890; March 26, 1898; the last a special illustrated edition of 28 pages. The Weekly Astorian, August 4, 11, 1877. Polk County Itemizer, July 23, 1887; Fourth of July address of Hon. L. L. McArthur. East Oregonian, July 4, 1884; January 1, 1892, New Year's edition; February 9, 1897, 16 pages illustrated. Speech of Hon. Eli Thayer of Massachusetts, in Congress February 24, 1859, with letter of W. A. Starkweather of Oregon. Oregon Siftings, Portland. No-

vember 19, 26, 1887. The Evening Bulletin, Portland, September 16, 1872. The Morning Oregonian, July 4, 1889, containing Constitution of State of Washington. The New Northwest, Portland, October 27, November 10, 1871; March 8, August 29, October 24, 31, November 28, December 12, 1873; June 11, 1875. The Northwest Herald, Portland, June 10, 1899. Washington Standard, January 7, 1865. Vancouver Register, December 1, 1866. The Pacific Tribune, Olympia, Wash., December 24, 1866. Washington Statesman, Walla Walla, Wash., March 8, 15, 22, May 31, August 9, September 13, October 25, 1862; November 23, February 1, 1867. Tacoma Ledger, March 19, 1893, containing a sketch, of James McAllister, a pioneer of 1843, who was killed at the beginning of the Yakima war, October, 1855. Olympia Review, July 30, 1890. The Columbian, Olympia, Puget Sound, Oregon, September 25, October 2, 1852; May 31, 1853. Washington Pioneer, December 24, 1853. Pioneer and Democrat, Olympia, February 18, August 19, 1854. The Portland Daily News, October 8, November 8, 12, 13, 1888.

52. The Pacific, Vol. I, No. 47, San Francisco, July 9, 1852; July 4, 1888. San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List, Vol. I, No. 9, June 15, 1852; contains a column article on Oregon; Vol. IV, No. 34, September 12, 1855; Vol. III, No. 1, December 30, 1853. The Sun, Vol. I, No. 66, San Francisco, July 29, 1853. San Francisco Weekly Herald, Vol. V, No. 41, March 11, 1859; Vol V, No. 77, October 16, 1857; Daily Herald, Vol. XI, No. 140, November 12, 1860. Weekly Mirror, Vol. I, No. 5, San Francisco, August 11, 1860. Daily State Sentinel, Vol. I, No. 14, Sacramento, August 11, 1857. Daily Appeal, Vol. IV, No. 19, Marysville, July 24, 1861. Weekly Gleaner, Vol. IV, No. 47, San Francisco, January 4, 1861. Daily Mirror, Vol. III, No. 70, San Francisco, September, 28, 1861. Daily Alta California Vol. VII, No. 146, San Francisco, June 5, 1856; November 23, 1858; March 24, 1862. Alta California, February 25, 1860. Daily Alta California, supplement, September 29, 1860. Weekly Alta California, February 8, 1862. Weekly Bulletin, San Francisco, November 6, 1858; August 27, 1859, giving an account of reception to Horace Greeley; August 9, 18, 1862; the last number contains an article referring to a secret organization which endeavored to capture the United States arsenal at Benicia in the interest of a Pacific Coast confederacy. Evening Bulletin, November 5, 6, 13, 1860; August 10, 1861; February 17, April 1, July 31, August 7, 15, 18, 27, 29, September 11, December 27, 1862; January 17, 1863. Sacramento Weekly Union, March 19, 1859, April 3, 1869. Daily Union, October 18, 1860; July 29, September 27, October 18, 22, November 8, 14, December 2, 1861;

July 8, 15, 16, 31, August 4, 9, 14, 25, September 22, 25, October 9, 13, 1862; August 3, September 23, 1863. *California Police Gazette*, San Francisco, April 17, 1859. *The Rescue*, Sacramento, December, 1865. *California Ledger*, San Francisco, April 1, 8, 1863. *California Farmer*, San Francisco, February 17, 1865. *Polynesian*, Honolulu, S. I., October 28, 1848. *The Morning Call*, San Francisco, July 23, 1885—Contains notice of General Grant's death; January 23, 1898—Jubilee of gold discovery. *San Jose Mercury*, December 22, 1901—Christmas edition, illustrated. *The Montana Post*, Virginia City, February 18, 1865.

53. *The Weekly Independent*, Hillsboro, December 26, 1884. *Aurora*, Forest Grove, April 27, May 20, November 7, 1882. *The Advocate of Moral Reform*, New York, November 1, 1838. *Resources of Clatsop County*, 1875. *Vox Populi*, Salem, O. T., December 18, 1851; January, 9, 16, 1852. *The Argus*, Grants Pass, September 17, 1885; January 1, 1886. *The Friend*, Honolulu, September 1, 1848. *Sumpter News*, Vol. I, No. 1, February 26, 1897. *Public Ledger*, Vol. I, No. 1, Philadelphia, March 25, 1836. *Banner of Liberty*, Middletown, N. Y., November 30, 1859; contains history of Harper's Ferry plot; June 6, 1860. *Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman*, October 18, 1866; April 27, 1867. *The Baptist Circular*, Sacramento, August, December, 1858. *American Railroad Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, New York, January 3, 1852. *Sunday Varieties*, San Francisco, May 2, 1858. *Umatilla Tri-Weekly Advertiser*, Umatilla, October 1, 1865. *The Light of the Age*, Cincinnati, June, 1851. *Ballou's Pictorial*, Boston, January 3, 1857; October 2, 1858; January 29, 1859. *Liverpool Mercury*, Liverpool, Eng., December 24, 1819. *Scientific American*, New York, February 25, 1860; October 5, 1861; February 15, March 8, 1862; January 2, 9, 1865. *The Irish News*, New York, December 3, 1859. *Bible Society Record*, New York, November, 1854. *Spirit of the Times*, New York, December 3, 1859. *Oregon Free Press*, Oregon City, June 10, July 8, August 26, September 9, 1848; Nos. 10, 14, 21, 23, of Vol. I; Geo. L. Curry, editor. *North Pacific Rural Spirit*, December 8, 1882. *The Resources of Oregon and Washington*, August, 1880. *Daily Dramatic Portland Chronicle*, December 5, 1883.

54. *The Aparri News*, July 28, 1900, Luzon, P. I. *The Republican Filipina*, September 29, 1898. *Freedom*, Manila, P. I., June 1, 1899. *The American*, Manila, P. I., February 19, 1899. *Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu, S. I., June 7, 1898. *Home Mission Record*, New York, January, 1856; October, 1858; August, 1859; May, 1860; November, 1862. *Fireman's Advocate*, Boston, September 7, 1861. *The Panama Star* (daily), April 30, 1851, July 28, August 30, 1853. *The Weekly Star*, Panama, August 29, 1853,

containing an editorial article by D. W. Craig, Salem, then enroute to Oregon. The Panama Herald, July 2, 1853. The New York Ledger, N. Y., December 25, 1858; July 2, August 27, October 8, 15, 1859; May 15, July 14, 1860. Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa., July 1, 1893—25th anniversary number. Letter from W. L. Adams, April 20, 1868. Forest Grove Lexicon, December 26, 1868. Oregon Agriculturalist, Salem, October 1, 1865. The Evangel, San Francisco, September 6, 1860; March 7, 21, April 18, May 2, July 18, September 5, December 19, 1861; January 16, February 6, 20, March 6, 20, June 19, July 17, August 21, 1862; December 17, 1863; January 4, 26, February 23, April 20, July 6, September 21, 1865. Pittsburg Christian Advocate, April 27, July 20, 1852. Bradford Argus, Towanda, Pa., November 22, 1860. Valley City Advertiser, Grand Rapids, Mich., May, 1857; June 1, July 1, August 1, 1861. Keystone, Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1860, containing a speech by Gen. Joseph Lane in New Hampshire, February, 1856. Coos County Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., February 21, 1855. Christian Mirror, Portland, Me., April 2, 1898. Weekly Journal of Commerce, New York, December 19, 1861. Weekly Union, Washington, D. C., October 4, 1851; November 30, 1854. Owego Gazette, Owego, N. Y., March 1, 1855. Newark Advocate, Newark, Ohio, November 25, 1860. The Wesleyan, Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1858. Lafayette Daily Journal, Lafayette, Indiana, October 25, 1855. The New York Evening Post, November 16, 1901—100th anniversary edition. The Boston Daily Globe, Boston, Mass., January 1, 1981. (This is right.)

55. New York Weekly Tribune, March 29, April 5, 12, 1851; November 1, 29, 1856; June 13, October 10, 1857; January 15, February 5, March 7, October 22, 29, 1859; May 5, 26, September 1, October 13, December 21, 1860; June 8, August 10, 17, September 14, November 19, 1861; January 18, April 19, July 12, 1862; September 17, November 26, 1864; February 25, March 18, April 1, 22, August 12, September 30, November 18, 1865; January 6, 20, February 16, 1866. New York Herald, April 11, 1851; July 22, October 20, 1859; December 21, 1860; December 22, 1861; May 14, 1864; April 15, 1865; April 19, 1877—Revolutionary extra edition. The Weekly Day-Book, New York, December 3, 1859. The New York Times, December 6, 21, 1860; December 21, 1861. The New York World, December 21, 1860; October 16, 1861; January 14, 1862. The Ontario Messenger, Canandaigua, N. Y., January 27, 1858. True Democrat, Lewistown, Pa., Feb. 21, April 10, 1856. Lewisburg Chronicle, Lewisburg, Pa., June 18, 1858. Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, Nev., October 24, 1874.

56. Daily Evening Journal, Vol. I, No. 1, April 20, 1875, to January 3, 1876.

57. Evening Standard, Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, July 29, 1876, to January 29, 1877.

58. —Vol. II, No. 1, January 30, 1877, to Vol. III, No. 29, August 31, 1877.

59. Morning Standard, Vol. III, January 3, 1878, to Vol. VI, December 31, 1878.

60. —Vol. VII, January 1, 1879, to July 31, 1879.

61. —Vol. VII, August 1, 1879, to January 31, 1880.

62. —Vol. VII, February 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.

63. —Vol. VIII, July 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880.

64. —Vol. IX, January 4, 1881, to September 23, 1881.

65. —Vol. X, September 24, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

66. —Vol. XII, January 1, 1882, to June 30, 1882.

67. —Vols. XII-XIII, July 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882.

68. —Vol. XIV, July 3, 1883, to December 30, 1883.

69. —Vol. XIV, January 1, 1884, to Vol. XV, June 29, 1884.

70. —Vol. XV, July 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.

71. Daily Morning Call, Vol. I, No. 1, San Francisco, December 1, 1856, to May 31, 1857.

72. The Columbian, Vol. I, No. 1, Olympia, Puget's Sound, Oregon, September 11, 1852, to No. 52, September 3, 1853. The first paper printed north of the Columbia river.

73. —Vol. II, No. 1, September 10, 1853, to November 26, 1853; the name was changed to Washington Pioneer, December 3, 1853, and so continued until January 28, 1854; name changed again to Pioneer and Democrat, February 4, 1854, and finished the volume September 2, 1854.

74. Pioneer and Democrat, Vol. III, No. 1, September 16, 1854, to No. 52, September 7, 1855.

75. —Vol. VI, No. 1, November 27, 1857, to No. 52, November 19, 1858; Vol. VII, No. 1, November 26, 1858, to No. 52, November 18, 1859; Vol. IX, No. 1, November 23, 1860, to No. 28, May 31, 1861.

76. Olympia Transcript, Vol. I, No. 1, November 30, 1867, to Vol. II, No. 52, November 20, 1869.

77. —Vol. III, No. 1, November 27, 1869, to Vol. IV, No. 52, November 18, 1871.

78. —Vol. V, No. 1, November 25, 1871, to No. 52, November 16, 1872.

79. —Vol. VI, No. 1, November 23, 1872, to Vol. VII, No. 34, July 11, 1874.

80. —Vol. VII, No. 35, July 18, 1874, to Vol. IX, No. 26, May 13, 1876.

81. —Vol. IX, No. 27, May 20, 1876, to Vol. X, No. 35, July 14, 1877.

82. —Vol. X, No. 36, July 21, 1877, to Vol. XII, No. 1, November 16, 1878.

83. —Vol. XII, No. 28, May 24, 1879, to Vol. XIV, No. 6, February 26, 1881.

84. —Vol. XIV, No. 7, March 5, 1881, to Vol. XVI, No. 5, December 30, 1882.

85. Puget Sound Weekly Courier, Vol. I, No. 1, Olympia, W. T., January 6, 1872, to Vol. II, No. 52, December 27, 1873.

86. —Vol. III, No. 1, January 3, 1874, to Vol. IV, No. 52, December 25, 1875.

87. Puget Sound Courier, Vol. I, No. 1, Steilacoom, W. T., May 19, 1855, to No. 30, January 25, 1856; then reduced to four columns and continued until April 25, 1856; Washington Republican, Vol. I, No. 1, Steilacoom, W. T., April 3, 1857, to Vol. I, No. 16, July 24, 1857.

88. Overland Press, Vol. I, No. 11, Olympia, W. T., October 3, 1861, to Vol. IV, No. 5, April 23, 1864; then changed to Pacific Tribune, Vol. IV, No. 7, May 7, 1864, to Vol. IV, No. 25, September 10, 1864.

89. The Pacific Tribune, Vol. V, No. 22, August 19, 1865, to Vol. VII, No. 52, March 14, 1868.

90. —Vol. VIII, No. 1, March 21, 1868, to Vol. IX, No. 52, March 12, 1870.

91. —Vol. VI, No. 43, January 12, 1867, to Vol. VII, No. 38, December 7, 1867. The Weekly Message, Port Townsend, W. T., Vol. II, No. 34, January 21, 1869, to Vol. II, No. 52, May 26, 1869; also Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. III.

92. The Weekly Message, Port Townsend, W. T., Vol. I, No. 1, to Vol. I, No. 52; Vol. II, No. 1, May 28, 1868, to No. 33, January 14, 1869; Vol. III, No. 5, July 7, 1869, to Vol. III, No. 51, May 30, 1870.

93. The Vancouver Register, Vol. III, No. 1, October 5, 1867, to Vol. III, No. 52, September 26, 1868; Vol. IV, No. 1, October 17, 1868, to Vol. IV, No. 43, August 7, 1869.

94. Territorial Republican, Vol. I, No. 1, Olympia, W. T., August 10, 1868, to Vol. I, No. 52, August 9, 1869. Commercial Age, Vol. I, No. 1, October 2, 1869, to Vol. I, No. 38, June 25, 1870.

95. Washington Democrat, Olympia, W. T., Vol. I, No. 5, December 3, 1864, to Vol. I, No. 31, June 3, 1865. Pacific Tribune, Olympia, Vol. VIII, No. 2, March 28, 1868, to Vol. X, No. 18, July 16, 1870. Puget Sound Herald, Steilacoom, W. T., February 13, 1864. The Weekly Intelligencer, Seattle, W. T., Vol. III, No. 37, April 18, 1870, to Vol. III, No. 50, July 18, 1870. Walla Walla Union, Vol. II, No. 1, April 16, 1870, to Vol. II, No. 10. Vancouver Register, Vol. V, No. 24, March 26, 1870, to Vol. V, No. 40, July 16, 1870. Walla Walla Statesman, May 7, 21, 1870. Washington Standard, Olympia, W. T., May 23, 1867, May 15, 22, June 19, 1869. The Western Star, Steilacoom, W. T., August 28, 1869. Pacific Tribune, Olympia, June 22, 1867. Puget Sound Daily Courier, Olympia, W. T., November 4, 1872.

96. The Oregonian, Vol. III, No. 1, December 4, 1852, to Vol. IV, No. 52, November 25, 1854.

97. —Vol. V, No. 1, December 2, 1854, to Vol. VI, No. 52, November 22, 1856.

98. —Vol. VII, No. 1, November 29, 1856, to Vol. VIII, No. 52, November 20, 1858.

99. The Echo, Olympia, W. T., Vol. I, No. 1, September 24, 1868, to Vol. II, No. 51, September 22, 1870.

100. The Oregon Churchman, Vol. I, No. 1, Oregon City, October, 1861, to Vol. II, No. 12, September, 1863. Presented by D. W. Craig, Salem.

101. Harper's Weekly, New York, July 18, 1857; May 26, July 28, September 8, 15, December 16, 22, 29, 1860; February 9, 16, September 21, November 2, December 7, 14, 1861; January 4, 11, June 7, October 4, 11, 18, 1862; March 14, August 29, December 5, 19, 1863; January 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, February 6, 13, 20, 27, March 5, 12, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1864.

102. Harper's Weekly, New York, May 7, 14, 21, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, August 6, October 29, November 5, 19, December 10, 17, 24, 1864; January 14, February 4, 11, 18, March 11, 25, April 1, 8, May 27, July 29, August 5, 12, 26, September 2, 9, 16, October 7, November 25, December 30, 1865; January 13, 1866.

103. Jacksonville Sentinel, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, January 15, 1879, to Vol. XXIV, No. 51, December 24, 1879.

104. —Vol. XXV, No. 1, January 7, 1880, to Vol. XXV, No. 52, December 29, 1880.

105. —Vol. XXV, No. 1, January 8, 1881, to Vol. XXVI, No. 52, December 31, 1881.

106. —Vol. XXVII, No. 1, January 7, 1882, to Vol. XXVII, No. 52, December 30, 1882.

107. —Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, January 6, 1883, to Vol. XXVIII, No. 51, December 22, 1883.

108. —Vol. XXIX, No. 1, January 5, 1884, to Vol. XXIX, No. 52, December 27, 1884.

109. —Vol. XXX, No. 1, January 3, 1885, to Vol. XXX, No. 51, December 26, 1885.

110. —Vol. XXXI, No. 1, January 2, 1886, to Vol. XXXI, No. 47, November 27, 1886. All donated by Mrs. Theodoric Cameron, Jacksonville.

Unbound Newspapers.

54. Washington Statesman, Walla Walla, Vol. I, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 24, 34, 39, 45, March 8-October 25, 1862.

55. The New York Recorder, December 15, 1847; February 16, 1848; June 27, 1849; July 27, August 31, September 21, 28, October 5, 26, November 2, 1853; March 24, 1854.

56. The Examiner, August 2, 1855; October 2, December 25, 1856; February 25, March 11, April 15, May 6, 13, June 3, 10, July 1, September 9, 23, October 7, 21, 28, November 10, 18, 1858; January 27, February 17, March 3, 17, 34, April 7, 14, 21, 28, June 2, July 14, August 4, 1859; January 26, February 16, 1860; February 14, 21, 28, March 28, May 30, September 12, 19, October 3, 10, 24, 31, November 7, 21, December 12, 19, 26, 1861; January 9, 16, March 13, April 17, June 12, July 10, 24, 31, August 21, September 25, November 13, 1862; October 22, 1863; November 3, 24, December 1, 15, 1864; January 5, February 9, March 9, 16, April 30, May 4, June 8, 22, 29, July 6, 20, 27, August 3, 24, 1865; February 1, 1866.

57. New York Observer, June 19, 26, July 3, 10, 24, 31, August 7, 14, 21, 28, September 4, 11, 18, 25, October 2, 9, 23, 30, November 6, 13, 20, 27, December 4, 11, 18, 25, 1862; January 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, February 5, 12, 26, March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 1863.

58. Mohawk Valley Register, January 24, May 15, 22, 29, July 31, 1856; June 25, 1857; June 17, September 9, 30, November 18, 1858; January 6, July 14, 21, August 4, 18, 1859; January 26, February 9, April 26, June 7, 14, 21, 28, 1860; March 7, April 4, October 24, November 7, December 12, 1861; January 16, February 27, April 3, May 1, 8, 15, 22, June 5, July 24, November 13, 1862; August 6, 13, December 31, 1863; November 24, 1864; January 4, 19, February 16, March 9, May 18, June 15, July 6, August 3, September 7, November 9, 16, 23, December 14, 28, 1865; January 18, 26, February 2, 1866.

59. National Police Gazette, New York, February 3, March 3, April 21, May 12, 26, June 2, 9, 16, July 7, 14, 21, 28, August 11,

18, 25, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 6, 13, 20, 27, November 3, 17, 24, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1855; January 5, 26, 1856; September 12, 19, October 3, 10, 1857; April 10, 17, June 12, 26, July 3, October 23, December 11, 18, 1858; February 26, March 5, 12, 19, 1859; March 9, 16, 1861.

60. Oregon Statesman, Oregon City, O. T., Vol. I, complete. March 28, 1851, to March 16, 1852.

61. —Vol. II, March 23, 1852, to March 12, 1853; missing, No. 35.

62. —Vol. III, March 19, 1853, to March 14, 1854. Removed from Oregon City to Salem between June 11 and 21, 1853, and changed date of publication from Saturday to Tuesday; missing, Nos. 18, 21, 32.

63. —Vol. IV, March 21, 1854, to March 20, 1855; missing, Nos. 23, 44.

64. —Vol. V, March 27, 1855, to March 11, 1856; missing, Nos. 1, 3, 11, 46, 47.

65. —Vol. VI, complete, March 18, 1856, to March 10, 1857.

66. —Vol. VII, March 17, 1857, to March 9, 1858; missing, Nos. 2, 18, 24, 25, 45.

67. —Vol. VIII, March 16, 1858, to March 8, 1859; missing, Nos. 3, 11, 18, 27, 37, 47, 49.

68. —Vol. IX, March 15, 1859, to March 6, 1860; missing, Nos. 2, 3, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51.

69. —Vol. X, March 13, 1860, to March 4, 1861, complete; Nos. 60 to 69 from W. G. Nesmith.

70. —Vol. XI, Nos. 10, 31, 33, 37, 43, 44, 47, 48, May 13, 1861, to February 3, 1862.

71. —Vol. XII, Nos. 18, 29, 35, July 7, September 22, November 3, 1862.

72. —Vol. XIV, Nos. 11, 16, 17, 26, May 16, June 20, 27, August 29, 1864.

73. —Vol. XV, Nos. 24, 28, 51, August 14, September 11, 1865; February 19, 1866.

74. —Vol. XVI, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 44, March 12, 19, 26, December 31, 1866.

75. The Oregonian, Vol. I, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 25, 29, 48, April 19, 26, May 3, 24, June 21, November 1, 1851.

76. —Vol. II, December 6, 1851, to —; missing, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; 26; 27; 44.

77. —Vol. III, January 1, 1853, to November 26, 1853; missing. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 29, 32, 37, 38, 48.

78. —Vol. IV, December 3, 1853, to November 25, 1854; missing. Nos. 2, 6, 7, 11, 24.

79. —Vol. V, December 2, 1854, to November 24, 1855; missing. Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 31, 35, 36, 37, 40.

80. —Vol. VI, December 1, 1855, to November 22, 1856; missing. Nos. 9, 18, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 49, 50.

81. —Vol. VII, Nov. 29, 1856, to November 21, 1857; missing. Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 34, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

82. —Vol. VIII, January 16, 23, 30, 1857; February 27, March 6, May 15, 29, July 3, 10, August 28, September 4, 11, November 30, 1858.

83. —Vol. IX, December 18, 1858, January 8, February 26, June 4, 18, July 2, 16, 23, August 6, 20, September 1, October 8, 15, 22, November 5, 19, 1859.

84. —Vol. X, December 3, 1859; January 14, 21, February 4, 18, March 24, April 21, May 5, 26, July 14, 28, August 4, September 22, November 3, 10, 1860.

85. —Vol. XI, December 1, 8, 29, 1860; January 5, 12, 19, February 2, 23, July 13, August 31, September 14, 1861; Vol. XII, December 14, 1861. The last paper contains President Lincoln's first message.

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414. Oregon and Her Resources, from Personal Observation. By Hugh Small, 1872.

415. Hand Book of Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb., June 1-October 31, 1898.

416. Forest Grove Monthly, Vol. I, No. 7, December, 1868.

417. Fourth of July Oration by William H. Farrar, Portland, 1861.

418. Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the Oregon and Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at Portland, February 22, 1893.

419. Forfeiture and Confiscation of Rebel Property in Confederate States. Speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in United States Senate, March 4, 1862.

420. Across the Plains: A Journal of 1852. By Origen Thomson, Greensburg, Ind.; with introductory chapter by Mrs. Camilla Thomson Donnell, of The Dalles, who came to Oregon in the same train.

421. Year Book of Chicago Theological Seminary, 1899-1900.

422. Journal of Joel Palmer, who came from Ohio to Oregon in 1845. He returned to Ohio in 1846, had this journal printed, and came back to Oregon in 1847. (Mutilated.)

423. Special Message of Gov. Addison C. Gibbs to the Legislative Assembly, September 15, 1862.

424. Second Biennial Convention of the California League of Republican Clubs, held at Los Angeles, April 27-28, 1900.

425. Speech of Hon. John H. Mitchell, in United States Senate, December 20, 1894, on unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster.

426. Proceedings of the Tacoma Academy of Science, 1893, containing a paper by Hon. James Wickersham on "Is It Mount Tacoma or Rainier?"

427. Speech by Hon. J. H. Mitchell, in United States Senate, March 4-5, 1896, on admission of H. A. DuPont, of Delaware.

428. Bulletin No. 2. Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash., January, 1892.

429. Report of Covode Committee. Speech of Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, on Reform in Public Printing, May 30-31, 1860. Speech of Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, New York, on "The Republican Party the Result of Southern Aggression." March 26, 1860. Speech of Hon. James Harlan, Iowa, "Shall the Territories be Africanized?" January 4, 1860. Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas, Illinois, on the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution, April 20, 1858; the same, on President's Message, relative to the Kansas-Lecompton Convention, December 6, 1857; the same, submitting minority report on Constitution of Kansas, February 18, 1858.

430. What to Say in Spanish and How to Say It. 1900.

431. Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Choice Ornamental Trees and Plants, Indigenous to Oregon. Pilkington & Co., Portland, 1892.

432. Official Catalogue of the Oregon Industrial Exposition at Portland, October, 1895.

433. Souvenir of Semi-Centennial Celebration of Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio, November 30, 1893.

434. Nautical Almanac, 1877.

435. Pathfinder Railway Guide for the New England States. May, 1850.

436. Boston Review, Vol. V, No. 30, November, 1865.

437. Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., 1885.

439. Catalogue of Pacific Theological Seminary, Oakland, Cal., 1897-1898.

440. Baker City High School Nugget, Vol. III, No. 4, January, 1901. Contains History of Baker County.

441. Orphan Asylum Association of Oregon and Washington. Constitution and By-Laws. Organized March 5, 1860, at Vancouver. Printed by S. J. McCormick, Portland.

442. Personal Experiences of a Physician; with an Appeal to the Medical and Clerical Professions. By John Ellis, M. D., Philadelphia, 1892.
443. Portland University Courant, Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 3, November and December, 1897.
444. Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Session of the Oregon State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, at The Dalles, May 23-26, 1893.
445. Oregon Press Association. Third and Fourth Annual Meetings, Newport, August 23, 24, 1889, and Portland, August 14, 16, 1890.
446. —Constitution and By-laws, with announcements for 1890, and a short history of the Association, 1889.
447. —Seventh Annual Meeting. Portland, September 28-30, 1893.
448. —Eighth Annual Meeting. Pendleton, October 1-3, 1894.
449. —Eleventh Annual Meeting. Baker City, October 15-18, 1897.
450. American Missionary Association (Congregational) Forty-sixth Annual Meeting, Hartford, Conn., October 25-27, 1892.
451. Society of California Pioneers. Fortieth Celebration of Admission Day, September 8, 1900.
- 452-457. —Reports of Celebrations for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1898, 1901.
- 458-464. Society of California Pioneers. Annual Reports for 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.
465. —Proceedings in Reference to the Histories of Hubert Howe Bancroft, February, 1894.
466. —Ceremony of Unveiling the Lick Bronze Statuary, November 29, 1894.
467. —Report of Historical Committee, refuting slanders against men and women of California by preachers of several religious denominations. April 1, 1901.
468. Portland Industrial Exposition. Fifth Annual Announcement. September 27-October 28, 1893.
469. Sons of Temperance, Territory of Oregon. Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order and Principles of Discipline, 1856.
470. The American Historical Register: A Monthly Gazette of the Patriotic, Hereditary Societies of the United States. No. 6, February, 1895.

471. I. B. Nichols vs. Rogue River Indians and the United States. Testimony showing prices of merchandise, produce and labor, 1850 to 1856. B. F. Dowell and daughter, December 10, 1888.

472. Memorial to Congress by the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast, Salem, 1886.

473. —Salem, 1895.

474. Roster of Multnomah Camp No. 2, Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast, Portland, 1892.

475. The Indian Council at Walla Walla. By Lieut. Lawrence Kip, U. S. A., San Francisco, 1855. (Original.)

476. Portland Free Kindergarten Association Publications. The Kindergarten and the Public Schools. 1900.

477. —Kindergarten as an Organic Part of the Public School System of America. 1900.

478. —Why Should the Kindergarten be Municipalized? 1900.

479. A Semi-Centennial Offering to the Members and Friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Salem, Oregon. By Mrs. W. H. Odell, 1884.

480. University of Washington. Catalogue, 1900-01.

481-493. Pacific University, Forest Grove. Catalogues as follows: 1866-67, 1867-68, 1880, 1884, 1890-91, 1892-1893, 1893, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900-01.

494. —Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 5, July, 1901.

495-512. Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as follows: No. 1, 1880; No. 3, 1882; No. 4, 1883; No. 5, 1884; No. 7, 1886; No. 8, 1887; No. 9, 1888; No. 10, 1889; No. 11, 1890; No. 12, 1891; Vol. III, No. 1, 1892; No. 2, 1893; No. 3, 1894; No. 4, 1895; No. 5, 1896; No. 6, 1897; Vol. IV, No. 1, 1899; No. 2, 1900.

513-531. Oregon State Agricultural Society. Premium Lists: First Annual Fair, Oregon City, October 1, 1861; 4th, Salem, September 27, 1864; 5th, October 3, 1865. Premiums awarded: October, 1865; 7th, October, 1867; 9th, October 11, 1869; 10th, October 13, 1870; 14th, October 6, 1874; 15th, October 11, 1875; 16th, October 9, 1876; 17th, October 8, 1877; 18th, October 10, 1878; 19th, October 1879; 20th, July 1, 1880; 21st, June 29, 1881; 22d, September 18, 1882; 25th, September 21, 1885; 26th, September 13, 1886; 30th, September 15, 1890; 40th, September, 1900; 41st, September, 1901.

532. Reconstruction Speech by Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Portland, September 23, 1867.

533. Railroad Problem in Politics. Speech by Gov. Newton Booth, San Francisco, August 12, 1873.

534. Inter-Continental Telegraph. Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, May 5, 1864.

535. Gatherings by the Wayside. Issued by the Ladies of the First Congregational Church, Portland, 1895.

536. Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Bulletin, Vol. VII, No. 1. Guide to the Geology and Paleontology of Niagara Falls and Vicinity. A. W. Grabau, author. Issued by New York State University, 1901.

537. "Christ Among the Cattle." A sermon for the Oregon Humane Society. By Rev. Frederick R. Marvin, minister of the First Congregational Church, Portland, 1882.

538. Oregon Humane Society. Manual containing State Laws, Constitution, List of Members, and Report of Annual Meeting of 1885.

539. Dogs and Dog Literature. A Lecture by Richard Burton. Issued by the Connecticut Humane Society, Hartford, 1895.

540. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Seventieth Annual Report, London. 1893.

541-543. Synod of Oregon. Minutes, 1892, 1895, 1897.

544. Missionary Sermon. By Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, Portland, 1856.

545. Congregational Association of California. Fourth Annual Meeting, San Francisco, October 4, 1860.

546. —Fifth Annual Meeting, Sacramento, October 3, 1861.

547. The Relations of Congregational Colleges to Congregational Churches. By Rev. M. Eells, June 27, 1888.

548. Coinage of Silver Bullion. Cheap Money Fallacies. Speech of Hon. Joseph N. Dolph, United States Senate, March 13, 1894.

549. Congressional Directory. Forty-third Congress, first session. Corrected to December 24, 1873.

550. —Forty-fourth Congress, second session. Corrected to February 1, 1877.

551. —Forty-fifth Congress, first session. Corrected to October 18, 1877.

552. —Second session. Corrected to June 10, 1878.

553. —Forty-sixth Congress, third session. Corrected to January 21, 1881.

554. —Forty-seventh Congress, first session. Corrected to February 1, 1882.

555. —Forty-eighth Congress, first session. Corrected to December 24, 1883.

556. —Second Edition. Corrected to February 15, 1884.

557. Pocket Book and Table Manual. By J. Henry Brown, Salem, 1872.

558. Portland Guide Book. C. H. McIsaac, publisher. Portland, 1891.

559. Oregon Pocket Book. Compiled by W. M. Killingsworth, Portland, 1890.

560-568. Ohio Church History Society, Vols. I-X, for years 1890-99.

569-571. LaCreole Academic Institute. Catalogue for 1880-81, 1882-83, 1895-96.

572. Oregon Christian Missionary Convention and Year Book for 1901, June 21-July 1, 1901.

573. Historic Homes in Washington. By Mary S. Lockwood, 1899.

574-578. Portland Academy. Catalogues as follows: 6th Annual, 1894-95; 7th, 1895-96; 8th, 1896-97; 12th, 1900-1901; Decennial, 1889-99.

579. Leland Stanford Junior University. Circulars 1 and 2, giving the act of the Legislature, the grant of endowment, the address of Leland Stanford, the first meeting of the trustees, and the laying of the corner stone.

580. —Exercises of the opening day, October 1, 1891.

581-587. —Annual Registers: 1st, 1891-92; 4th, 1894-95; 5th, 1895-96; 7th, 1897-98; 8th, 1898-99; 9th, 1899-1900; 10th, 1900-91.

588. —"Lest We Forget." An address by President David Starr Jordan, May 25, 1898.

589. —The Gospel of Work. An address by Prof. George Mann Richardson, May 29, 1901.

590. —University Tendencies in America. An address by Whitelaw Reid, New York, April 19, 1901.

591. Leland Stanford. Memorial addresses on his life and character in United States Senate. September 16, 1893.

593. Overland Monthly, October, 1888. Special article on Early Books, Magazines and Book-making in California. By Charles H. Shinn.

594-598. Oregon Sunday School Tidings. Vol. I, June, 1895, to May, 1896; Vol. II, June, 1896, to July, 1897; Vol. III, August,

1897, to August, 1898; Vol. IV, September, 1898, to December, 1899; Vol. V, January, 1900, to December, 1900.

599-623. General Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers of Oregon. Annual Reports: 1857, 1858, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1876, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

624. First Congregational Church of Wellington, Ohio Seventy-fifth Anniversary, April 20, 1899. (Rev. James A. Daly, an Oregon Pioneer, was pastor from 1877 to 1883.)

625. Congregationalism. By Rev. Frederic R. Marvin, minister of the First Congregational Church, Portland, 1883.

626. The Real Devil: Who Is He, and Where He Lives. By Rev. Frederic R. Marvin, Portland, 1884.

627. Edison's Handy Encyclopedia of General Information and Universal Atlas. Chicago, 1892.

628. Walton's Vermont Register, Farmers' Almanac and Business Directory for 1889. Montpelier.

629-631. Congregational Association of Washington. Minutes for 1894, 1896, 1897.

632-646. Methodist Episcopal Church. Annual Minutes: 1855, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1867, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1896, 1900, 1901.

647. Questions and Answers Explanatory of the Government of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Rev. William B. Evans of Ohio; interspersed with questions and answers explanatory of the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By Rev. John H. Honour of South Carolina. Baltimore, 1851.

648-650. First (Taylor Street) Methodist Episcopal Church. Year Book, 1894-95, 1897, 1899.

651-655. Willamette Baptist Association. Minutes, 1856, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1868.

656. Baptist General Association. Minutes of First Annual Meeting, 1858.

657-658. Central Baptist Association. Minutes, 1883, 1884.

659. Western Baptist Association. Minutes, 1896.

660. Fifty Years of Baptist Work in Oregon. By Rev. T. G. Brownson, McMinnville, 1894.

661. Oregon Baptist State Convention, ninth session, 1894.

662. Oregon Baptist State Sunday School and Young People's Convention, Oregon City, May 5-8, 1891.

663. American Baptist Home Missionary Society. Sixty-fourth Annual Report. Asbury Park, New Jersey, May 25, 26, 1896.
664. —Discourse at the Anniversary at Troy, N. Y., 1853.
665. Baptist Convention of North Pacific Coast. Sixth annual meeting. The Dalles, October 14-17, 1897.
- 666-673. Protestant Episcopal Church. Convention Journal: 1854, 1859, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1897, 1900.
674. —Semi-Centennial in Oregon, 1851-1901.
675. Self-Culture Magazine, Vol. X, No. 5, January, 1900. Contains an article on Colonial Life in Virginia.
676. Higher Education in the Pacific Northwest. A sermon by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church, Portland, February 8, 1891.
677. Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., against Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D. Record of the case presented to the 104th General Assembly, Portland, May, 1892.
678. First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon. History and Directory, 1889.
679. —Dedication Services, June 18, 1899.
- 680-682. University of Oregon. Catalogues, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1898-99.
683. —Illustrated Circular, 1896.
- 684-685. —Commencement Addresses. By Judge Matthew P. Deady, 1878-79.
686. Oregon Bar Association. First Annual Meeting, Portland, October 17, 1891.
687. —Special Meeting and Third Annual Meeting. Portland, October 20, 21, 1893.
- 688-694. Willamette University. Catalogues, 1863-64, 1865-66, 1881-82, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1895-96.
695. —The College Journal. Vol. V, June, 1885.
696. —The Collegian. Vol. X, No. 9, June, 1899.
697. —Commencement Address. By Judge Matthew P. Deady, June 1, 1876.
- 698-701. St. Helen's Hall Catalogue. 1871, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1896-97.
- 702-705. Bishop Scott Academy Catalogue. 1874-75, 1875-76, 1888-89, 1890-91.
- 706-710. State Agricultural College. Catalogue, 1890-91, 1896-97, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

711-712. Experiment Station. Annual Reports. June 30, 1897, June 30, 1901.

713. Bulletins. No. 27, December, 1893; No. 45, June, 1897; No. 46, June, 1897; No. 47, September, 1897; No. 50, February, 1898; No. 57, April, 1899; No. 58, June, 1899; No. 66, 1901; No. 67, June, 1901.

714-715. Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Calif. Catalogue, 1894-95, 1895-96.

716. —Quarter-Centennial Addresses. October 2, 1894.

717-719. Improved Order of Red Men. Records of Great Council, 1896, 1897, 1899.

720. Oregon Territory. Journal of the House of Representatives, special session, Salem, July 26, 1852.

721. —Fifth regular session, Salem, December 5, 1853.

722. —Sixth regular session, Salem, December 4, 1854.

723. —Seventh regular session, Salem, December 3, 1855.

724. —Eighth regular session, Salem, December 1, 1856.

725. —Tenth regular session, Salem, December 6, 1858.

726. Oregon Territory. Journal of the Council, fifth regular session, December 5, 1853.

727. —Sixth regular session, December 4, 1854.

728. —Seventh regular session, December 3, 1855.

729. —Eighth regular session, December 1, 1856.

730. —Tenth regular session, December 6, 1858; also report showing number of whites killed by Indians since 1853.

731. State of Oregon. Journal of the House of Representatives first session, July 5, 1858.

732. —Journal of the Senate, first session, July 5, 1858.

733. —House of Representatives, third regular session, September 8, 1862.

734. Territory of Oregon. General and Special laws, enacted by the Legislative Committee and Legislative Assembly from 1843 to 1849, collected and published pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed January 26, 1853.

735. —General and special laws enacted at session beginning December 6, 1852.

736. —General and special laws enacted at session beginning December 3, 1855.

737. —General and special laws enacted at session beginning December 7, 1857.

738. —General and special laws enacted at session beginning December 6, 1858.

739. —Second annual report of University Land Commissioner, December 31, 1855.

740. State of Oregon. Laws enacted at first special session of the Legislature, beginning May 16, 1859.

741. —Constitution, framed by the Constitutional Convention, meeting at Salem, August 17, 1857. Submitted to the people November 9, 1857.

742. —Biennial Message of Gov. Z. F. Moody, 1885.

743. —Biennial Report of Secretary of State, 1868.

744. —Biennial Report of Secretary of State, 1872.

745. —Biennial Report of Secretary of State, 1898.

746. —Biennial Report of State Treasurer, 1885.

747. —Biennial Report of Superintendent Penitentiary, 1885.

748. —Biennial Report of Superintendent Penitentiary, 1901.

749. —Senate Rules, 13th Legislative session, 1885.

750. —House Rules, 21st Legislative session, 1901.

751. —Senate Rules, 21st Legislative session, 1901.

752. —Board of Agriculture. First and Second Reports, 1885, 1886.

753. —Board of Railroad Commissioners. Fifth Biennial Report, 1897.

754. —Agricultural College. 13th Biennial Report of the President, 1885.

755. —Deaf-Mute School. 14th Biennial Report, 1899.

756. —Report of Committee of Investigation on State Government offices and LaGrande land office. Appointed pursuant to concurrent resolution No. 8, adopted October 18, 1878.

757. —Weather Bureau. Third Biennial Report, 1895.

737. —Road Laws, 1880.

759. —Amended School Laws, 1882.

760. —School Laws, 1899,

761. —Election Laws, 1891.

762. —Biennial Report of Secretary of State, 1899.

763. —1901.

764-769. Oregon State Board of Horticulture. First to Sixth Biennial Reports, 1891-1901.

770. —Report of Secretary, John Minto, 1898.

771. —Bulletin No. 8, January, 1894.
772. Resources of the State of Oregon. Prepared by State Board of Agriculture, 1892.
773. —1899.
774. —Official Army Register. March 16, 1802, to January 1, 1850.
- 775-793. —1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, 1884.
794. Navy Register of the United States, 1863.
795. —1865.
796. Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June, 1863.
797. Montana. Legislative Manual, with Forms, Customs and Precedents. By Alex C. Botkin, Lieutenant-Governor, 1895.
798. —Message and Public Documents of Gov. Robert B. Smith, 1897-1901.
799. —Reports of the Board of Stock Commissioners, the State Veterinarian and Recorder of Marks and Brands, 1898.
800. —Secretary of State, 1899-1900.
801. —State Treasurer, 1899-1900.
802. —Register of State Lands, December 1, 1900.
803. —Adjutant General, December 1, 1900.
804. —Board of Charities and Reform, December 1, 1900.
805. —Superintendent of State Orphan's Home, November 30, 1900.
806. —Managers of the Soldiers' Home, December 1, 1901.
807. —Board of State Land Commissioners, November 30, 1898; December 1, 1900.
808. —State Board of Equalization, November 30, 1899.
809. —State Board of Pardons, December 1, 1900.
810. —State Land Agent, December 1, 1900.
811. —Inspector of Mines, December 1, 1900.
812. —State Arid Land Grant Commission, December 1, 1901.
813. —State Boiler Inspector, December 1, 1900.
814. —Game and Fish Commissioners, December 1, 1900.
815. —School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 1900.
816. —State Board of Education, January 1, 1901.
817. —Message of Gov. Jos. K. Toole to Seventh Legislative Assembly, January 7, 1901.

818. Montana State Library. Fourth Biennial Report of the Librarian, 1897-98.
819. —Fifth Biennial Report of Librarian, 1899-1900.
820. Masonic Grand Lodge Proceedings, Salem, June 12, 1854.
821. —Portland, June 9, 1856.
822. —Salem, June 8, 1857.
823. —Astoria, July 12, 1858.
824. —Eugene, June 13, 1859.
825. —Salem, September 16, 1861.
826. —1890, with portraits of J. C. Ainsworth, Benjamin Stark and Christopher Taylor.
827. —Constitution, Standing Orders, Resolutions, etc., and By-Laws for Subordinate Lodges. Adopted at Oregon City, September 15, 1851.
828. Salem Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., By-laws, 1852.
829. Masonic Directory of Portland, 1901.
830. Postmaster General of the United States. Annual Report for year ending June 30, 1892.
831. Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific Northwest. Eighth Annual, Spokane, Wash., 1891.
832. —Ninth Annual, Tacoma, Wash., 1892.
833. —Tenth Annual, Victoria, B. C., 1893.
834. —Summary of 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Annual Reports. (Pacific Northwest Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 4, 4th Quarter, 1899.)
835. In Memoriam: Joseph A. Benton, a Pioneer to California in 1849. San Francisco, 1892.
836. Souvenir of Inaugural Ball, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1889.
- 837-847. Public Schools of Portland. Annual Reports: 15th, June 28, 1888; 17th, June, 1890; 18th, June 23, 1891; 19th, June 28, 1892; 21st, June 30, 1894; 22nd, June 21, 1895; 23rd, June 19, 1896; 24th, June, 1897; 25th, June 22, 1898; 26th, June 20, 1899; 27th, June 26th, 1900.
848. Souvenir. Sixth Annual Regatta at Astoria, August 21-23, 1899.
849. Board of Trade, Portland. Constitution and By-Laws, adopted August 19, 1874.
- 850-856. —Eighth, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Annual Reports, August 31, 1882; September 24, 1883; September 24, 1884;

September 14, 1885; November 8, 1886; September 12, 1887; September 24, 1888.

857. Chamber of Commerce, Portland. Twentieth Annual Report, 1894.

858. Ladies' Relief Society. Twenty-fifth Annual Report, April 5, 1892.

859. Special Message of Governor of Oregon, September 15, 1862.

860. Wisconsin Historical Society. List of Publications, 1850 to August 15, 1892.

861. —Proceedings of Forty-eighth Annual Meeting, December 12, 1900.

862. The Donation Bill of Territory of Oregon. Printed at the Spectator office, Oregon City, 1850. Presented by J. C. Carson.

863. The New Found Journal of Charles Floyd, a sergeant under Captains Lewis and Clark. By James Davie Butler. Published by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., 1894, and presented by it.

864. The Open Court, Vol. XIII, No. 4, February, 1900. Contains an illustrated article on The Cross in Central America.

865. Special Laws and Joint Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, passed at fourth regular session, Salem, December 6, 1852.

866. Alaskan Magazine, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1900.

867. Bibliography of the Athabascan Languages. By James Constance Pilling, Washington, 1892.

868. The Code of Civil Procedure and other General Statutes of Oregon, enacted by the Legislature at the session commencing September 8, 1862; Matthew P. Deady, Addison C. Gibbs and James K. Kelly, Code Commissioners.

869. Souvenir of Seattle, 1900.

870. Souvenir of Tacoma, 1900.

871. Souvenir of Elk's Carnival in Tacoma, August 14-24, 1901.

872. Oregon Telephone Directory, April 26, 1898; December, 1898; May, 1901.

873. Rural Economists' Assistant in the Management of Bees. Translated from the German of Rev. J. L. Christ by David Soudar. Printed in Lancaster, Pa., in 1807.

874. Outing, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, July, 1901. Article describing the ascent of Mount Rainier in 1897.

875. Boys and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon. Eighth Annual Report, April 30, 1893.

876. A Memorial to Congress on the subject of a comprehensive exhibit of roads, their construction and maintenance, at the World's Columbian Exposition. By Albert A. Pope, Boston, July 6, 1892.

877. Petition to Congress of Albert A. Pope, of Boston, and others throughout the United States for founding a Road Department in Washington. February 27, 1893.

878. Cooledge's American Table Book or Primary Arithmetic, 1843.

879. Almanack, Lowe's, Boston. 1805. Loaned by J. E. Haseltine.

880. Creamer's Pittsburgh Magazine, with the signature of "Thomas Drinkwater his book, cost 12½". Brought to Oregon in 1853 by his daughter, Mrs. T. J. Riggs, Crowley.

881. Almanac. Illinois Farmer's. Jacksonville, 1833, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

882. —Methodist. New York, 1854, 1857.

883. —Illustrated Family Christian. 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853.

884. —The Baptist, Philadelphia, 1847, 1851.

885. —V. B. Palmer's Business Man's. New York, 1851.

886. —Fisher's Comic. New York, 1853.

887. —Farmer's Family. New York, 1854.

888. —Hutchins' Improved Family. New York, 1857.

889. —New York Tribune. New York, 1859, 1862, 1864, 1892.

890. —Pacific Coast. San Francisco, 1871.

891. —Alta California, and Book of Facts. San Francisco, 1860.

892. —German. Portland, Oregon, 1888, 1894.

893. —Public Ledger. Philadelphia, 1893, 1894.

894. —The World. New York, 1897.

895. —The Rev. Irl H. Hicks'. St. Louis, Mo., 1900.

896. —Moore's Meteorological. Washington, 1901.

897. —McCormick's. Portland, Oregon. Not previously listed. 1855 (2 copies), 1858, 1859 (2 copies), 1860 (2 copies), 1862 (3 copies), 1863, 1864 (3 copies), 1865, 1866, 1867 (2 copies), 1868 (2 copies), 1869, 1870, 1872 (3 copies), 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 (2 copies), 1881.

898. The British Telescope; Being an Ephemeris of the Celestial Nations, with an Almanack for the Year of Our Lord, 1737.

The Fifteenth Impression. By Edmund Weaver, Licensed Physician and Student in the Celestial Science. London. Printed by A. Parker, for the Company of Stationers, 1737.

899. Semi-Centennial History of Oregon. Bulletin of the University of Oregon. Historical Series, Vol. I, No. 1 (3 copies).

900. —Vol. I, No. 2 (2 copies).

901. Mazamas: Constitution and Life Members.

902. —June 1, 1896. A Record of Mountaineering in the Pacific Northwest, Vol. I, No. 1, 1896.

903. —Rainier Number, Vol. II, No. 1, October, 1890.

904. —Alaska Number, Vol. II, No. 2, April, 1891.

905. A Comprehensive, Explanatory, Correct Pronouncing Dictionary and Jargon Vocabulary; to which is added numerous conversations, enabling any person to speak the Chinook Jargon. Second Edition. Published by S. J. McCormick, Franklin bookstore, Portland, O. T., 1853.

906. A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. English-Chinook and Chinook-English. Eleventh Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. J. K. Gill Co., publishers, Portland, 1887.

907. Hymns in the Chinook Jargon. Compiled by Rev. M. Eells, Missionary of the American Missionary Association. Second Edition. Published by Geo. H. Himes, Portland, 1889.

908. Oregon: Student's Hand-book of the University of Oregon. Published by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Eugene, 1901.

909. The Methodist Pocket Book for the Year of Our Lord, 1807. Containing poetry, anecdotes and a variety of useful and edifying articles. Printed at the Conference office, North Green, Fireburg Square, London. Geo. Story, agent. Sold by R. Thomas, City Road, and at the Methodist Preaching Houses in town or country. Brought to the United States in 1810 by Thomas Drinkwater, father of Mrs. T. J. Riggs, a pioneer of 1853, Crowley, who placed it in the custody of the Society.

910. Odd Fellows. Constitution and By-Laws of Meridian Lodge No. 42, New York. Instituted October 13, 1840.

911. Souvenir of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, held in Portland, 1892.

912. The Modern Store. By J. E. Powers, New York, 1889.

913. European Immigration to the United States. Report by Herman J. Schulters, Member European Immigration Commission, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, 1893.

914. Good Samaritan Hospital. Report for year ending May 31, 1893.

915. Friends' Polytechnic Institute, Salem. Prospectus, 1893.

916. Nautical Almanac, 1876.

917. Recreation. January, 1896. Contains an article on San Juan Island, by Maj. John Brooke, U. S. A., with illustrations of the American and English camps in 1859.

918-936. Bostonian Society, Boston, Mass. Proceedings of Third Annual Meeting, January 8, 1884, to Twentieth Annual Meeting, January 8, 1901, including one special meeting, May 24, 1887.

937-939. —Collections of the. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1886; 1887, 1888.

940. Boston and Charlestown, Siege and Evacuation of, with a brief account of pre-Revolutionary buildings, with illustrations and map. By William W. Wheildon, Boston, 1876.

941. The Old State House; Notes on the History of. By George H. Morse, LL.D., Superintendent of the Lenox Library, New York. Boston, 1886.

942. Boston Common, the Public Rights in. Being the report of a committee of citizens. Boston, 1877.

943. Massachusetts. The Province Laws: Their Value and the Progress of the New Edition. Boston, 1885.

944. Old-Towne House of Boston, The. Bostonian Society, 1900.

945. Colburn Collection of Portraits and Autographs, Catalogue of the. Boston, 1901. (Nos. 918, 945 were presented by Chas. F. Read, Secretary Bostonian Society, November, 1901.)

946. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the 25th Annual Record of the. July, 1896. Presented by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, November, 1901.

947. Historic Boston. Sight Seeing Around the Hub. Pilgrim Press, Boston, 1901.

948. Hancock Tavern, Boston, built in 1634. Souvenir of, Illustrated, giving names of the Boston Tea Party. Presented by E. B. Wadsworth, present proprietor, November, 1901.

949. Slavery and Protection. An Historical Review and Appeal to the Workshop and Farm. By E. J. Donnell.

950. Maine Genealogical Society. Thirteenth Annual Report for the year 1896. Portland, 1897. Presented by Joseph P. Thompson, Librarian.

951. Thomas Chute, the First Settler of Windham, Maine, and his Descendants. By Wm. Goold, 1882. Presented by Nathan Goold, Portland, Me.

952. Windham, Maine, in the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783. By Nathan Goold, Portland, 1900.

953. Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Constitution, Roll of Members, etc. Portland, 1897.

954. Colonel Nathaniel Sparhawk of Kittery. Born March 27, 1715. By Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D.

955. Colonel Thomas Goldtwait: Was He a Tory? By R. Goldtwait, U. S. A., 1895.

956. Battle of Bunker Hill, new history of, by William W. Wheildon, Boston, 1875.

957. Portland (Maine) Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion.

958. Maine Historical Society. Act of Incorporation, By-Laws, List of Members, Portland, April, 1895. Nos. 951-958, presented by H. W. Bryant, Secretary of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, October 17, 1901.

959. Pan-American Exposition, The. By William I. Buchanan, Director General, Buffalo, 1901.

960. Story of Arlington National Cemetery, The. Illustrated. By John Ball Osborne, A. M., Washington, D. C., 1899.

961. Arlington, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon: a Hand Book for Visitors. Illustrated. Alexandria, Va., 1901.

962. Some Old Historic Landmarks of Virginia and Maryland. Illustrated.

963. Congregational Churches of the United States. Souvenir Program of Eleventh National Council of, Portland, Me., October 12-18, 1901.

964. Victor Hugo's Oration on Voltaire, delivered at Paris, May 30, 1878, the 100th anniversary of Voltaire's death. Translated by James Parton, author of the Life of Voltaire. Privately printed by Smile & Sole, Portland, Me., 1899.

965. The Old Corner Book Store, History of. Erected in 1712. Boston, 1898.

966. Portland (Maine) Past and Present. Souvenir Edition of Evening Express, 1899.

967. Portland (Maine) and Its Environs. Issued by Board of Trade, 1901.

968. Chicago Historical Society. Charter, Constitution, By-Laws. Roll of Membership, 1856-1901, and Officers and Members, 1901.

969. Seattle, Washington. Chamber of Commerce. Report of, for 1901.

970. Thurston County, Washington. A Plain Statement of Facts. Compiled by Olympia Chamber of Commerce, 1901.

971. Presbyterian General Assembly. Portland, 1892. Report of Committee on Seal.

972. Guide to Greater New York. Walker & Co., Boston, 1900.

973. Handy Guide to New York City. Rand, McNally & Co., 1901.

974. A Photographic Panorama of New York's Most Beautiful Views, 1899.

975. The Tariff and Administrative Customs Acts of 1890, and the Bill H. R. 4864, as reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee, March 20, 1894.

976. Prospectus of the Puyallup Hop Company, Puyallup, Washington, 1891.

977. Masonic Grand Lodge of Washington. Proceedings of Twenty-seventh Annual Communication, Spokane, June 4, 1884.

978. Report of Joseph Sloan, Superintendent of the Oregon Penitentiary, December 8, 1857.

979. Columbia River Boat Railway. Speech of Hon. J. H. Mitchell.

980. Sackett School, Oakland, Calif. Eighth Annual Catalogue, 1887.

981. University of the Pacific. Catalogue. Santa Clara, Calif., 1880-81.

982. Congregational Association of California. Minutes of Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, Santa Rosa, September 30, 1890.

983. Congressional Directory. First Session, Forty-seventh Congress. Washington, 1882.

984. Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. Abridgement of. Printed on the Spectator Press, Oregon City, in the spring of 1847. The first English book printed on the Pacific Coast. Bound in cowhide by Carlos W. Shane, a bookbinder who came to Oregon from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846. (Mutilated.)

985. Early Paper Mills of New England. By William Goold, Windham, Me., February 19, 1874. Presented by Nathan Goold, Portland, Me., October 17, 1901.

986. Twentieth Century, Washington, 1901.
987. Constitution and Laws of the Native Sons of Oregon, 1899.
988. White Mountains of New Hampshire, 1901.
989. Ferry Museum Art Schools, Tacoma, Wash., Circular, 1901-02.
990. English Journalism and the Men Who Have Made It. By Charles Peabody, 1882.
991. Guide to California. The Route from St. Joseph to Sacramento direct. By Hosea B. Horn, 1852.
992. The A. B. C.; with the Shorter Catechism; Appointed by the General Assembly to be a Directory for Catechising such as are of a weaker capacity. To which are added some short and easy questions and answers for children at first beginning. Belfast. Printed by Joseph Smyth, 115 High Street, 1811.
993. New England Primer. Or an easy and pleasant guide to the Art of Reading; to which is added the Catechism. Ornamented with cuts. Haverhill, Mass. Printed and sold by Burrill & Tileston, by the thousand, hundred, dozen or single. 1814. (Loaned.)
994. —A later edition published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, Boston 18—. (This differs considerably from the one above listed.)
995. —Improved for the more easy attaining the true reading of English to which is added the Assembly of Divines' and Mr. Cotton's Catechism. Boston: Printed by Edward Draper, at his printing office in Newbury street, and sold by John Boyle in Marlborough street, 1777. Reprinted in 1844 by Ira Webster, Boston. (This edition contains the copy of an advertisement which appeared in a Boston Almanac for 1691, as follows: "Advertisement: There is now in the Press, and will suddenly be extant, a Second Impression of the New England Primer, enlarged, to which is added, more Directions for Spelling; the Prayer of K. Edward the 6th, and Verses made by Mr. Rogers the Martyr, left as a Legacy to his children. Sold by Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee House, Boston.")
996. —Twentieth Century Reprint. By Ginn & Company, Boston. This is a facsimile reproduction from an original published as nearly as can be determined, between the years 1785 and 1790, and now owned by Mr. G. A. Plimpton, New York.
997. Resources and Industries of Olympia and Thurston County, Washington. By Olympia Chamber of Commerce, 1898.

998. How Music Became a Part of Christian Worship. By Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, D. D., Portland, 1901.

999. Address to the Electors and People of the Territory of Oregon. Issued in Washington, December 15, 1850, by Samuel R. Thurston, and presented by him to D. W. Craig. Mr. Craig brought the document to Oregon in 1853, and presented it to the Society in 1901.

1000. The Origin of Masonry. By O. A. Dearing, Portland, 1901.

1001. Oregon Baptist Annual. Sixteenth Annual Convention, 1901.

1002. The Yea and Nay of Engraving. Barnes-Crosby Co., Chicago, 1901.

1003. Sermon by Isaiah B. Alden, A. B., at Yarmouth, Mass., April 26, 1801, on death of Capt. Abraham Hedge. Printed at Boston, 1801.

1004. Pocket Book and Table Manual. By J. Henry Brown, Salem, 1872.

1005. Portland Guide Book. C. H. McIsaac, publisher. Portland, 1891.

1006. Oregon's Pocket Book. Compiled by W. M. Killingsworth, Portland, 1890.

1007. Population of the Cities and Villages and Business Openings on the Lines of the N. P. R. R. 1901.

1008. Overland Monthly. October, 1888. Special article on Early Books, Magazines and Book-Making in California. By Charles H. Shinn.

1009. Oregon State Normal School. Fifth Annual Catalogue, 1886-87.

1010. Self Culture. Vol. IX, No. 6, August, 1899. Contains special articles on Quebec and the Birth of the American Flag.

1011. Y. M. C. A. Annual. Portland, 1898.

1012. Traveler's Guide and Business Directory. Portland, June, 1901.

1013. Congregational Association of California. Minutes of Annual Meeting, 1899.

1014. Passion Play, The, as presented at Omer-Ammergau, Bavaria; described in letters written by Countess Frenfanelli Cibo, Foligno, Italy, to Mrs. Eunice H. Sandford. Portland, 1895.

1015. Protestant Episcopal Church. Proceedings of Second Convocation of Clergy and Laity of Oregon and Washington Ter-

ritories, June 17, 1854. Printed by Thos. J. Dryer, Oregonian office, 1854. Bears the following inscription: "From the Rev. Dr. McCarty."

1016. Oregon State Agricultural Society. Proceedings of Its Annual Fair, held in Clackamas County, October 1-4, 1861.

1017. Specific Contract Laws. Passed by Oregon Legislature in 1864. Opinions of Hons. S. P. Chase and Hugh McCulloch relative thereto, and an address to the people of Oregon upon the subject by J. Quinn Thornton.

1018. Police and Prison Friend, The. No. 8, 1895. (In Chinese language.)

1019-1025. City Board of Charities. Annual Reports: First, 1890; Second, 1891; Third, 1892; Fourth, 1893; Fifth and Sixth, 1895; Seventh and Eighth, 1896; Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, 1901.

1026. Portland Water Works. Water Rates and Rules and Regulations adopted by the Water Committee. 1887.

1027. Green Book of St. Louis, Mo., and World's Fair Guide. October, 1901.

1028. Wallamet or Willamette. Discussion upon the spelling of the word. By Hon. Matthew P. Deady and Judge William Strong, and others.

1029. Whitman College Pioneer. Vol. I, No. 1, November, 1896.

1030. Hon. John H. Mitchell, Speech of, in the United States Senate, April 22, 1896, in favor of pensioning Indian War Veterans.

1031. Daniel Webster, Speech of, probably in 1848.

1032. Fragment of Historical Magazine of September, 1870, containing report of Senator Felch of Michigan upon the claim of the heirs of Captain Robert Gray and John Kendrick, and recommending that five sections of land be given to each heir and to each one of the owners of the Columbia and Washington.

1033. Oregon State Poultry Association. Premium List of Third Annual Show, January 17, 1898.

1034. Developments of Civil Government in Oregon, treated as a part of the Growth of our National Life. By James R. Robertson, A. M., Professor of History in Pacific University, Forest Grove, 1899.

1035. Pacific Unitarian, The. Vol. VI, No. 1, San Francisco, November, 1897. Contains an article descriptive of an ascent of Mt. Rainier, the summer previous.

1036. Wonderland. N. P. R. R., 1897.

1037. California for Health, Pleasure and Profit. By S. P. R. R., 1894.

1038. Godey's Magazine. Vol. CXXXIII, No. 795, September, 1896. Contains an article on services of Miss Anna Ella Carroll, who rendered efficient aid to the Union during the Civil War.

1039. —Vol. CXXXIII, No. 796. Contains articles on Benjamin Franklin, the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue in 1859, an Episode in Anti-Slavery Days, and More about Miss Anna Ella Carroll.

1040. Cosmopolitan, The. Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, January, 1900. Contains an article on Fossil Hunting in Wyoming.

1041. Peterson's Magazine. Contains an article on James Fennimore Cooper, one of the pioneers of American literature; also, an article on Rev. William Taylor, Missionary Bishop of the M. E. Church.

1042. Our Library. Vol. I, No. 20, August, 1895. Issued by the Library Association of Portland. Contains Check List No. 1 of works relating to Oregon.

1043. —Vol. I, No. 22, October, 1895. Contains Check List No. 2.

1044. To Niagara Falls and Pan-American Exposition. May 1-November 1, 1901.

1045. Washington Standard Guide. 1901.

1046. Pocket Atlas of the World. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, 1887.

1047. Oregon. First and Second Annual Reports of the Game and Forestry Warden. 1899-1900.

1048. —First and Second Annual Reports of the Fish Commissioner, 1899-1900.

1049. The Church at Home and Abroad. Vol. XIX, No. 109, January, 1896. Contains an article on the New West, and biographical sketch of Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, D. D., LL.D., an early missionary among the Sioux Indians.

1050. Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge. Proceedings of Thirty-first Annual Communication, The Dalles, May 18, 1886.

1051. Oregon Humane Society, Manual of. Containing State Law for Prevention of Cruelty. Constitution, List of Members and Report of Anniversary Meeting for 1885.

1052. Oregon Humane Society, The. Constitution and By-laws, Abstract of State Humane Law List of Perpetual Members, etc., 1894.

1053. Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. Ninety-third Annual Report. Boston, 1892.

1054. Felida, Washington. Descriptive pamphlet, by S. D. Taylor, 1901.

1055. "Rock of Ages," with portrait of the author, Rev. A. M. Toplady, sketch of his life, and an engraving of the rock which suggested the hymn. Published by Bishop Morris, Portland, and presented by him.

1056. Northwest Live-Stock and Wool-Growers' Journal. An illustrated monthly, published at Pendleton, Oregon. John P. McManus, editor. October, 1900.

1057. Oakland, Cal.; The Athens of the Pacific. Illustrated, 1897.

1058. Ten Thousand Miles Through Two Republics. Illustrated. By Miss Edith M. Day. Published in June, 1893, in Lewis & Dryden's Railway Guide and Marine Gazette, Portland.

1059. Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes. Supplement. By J. G. Barnard, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A. New York, April 2, 1872.

1060. Translation of Notes Accompanying Drawings Concerning the Construction of Iron Lock-Gates for the Harbors of Weser River, Germany. By Bvt. Major-General G. Weitzel. U. S. A., 1873.

1061. Progress Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian in 1872 under the Direction of Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys Chief Engineer of U. S. Army, by First Lieutenant Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge. 1874.

1062. Art Supplement of Chicago Tribune: World's Columbian Exposition, 1894. Part 2.

1063. American Agriculturist. Semi-Centennial Issue, January, 1892. Contains article on a half century's progress in all departments of farming and stock growing.

1064. Pacific Christian, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1901. Vol. XI, No. 5. Contains an illustrated article on the history of the Christian Church, Pleasant Hill, Lane county.

1065. College Journal, Willamette University, Salem. Vol. I, No. 6. April, 1881.

1066. Commercial Review. Harvest Number, Portland, July, 1898. Illustrated.

1067. —Harvest Number, July, 1899. Illustrated.

1068. Industrial Advocate, October, 1899. Supplement. Illustrated. Gives a review of business affairs in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1069. Souvenir Programme of Improved Order of Redmen of Oregon at reception of A. H. Paton, Great Inchohnee, Great Council of the United States, Portland, December 16, 1895, containing a brief history of the order.

1070. Pacific Christian Endeavorer. Vol. I, No. 10, San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1897, containing announcements relating to the Sixteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, held in that city.

1071. Spirit of '76. Devoted to the principles, incidents and men of '76 and Colonial times. Special Convention Number, Vol. II, No. 9, May 1, 1896.

1072. Vol. III, No. 9, May, 1897.

1073. Willamette Collegian. Vol. V, No. 2, Salem, October, 1893.

1074. Oregon Mining Journal. Souvenir Number, Midsummer, 1897. Illustrated. Contains important historical data about the Southern Oregon Mines.

1075. Commercial News, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1898. Twenty-third Annual Review.

1076. Western Miner and Financier. Vol. VIII, No. 13, Denver, Col., March 28, 1901. California Oil Edition. Illustrated.

1077. Pacific Oil News. Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, Oregon, April, 1901.

1078. Northwestern Miller, Vol. XXIV, Christmas Number, Minneapolis, Minn., December 25, 1887. Contains much interesting matter pertaining to the production of flour.

1079. Pacific Northwest, Thé. Vol. I, No. 2, Portland, July, 1896. Illustrated. Harry L. Wells, editor.

1080. West Coast Trade. Vol. IX, No. 46, Tacoma, January, 1898. Illustrated.

1081. Modern Mexico. Vol. X, No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., and Mexico City, Mexico, February, 1901. Illustrated.

1082. Country Life in America. Vol. I, No. 1, New York, N. Y., November, 1901.

1083. World's Fair Bulletin. Vol. II, No. 10, St. Louis, Mo., August, 1901. Published in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1084. Street Railway Journal, The. Vol. X, No. 7, New York, July, 1894.

1085. The Criterion. Vol. I, No. 3, Portland, June 18, 1898. Lydell Baker, editor and proprietor.

1086. American Journal of Progress. Special extra number, descriptive of and illustrating Greater New York. January, 1899.

1087. Tillamook Headlight. Special Souvenir Edition. Vol. XII, Tillamook City, August, 1899.

1088. The City of Albany, Linn County. Souvenir, 1900.

1089. Dufur (Wasco County) Dispatch. Washington's Birthday Edition, 1900. Edited by the Dufur Public Schools.

1090. New York Times, The. 1851-1901. Jubilee Supplement, September 16, 1901. Illustrated.

1091. Evening Post, The. 1801-1901. One Hundredth Anniversary Supplement, New York, November 16, 1901. Illustrated.

1092. Argus, The. Vol. VIII, No. 46, Seattle, Wash., December 21, 1901. Illustrated. Contains a review of Seattle's growth for fifty years. By Prof. Edmond S. Meany, Professor of History in Washington State University. Presented by Prof. Meany.

1093. Times-Mountaineer. The Dalles, May 17, 1898. Woman's Edition, issued in the interest of The Dalles Public Library.

1094. Times-Mountaineer Souvenir. January 1, 1898. Illustrated. Descriptive of the Resources of Wasco and Sherman Counties.

1095. Olympia Tribune. May, 1891. Souvenir Edition. Illustrated.

1096. Linn County, the Garden Spot of Oregon. A descriptive pamphlet with small map of Willamette Valley, 1900.

1097. Portland Board of Trade Review. 1901.

1098. Constitution of the Oregon State Dental Association. 1901.

1099. How the Oregon Pioneers Went East to Chicago, St. Paul and New York, October 1, 1883.

1100. Fisheries. Devoted to the Commercial Fisheries of the United States and Canada. Vol. I, No. 5, Portland, August, 1898.

1101. Ballou's Dollar Monthly. Boston, July, 1860. Bears the stamp of Charles Barrett, news agent, Portland, Oregon.

1102. White Mountains, New Hampshire, Views of. Portland, Maine, 1896.

1103. Portland (Maine) and Its Attractions. Portland, Maine, 1899.

1104. Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific. Twentieth Anniversary, with reports. Santa Cruz, Cal., 1893.

1105. Report of Park Commission of Essex County, N. J., 1898-99.
1106. Living Church Quarterly. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December, 1891.
1107. A Race for Empire and Other True Tales of the Northwest. Spokane, Wash., 1896.
1108. The Northwest. Illustrated monthly. St. Paul and Minneapolis, December, 1885.
1109. The Northwest Magazine. St. Paul, Minn., November, 1900.
1110. The Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo, January, 1901.
1111. Oregon Souvenir. Presented to the National Editorial Association, 1899.
1112. Pacific Historical Magazine. Vol. I, No. 1, June 30, 1899. Contents: A true and concise account of the Philippine Campaign, secured while afloat with Admiral Dewey's fleet and in the field with the Eighth U. S. Army Corps. Contains a roster of all Pacific Coast troops.
1113. Golden Jubilee of First Congregational Church, San Francisco, July 29-30, 1899.
1114. Photogravures from F. Gutekunst. Philadelphia, Pa., 1890.
1115. Oregon and the Orient. By Alfred D. Bowen, Portland, 1901.
1116. Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. Handbook issued by The Oregonian, Portland, 1901.
1117. Up the Columbia. Issued by White Collar Line, Portland, 1901.
1118. The Pacific Coast Around the World. Published by the Pacific Coast Floating Exposition Association. Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, November-December, 1901.
1119. Circular from General Land Office of United States, showing how to obtain public lands, Washington, D. C., 1899.
1120. Oregon and The Orient. Illustrated. By A. D. Bowen, Portland, 1901.
1121. Oregon State Normal School Catalogue. Monmouth, 1882-83.
1122. —Proceedings of State Teachers' Association. Salem, June 30-July 3, 1884.

Monthly and Quarterly Publications.

1-17. Iowa Historical Record. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, January, April, July, October, 1885, to Vol. XVII, 1901.

18. Annals of Iowa. A historical quarterly. Third series. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, April, 1893, to January, 1895, complete excepting January, 1894.

19. —Vol. II, No. 1, April, 1895, to No. 8, January, 1897.

20. —Vol. III, No. 1, April, 1897, to No. 8, January, 1899.

21. —Vol. IV, No. 1, April, 1899, to No. 8, January, 1901.

21. Oregon Teachers' Monthly. Vol. I, No. 10, Portland, December, 1897.

22. —Vol. II, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, Salem, March, April, May, June, October, December, 1898.

23. —Vol. III, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, Salem, April, May, June, September, October, December, 1899.

24. —Vol. IV, 1900, complete.

25. —Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, January to June, 1901.

26. —Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, September to November, 1901.

27. The American Missionary. Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 7, 11, 12, New York, 1883. Issued by the American Missionary Association, New York.

28. —Vol. XXXVIII, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 1884.

29. —Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 1884.

30. —Vol. XLIX, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 1895.

31. —Vol. L, Nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, 1896.

32. —Vol. LI, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1897.

33. —Vol. LII, Nos. 1, 2, 1898.

34. —Vol. LIII, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 1899.

35. —Vol. LIV, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1900, complete.

36. —Vol. LV, Nos. 1 to 4, 1901, complete.

37. The Home Missionary. Vol. LXV, No. 3, 1892. Issued by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, New York.

38. —Vol. LXVI, Nos. 10, 12, 1894.

39. —Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 1894; Nos. 9, 12, 1895.

40. —Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 1895; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 1896.

41. —Vol. LXIX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1896; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 1897.

42. —Vol. LXX, Nos. 3 and 4, 1898.

43. —Vol. LXXI, Nos. 1, 2, 1898; No. 3, 1899.

44. —Vol. LXXII, Nos. 1, 2, 1899; No. 3, 1900.
45. —Vol. LXXIII, Nos. 1, 2, 1900; Nos. 3, 4, 1901.
46. —Vol. LXXIV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1901.
47. Bulletin New York Public Library. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1897.
48. —Vol. II, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1898.
49. —Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1899.
50. —Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1900.
51. —Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1901.
52. Overland Monthly. San Francisco, Cal. June, October, November, December, 1896.
53. —March, April, September, October, 1897.
54. —February, 1898.
55. —July, September, November, December, 1899.
56. —January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, 1900.
57. —January, February, April, May, September, October, 1901.
58. Oregon Native Son and Historical Magazine. Vol. I, May, 1899, to Vol. I, o. 12, April, 1900, complete.
59. —Vol. II, No. 1, May, 1900, to Vol. II, No. 10, March, 1901, complete. (Discontinued, and merged into the Pacific Monthly.)
60. Field and Stream, New York. Vol. V, Nos. 1-12, January to December, 1900.
- 61-69. Medical Sentinel, The. Vol. I, to Vol. IX, inclusive.
70. Northwest, The Literary. Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 3, November and December, 1892, and Nos. 4 and 5, January and December, 1893.
71. Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y. Vol. XIX, No. 1, January, 1858, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and Vol. XX, No. 1, January, 1859. Belonged to Thomas J. Riggs, Crowley.
72. Washington Historian, The. Tacoma, Wash. Vol. I, No. 1, September, 1899, to No. 4, July, 1900.
73. —Vol. II, No. 1, October, 1900, to No. 4, July, 1901.
74. Pacific Banker and Investor. Portland. Lionel Stagge, editor. Vol. I, No. 1, March, 1893, to No. 12, February, 1894.
75. —Vol. II, No. 1, March, 1894, to No. 10, December, 1894. (Publication ceased.)
76. Northwestern Law Journal and Real Estate Reporter. Portland. Benjamin I. Cohen, editor; George H. Himes, publisher. Vol. I, No. 1, January 13, 1881, to No. 27, July 20, 1881 (Publication ceased.)

77. West Shore, The. An Illustrated Journal of General Information Devoted to the Development of the Great West. Portland. L. Samuel, publisher. Vol. IX, Nos. 8 and 9, August and September, 1883.

78. —March, June, July, December, 1886.

79. —February, April, May, June, July, August, 1887.

80. —February, June, July, August, October, December, 1888.

81. —January, 1889.

82. American Odd Fellow: A Monthly Magazine. Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, January to August, 1865.

83. American Baptist Magazine. Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-12, January to December, 1834.

84. —Vol. XX, Nos. 1-12, January to December, 1840.

85. —Vol. XXI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 1841.

86. —Vol. XXII, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 1842.

87. —Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 1843.

88. —Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 1844.

89. —Vol. XXV, Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1845.

90. —Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1846.

91. The Reporter. A Periodical devoted to Religion, Law, Legislation and Public Events. Philadelphia, Pa. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, October, 1865; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, October 29, 1866.

92. The Western Trail. Vol. I. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 1900.

93. Harbinger of Peace. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, May, June, August, September, 1828; March, 1829.

94. The Truth. Vol. I, No. 1, 7, Salem, March, November, 1900. E. Hofer, editor.

95. The Nevada Magazine. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, August, September, November, December, 1899.

96. The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities of History and Biography of America. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, January, March, April, May, June, July, August, November, 1857. Donated by Miss Mary Campi, Astoria.

97. The Evergreen State Philatelist. Vol. XIII, Nos. 69 and 70, February and March, 1900. R. W. French, publisher, Hartland, Wash.

98. The Review. Vol. VI, No. 5, February 1, 1901. Published by students at McMinnville College, McMinnville, Oregon.

99. National Geographic Magazine, The. Vol. X, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, July to December, 1900.

100. Buenos Nuevas. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 12, January to December, 1882. Presented by Rev. Robt. McLean.

101. Oregon State Weather Service, Monthly Report, May, 1895; January and March, 1896.

102. The Masonic Register and Union. A Monthly Magazine. Vol. V, No. 4, December, 1854; Vol. VI, No. 5, January, 1855. New York.

103. Northwest Calumet. Vol. I, Nos. 2, 5, 6, August, November, December, 1900; Vol. I, No. 8, February, 1901.

104. The Cardinal. Issued by students of Portland High School. Vol. II, No. 10, June, 1899; Vol. III, No. 5, June, November, 1899; Vol. III, No. 4, December, 1899; Vol. III, No. 6, February, 1900.

105. Lewis & Dryden's A. B. C. Railway Guide. June, August, 1897.

106. Sunset, Los Angeles, Cal. Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, May and June, 1899.

107. —Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 3, June and July, 1901.

108. —The Pacific Unitarian. Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12.

109. The World's Advance Thought and the Universal Republic, February to December, 1901.

110. University of Oregon Monthly. Vol. III, Nos. 9-10, June 24, 1899.

111. —Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 10, October, 1899, to June, 1900.

112. Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. Eugene.

113. Oregon Sunday School Tidings. Vol. I, Portland, June, 1895-May 1896.

114. —Vol. II, June, 1896-July, 1897.

115. —Vol. III, August-September, 1897-August, 1898.

116. —Vol. IV, September, 1898-December, 1899.

117. —Vol. V, January-December, 1900.

118. The American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking, containing a History of these Arts in Europe and America, with Definitions of Technical Terms, and Biographical Sketches. Illustrated. Howard Lockwood & Co., New York, 1894.

119. The Western Printer. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. San Francisco, 1901.

120. *The Pacific Printer*. Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Vol. IX, Nos. 1, 12, 1883-85. San Francisco. Also, *Chicago Printer*, June and July, 1883.

121. —Vol. XIV, Nos. 9, 12; Vol. XV, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 10-11; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5-6.

122. *Printers' Circular*. A Monthly Record of Events of Interest to Printers and Publishers. Thirty-five copies in the years 1882-1890. R. S. Menamin, publisher, Philadelphia.

123. *Woodcock's Weekly Gazette and Newspaper Reporter*. Thirty-three copies in the years 1882-1884. New York.

124. *The American Bookmaker*. New York. Vol. XIII, July-December, 1891.

125. —Vol. XIV, January-June, 1892.

126. —Vol. XV, July, December, 1892.

127. —Vol. XVI, January-June, 1893.

128. —Vol. XVII, July-December, 1893.

129. —Vol. XVIII, January-June, 1894.

130. —Vol. XIX, July-December, 1894.

131. *The Superior Printer*, Cincinnati; Vol. 3, Nos. 7 and 8, December, 1889; Vol. IV, No. 3, October, 1890. *The American Pressman*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; June, 1893. *American Journalist*, St. Louis, Mo.; September 15, 1883. *Northwestern Printer*, St. Paul, Minn.; 1890-91. *The Engraver and Printer*, Boston; April, 1892. *National Journalist*, Chicago; April, 1892; June, 1892. *The Artist Printer*, Chicago; October, 1892. *National Printer-Journalist*, Chicago; November, 1895; May, 1899, Portland Convention Number; April, 1900. *The American Bookbinder*, Buffalo, N. Y.; April, 1896.

132. *The American Lithographer and Printer*, New York; November 26, 1887; July 13, 1889. *The Journalist*, New York; June 24, 1893; July 1, 1893. *American Model Printer*, New York; October-November, 1884. *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, London, England; July 20, 1882, to November 27, 1884.

133. *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, London, England; December 11, 1884, to April 18, 1889.

133-143. *Oregon State Weather Bureau*. Monthly Reports for 1891, 1892 (February and March missing), 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 (October, November, December missing), 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

144. *The Prison Missionary*, Vol. I, No. 1, September 14, 1898, to Vol. I, No. 6, July 1899; Vol. II, No. 1, September, 1899, to Vol. II, No. 12, August, 1900; Vol. III, No. 1, September, 1900, to August, 1901; Vol. IV, No. 1, September, 1901, to November, 1901,

when the publication was suspended. L. J. Sprague, Prisoner No. 2409, editor, having completed his term.

Miscellaneous Books.

107. A Complete and Universal Dictionary of the English Language. By Rev. James Barclay, Bungay, 1812. A fine specimen of hand-tooled bookbinding.

108. American Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D., New York, 1842. Owned by Major Joseph Magoon for many years. Presented by W. T. Rigdon, Salem.

109. Ainsworth's English-Latin Dictionary. Uriah Hunt, Philadelphia, 1835. Bears signature of Dr. J. W. McAfee, Salem.

110. A Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. By Alexander Cruden, M. A., Philadelphia, Pa., 1830.

111. The New Universal Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary; derived from the latest and best authorities, forming part of the Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference. New York, 1833. By Edwin Williams. This belonged to Victoire Gregoire, an early resident of French Prairie.

112. The History of Dubuque County, Iowa. Illustrated. Chicago, 1880.

113. Odd Fellows. Proceedings of First-Eleventh Annual Sessions of the Grand Lodge, 1856-1866.

114. —Sovereign Grand Lodge. White's New Digest, 1882.

115. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. XV. Madison, 1900.

116. An Original Church of Christ. By Nathan Bangs, D. D., 1837.

117. The Beauties of the British Poets. By Rev. Geo. Croly. New York, 1834.

118. "Swingin' Round the Circle." By Petroleum V. Nasby. Illustrated by Thomas Nast. Boston, 1866.

119. The Young Mechanic. New York, 1843.

120. Memoirs of Fanny Newell. Springfield, Mass., 1833.

121. The Christian's Manual. By Rev. T. Merritt. New York, 1836.

122. Hobart Town Almanack and Van Dieman's Land Annual. By William Gore Elliston. Hobart Town, 1837.

123. Oregon. Its History, Conditions and Prospects, containing a description of the Geography, Climate and Productions, with personal adventures among the Indians during the residence of the author on the plains bordering the Pacific while connected with the Oregon Mission embracing extended notes of a voyage around the world. By Rev. Gustavus Hines. New York, 1859. (First edition, 1850.)

124. Carver, Captain Jonathan. Three Years' Travels through the Interior Parts of North America for more than three thousand miles beginning June, 1766. Key & Simpson, Philadelphia, 1796. This work contains the first known reference to the word "Oregon," and it is applied to the "Great River of the West," the Columbia of today.

125. Dr Elijah White's Travels in Oregon. Compiled by Miss A. J. Allen. Ithaca, N. Y., 1848.

126. Western Characters; or Types of Border Life in the Western States. By J. L. McConnell. New York, 1853.

127. Greeley's Overland Journey to California in 1859. New York, 1860 (125, 126, 127 presented by D. W. Craig, Salem, Or.)

128. Hop Culture in the United States. By Ezra Meeker. Puyallup, Wash., 1883.

129. Dick Thomas. Vol. V of his works. Philadelphia, 1847. Belonged to the library of Shubrick Norris, a pioneer of 1850.

130. Report of Committee of Investigation appointed pursuant to resolution of October 18, 1878, to look into management of Land Office matters.

131. American Year Book and National Register. By David N. Camp. Hartford, 1869.

132. Christian Progress. By Rev. William Jolly, pastor of the Independent Christian Church of Oregon. Salem, 1870.

133. Our Western Archipelago. By Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D. New York, 1896.

134. Republican League Register. A Record of the Republican Party in Oregon. Published under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee of 1894-96. Portland, 1896. Presented by C. M. Idleman.

135-136. General Isaac I. Stevens, Life of, by his son, Hazard Stevens. Boston, 1900. Two volumes.

137. United States Directory and Merchants' and Travelers' Guide with wholesale business directory of New York City. 1847.

138. California, The Transition Period of, from a Province of Mexico to a State in the American Union, September 9, 1850. by Rev. Samuel H. Willey, D. D., San Francisco, 1901.

139. National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States. By Rev. E. Lyman Hood, M. A., Ph. D. Boston, 1901.

140. Ten Years Missionary Work at Skohomish, 1874-1884. By Rev. Myron Eells. Boston 1886.

141. Dalles City Charter, 1882.

142. How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon. By Oliver W. Nixon, M. D., LL.D., Chicago, 1896.

143. Practical Remarks on Amputations, Fractures, etc. By Stephen Love Hammick, Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and late First Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, England. London, 1830. Presented by Dr. W. E. Carl, Oregon City, to whom it was given by Dr. Forbes Barclay. This volume bears the following words on the fly-leaf: "To John Gibson, Esq., with the sincere regards of the Author." "To Dr. Barclay, Fort Vancouver, with Mr. Gibson's compts. H. M. S. Modeste, Columbia River, 31st July, 1844."

144. Redemption: A Poem in Eight Books. By Joseph Swain, Boston, 1812. The last fly-leaf bears the following words: "Abigail B. Quincy to her beloved friend Mrs. Bingham. To Sandwich Islands the tidings bear and plant the Rose of Sharon there." Mrs. Bingham was an early missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which began its work in the Sandwich Islands in 1819.

145. The Gentleman's Recreation: In Four Parts, viz: Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing. Printed and are to be sold by Jos. Phillips at the Seven Stars in St. Paul's Churchyard and Hen Rodes, next door to the Swan Tavern near Bride Lane in Fleet street. London, 1686.

146. Laws of the United States, Resolutions of Congress, under the Confederation; Treaties, Proclamations and other Documents having operation and respect to the public lands. Publication provided for by Acts of Congress of April 27, 1810, and January 20, 1814. Bears the autograph of T. H. Benton.

147. The Gospel and Its Elements. By James Challen, Philadelphia, 1856. Owned by C. G. Saylor, a pioneer of 1852. Presented by F. H. Saylor, his son.

148. The Remains of Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, England, with an account of his life. By Robert Southey. New

York, 1815. Belonged to the library of the late Judge W. F. Trimble.

149. Coustos, John. His Unparalleled Sufferings. Birmingham, England, 1790.

150. Views of the Hebrews. By Ethan Smith, Poultney, Vermont, 1823. Presented by Cornelius Austin.

151. Philips, John, Life of, with poems. A British poet, born December 30, 1676, died February 15, 1708. Buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, London, 1708.

152. Heart of Oak, The. Published by Senior Class, Pacific University, Forest Grove, 1894.

153. Birds of Oregon and Washington, The. A First Book. By William Rogers Lord, Portland, 1901.

154. Portland Blue Book, 1894.

155. Hazell's Annual, 1897. A Cyclopedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day. London, 1897.

156. Foreign Quarterly Review, The. Nos. 49 and 50, 1840. Belonged to the Columbia Library, Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory, 1841.

157. —Nos. 53 and 54. Both volumes presented by Edward Huggins, Fort Nesqually, Washington.

158. Indian Basketry. With 300 illustrations. By George Wharton James, New York, 1901.

159. Josephus Flavius, Works of. Baltimore, 1830. Brought to Oregon in 1845 by Squire Bozorth, by whom it was bought in 1832 for \$2.50. Presented by C. C. Bozorth.

160. Weekly Miscellany, The. A bound volume containing Nos. 53 to 99. Mutilated so that the date cannot be given, but the style of expression and printing indicates that the publication was issued late in the eighteenth century.

161. River of the West, The. Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains and Oregon; embracing events in the lifetime of a mountainman and pioneer; with the early history of the Northwestern slope. Illustrated. By Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, Hartford, 1870. Donated by F. X. Matthieu, Butteville.

162. Michigan Census and Statistics for 1864.

163. U. S. Dispensatory. By Geo. B. Woods, M. D., and Franklin Bache, M. D., Philadelphia, 1839. Contains signature of Wm. M. Wilson, Morris House, Philadelphia. For fifty years was the property of Dr. William C. McKay, Pendleton, a grandson of Alexander McKay, a partner of John Jacob Astor, at Astoria,

in 1811, and who was lost on the ship Tonquin. Presented by his daughter, Miss McKay.

164. John Lemly, Autobiography of. Rockford, Ill., 1875.

165. Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana. Vol. 3. Helena, 1901.

166. History of Maryland from Its First Settlement in 1634 to the year 1848. By James McSherry. Baltimore, 1849. From library of Shubrick Norris, a pioneer of 1850.

167. Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia and Garfield Counties, W. T., and Umatilla County, Oregon. By Frank T. Gilbert. Portland, 1882.

168. Ancient History, Rollins. Cincinnati, 1848, Vol. 1.

169. —Vol. 2.

170. History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution. By Frederick Kidder. Albany, N. Y., 1868.

171. Report on Botany of Expedition of Licut. A. W. Whipple to survey a railroad route near the 35th parallel in 1853-54. Washington, 1856.

172. General Laws of Oregon, 1845 to 1864. Compiled by Judge Matthew P. Deady, with autographic compliments to Col. J. W. Nesmith. Portland, 1866.

173. General Laws of Oregon, 1843 to 1872. Compiled by Matthew P. Deady and LaFayette Lane. 1874.

174. Laws of Oregon and Decisions of Supreme Court. 1872.

175. Oregon Senate Journal. 1878.

176. Ordnance Memoranda, No. 15. Small Arms. Washington, 1873.

177. Junius, Letters of. Vol. 2. Philadelphia, 1836.

178. The Assassination of President Lincoln and the Trial of the Conspirators. By Benn Pitman, Recorder of the Commission, Cincinnati, 1865. Nos. 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174 to 178, from J. W. Nesmith's Library. Presented by W. G. Nesmith, Rickreall.

179. France, History of (in French). Given by Dr. John McLoughlin to F. X. Matthieu, Butteville, and donated by the latter.

180. Memorial Address on Wm. Pitt Fessenden. December 11, 1869.

181. Exercises at the Ceremony of Unveiling the Statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, May 10, 1884.

182. Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Ambrose E. Burnside, January 23, 1882.

183. —Ferdinand Wood, February 28, 1881.

184. —Zachariah Chandler, January 28, 1880.

185. —Abraham Lincoln. By Geo. Bancroft. February 12, 1866.

186. —James N. Burnes, February 23, 1889.

187. Miners' and Travelers' Guide to the Northwestern Territories. By Capt. John Mullan. New York, 1865. Fly leaf bears these words: "J. W. Nesmith, Esq., with compliments of G. Collier Robbins."

188. West Point Life. Illustrated. By a Cadet. New York, 1866.

189. The General Diffusion of Knowledge. By Thos. Dick, LL.D. Hartford, 1839. Brought to Oregon on the Lausanne in 1840 by Rev. A. P. Olley.

190. The Philosophy of Religion. Vol. 3. By Thos. Dick, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1847.

191. Practical Astronomer, The. By Thos. Dick, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1848. Nos. 190 and 191 belonged to library of Shubrick Norris.

192. American Methodism, History of. By Abel Stevens, D. D. New York, 1868.

193. Message from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, December 24, 1848.

194. Corporation Manual of San Francisco, 1853.

195. Chemistry, System of. By Thomas Thompson, M. D. Vol. I. London, 1831.

196. —Vol. II.

197. History of Ireland, The. From the earliest kings of that realm down to its latest chief. By Thomas Moore. Vol. II. Philadelphia, 1846. Belonged to the Amity Library Association, Yamhill county, Oregon, organized in 1849 by Ahio S. Watt, and presented by him.

198. Domestic Medicine; or a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases. By William Buchan, M. D., of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Fairhaven, 1789.

199. Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry, Ph.D. New York, 1901.

200. British Columbia, The Year Book of, and Manual of Provincial Information from 1891 to 1901. By R. E. Gosnell, Librarian Legislative Assembly and Secretary Bureau Statistics. Victoria, B. C., 1897.

201. Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains, Journal of. By Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. Fifth edition. Auburn, N. Y., 1846.

202. Reminiscences of an Old Timer. By Colonel Geo. Hunter. San Francisco, 1887.

203. Congressional Globe, Part 2, third session, Forty-second Congress, 1872-73.

204. Conquering the Wilderness; or New Pictorial History of the Life and Times of the Pioneer Heroes and Heroines of America. By Col. Frank Triplett. New York, 1883. Placed in the custody of the Society by Geo. L. Boone, Toledo, Or., a pioneer of 1848, and a grandson of Daniel Boone.

205. Bradford County, Pa., History of, 1770-1878. By Rev. David Craft. Illustrated. Philadelphia, 1878. Presented by Judson Holcomb, Towanda, Pa.

206. Towandas, History of the, 1770-1886. By C. F. Heverly. Towanda, 1886. Presented by Charles L. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.

207. Graeca Majora, Vol. II, Boston, 1831.

208. Letters from Spain to Friends in England. Title page missing, hence no date can be given; but the style of printing indicates that the work was issued as early as 1750.

209. History of Union Lodge No. 108, A. F. & A. M., Towanda, Pa. By James H. Coddling, Towanda, 1899. Presented by Henry C. Porter, Towanda.

210. Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, The Story of. By Nellie F. Kingsley, New York, 1900. Presented by J. M. Stradling, eastern manager Werner School Book Company, New York.

211. Lewis and Clark. By William R. Lighton. Boston, 1901. Presented by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

212. First Across the Continent. The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. New York, 1901.

213. British and Foreign Bible Society. Ninth annual report, with an appendix. London, 1813. New York, 1814. Reprint from London edition. "Sandwich Island Missionaries, care of H. Bingham," appears on one fly-leaf, and "Absalom Townsend" on another.

214. Veterinary Surgeon, The. By John Hinds, with Additions and Improvements, by Thos. M. Smith, of the London Veterinary and Medical Society. Philadelphia, 1832. Inside front cover bears signature of "Josiah Failing, New York, October 8, 1836."

215. Mineralogy, A Manual of. By Arthur Akin. First American edition. Philadelphia, 1815. Presented by R. T. Judson, Salem. This volume belonged to the Oregon Mission Library.

216. Bulletin F, Weather Bureau. Report on the Kite Observations, 1899.

217. Benton's Thirty Years' View. Vol. I, New York, 1864.

218. —Vol. II. 217, 218 presented by George H. Himes.

219. North American Ethnology. Contributions to U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Regions. J. W. Powell in charge. Vol. II, Part 1. Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon. By Albert Samuel Gatschet. Washington, 1890.

220. —Vol. II, Part 2.

221. —The Cegiha Language. Spoken by the Omaha and Ponka Tribes. By James Owen Dorsey. Washington, 1890.

222. —Dakota-English Dictionary. By Stephen Return Riggs. Edited by James Owen Dorsey. Washington, 1890. Nos. 219, 220, 221, 222, presented by Carlos W. Shane, Vancouver, Wash.

223. Portland Directory, 1863. The first directory issued in Oregon. Presented by D. W. Craig, Salem.

224. —1900-1.

225. Gazetteer of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, 1889-90.

226. Salem and Marion County Directory. R. L. Polk & Co., 1891.

227. —1893.

228. —Wm. G. Obenauer & Co. 1893.

229. Eugene and Lane County Directory. Wm. G. Obenauer & Co. 1892-93.

230. Puget Sound Directory. R. L. Polk & Co. Vol. 1, 1887.

231. Washington National Monument, Dedicated February 21, 1865.

232. Oregon. Report of Secretary of State. 1897-98.

233. —Board of Horticulture. 1899.

234. —Fish and Game Protector. 1897-98.

235. *Recollections of a Busy Life.* By Horace Greeley. New York, 1868.

236. *Guardian, The.* Vol. I, No. 1, March 12, 1713, to No. 82, June 15, 1713.

237. *The Sabbath for Man.* By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts. New York, 1892.

238. *Benjamin Franklin, Life of.* Written by Himself. New York, 1858. Presented by J. S. Greenfield, Portland.

239. *Pacific Coast Home Supply Association.* Sixth Annual Catalogue. 1897-98.

240. *Lee Genealogy, Supplement to.* Compiled by Leonard Lee, Meriden, Conn., 1900. Presented by Wm. Wallace Lee, Meriden, Conn. This gives the ancestry of Rev. Jason Lee.

241. *Riggs Family, The.* Genealogy of, with a few cognate branches. By John H. Wallace, New York, Vol. I. 1901. Gives the ancestry of four Oregon pioneer families of the name. Presented by George H. Himes.

242. *Boyden, Thomas, and His Descendants.* Compiled by Wallace C. Boyden, A. M., Merrill N. Boyden, and Amos J. Boyden, Boston, 1901. Presented by Merrill N. Boyden, Portland, Me.

243. *Hudson's Bay Company, The Remarkable History of.* By Prof. George Bryce, M. A., LL.D., of Manitoba College. Winnipeg. London, 1900.

244. *Stark County (Illinois) and Its Pioneers.* By Mrs. E. H. Shallenbarger, Cambridge, Ill., 1876. Donated by Austin C. Himes, Lafayette, Ill.

245. *Church Record, The.* Edited and published by George H. Himes for the First Congregational Church, Portland, September 13, 1896, to January 8, 1899. Contains a condensed history of the church from date of organization, June 15, 1851, to September 25, 1896.

246. *Oregon Supreme Court Reports.* Vol. IX. T. B. Odenaal, Reporter. Printed by Geo. H. Himes, 1881.

247. *A Practical Encyclopedia of Law Forms.* By Hugh M. Spalding. San Francisco, 1877.

248. *Ladies' Repository,* Vol. II, Cincinnati, 1868. Contains an article by Rev. H. K. Himes on "Waiiletpu," the Indian name of the site of Whitman's Mission, six miles west of Walla Walla, Wash.

249. *Bible.* New York, 1832. Given to Brig. Charlotte by John N. Pike, Newburyport, Mass., January, 1849.

250. —New York, 1845. Upon the fly leaf is inscribed the name of Thomas J. Hobbs, Portland, April 3, 1850.

251. —Paragraph. Boston, 1835. Was the property of Cornelius Rogers, the son-in-law of Rev. David Leslie, and bears his signature. Mr. Rogers, his wife, wife's sister, and Nathaniel Crocker were drowned at Oregon City in February, 1843. This Bible was in a trunk which went over the falls at the same time. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hall, Salem.

252. New Testament, The. Hartford, 1824. Loaned. Fly leaf bears the inscription: "Beulah Drinkwater, her book. November, 1828, it cost 50 cents. Beulah Drinkwater was born April 2, 1819." Miss Drinkwater became Mrs. T. J. Riggs in 1846 and came to Oregon in 1853. Presented by her.

253. —and Psalms. New York, 1850. Bought in Chicago in 1851, and brought across the plains in 1853 by Tyrus Himes.

254. Danish Prayer Book, 1856. Full leather binding with peculiar leathern clasps.

255. Message of President Polk, and accompanying documents, 1847. Contains much information about the Mexican War.

256. Finance of the United States, Report on. 1849-50.

257. Seventh Census, Abstract of. 1853.

258. Commercial Relations. 1864.

259. Message and Documents. Part I, 1864-65.

260. —Part II, 1864-65.

261. —Part III, 1864-65.

262. —Part IV, 1864-65.

263. —Interior and Postoffice Departments. 1864-1865.

264. —Navy Department. 1864-65.

265. —War Department. 1864-65.

266. Ninth Census, Compendium of. 1870.

267. Commissioner of Education, Report of. 1871.

268-271. Secretary of Agriculture, Reports of. 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893.

272. Foreign Relations of the United States. 1890.

273. Message and Documents, Abridgment of. 1891-92.

274. Department of Agriculture. Report for 1888.

275. —Fifteenth Report of Bureau of Animal Industry. 1898.

276. Bound volume of Pamphlets as follows:

1. Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Ninth Regular Convocation, June 18, 1869.

2. Oregon Farmers' Year-Book, 1874, Hawley, Dodd & Co.
3. Educating the Horse. By P. F. Castleman and Dr. W. H. Rowland.
4. Oregon State Fair. Eighteenth Annual Meeting. Salem, October 10, 1878.
5. Washington Territory: Her Past, Her Present, and the Elements of Wealth which Insure Her Future. An address delivered by Elwood Evans at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1876, and before the legislature, Oct. 13, 1877. Olympia, 1878.
6. Howard's Campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, 1878. By Thomas A. Sutherland, Volunteer Aide-camp. Portland, 1878.
7. Programme of First Concert of Handel and Hayden Society of Portland, Oct. 4, 1878.
8. The Dental Chair: Poems of Light and Shadows. By Geo. H. Chance, D. D. S., Portland, 1878.
9. Grand Lodge of Good Templars. Proceedings of Fourteenth Annual Session. Portland, June 18, 20, 1878.

277. Bound volume of pamphlets as follows:

1. Library Association of Portland. Eighth Annual Report, February, 1871.
2. —Constitution and By-Laws, also Annual Reports of 1872-78.
3. State Printing, Report of Joint Committee to Investigate, Oct. 14, 1878.
4. The Holy Trinity, or the Doctrine of a Triune God as taught in the Holy Scriptures. By Wm. M. Stewart, of Semiahmoo, W. T. Portland, 1876.
5. Congregational Association of Oregon. Minutes of the Annual Meeting at Portland, June 18, 1876.
6. —Minutes of Annual Meeting at Seattle, June 21, 1877.
8. Protestant Episcopal Church. Proceedings of Twenty-fifth Annual Convocation, Sept. 7-8, 1877.
9. Oregon State Medical Society. Proceedings of Second Annual Meeting. Portland, Sept. 14, 1875, with Constitution and By-Laws,

10. —Proceedings of Fifth Annual Meeting, Portland, June 18, 1878.
11. Vancouver Nursery, Catalogue of. S. W. Brown, proprietor, 1876.
12. Milwaukie Nursery, established 1847. Catalogue of 1877.
13. —Catalogue of 1878.
14. Cipher Code used in Buying Wheat in Willamette Valley, 1874.
15. Pacific University Catalogue for 1872-73.
16. St. Helen's Hall, Sixth Annual Catalogue, June 17, 1875.
17. Bishop Scott Grammar and Divinity School. Third Annual Catalogue, June 11, 1873.
18. —Fifth Annual Catalogue, 1875-76.
19. St. Paul's School for Girls, Walla Walla. Catalogue for 1876-77.
20. —Catalogue for 1878-79.
21. Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's Appendix to, by Joseph W. Marsh, Pacific University, Forest Grove.
22. University of Oregon. An address to Graduating Class, by Judge Matthew P. Deady, 1878.
23. —First Annual Catalogue, 1878.
278. Bound volume of pamphlets as follows:
 1. Wallamet or Willamette: A Discussion by Judge Matthew P. Deady, Rt. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon, Judge William Strong, Dr. W. H. Watkins, Joseph H. Locey, Wm. Lair Hill, Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, Joseph Gale, Judge J. Quinn Thornton, James O'Meara, and Harvey W. Scott—all Oregon Pioneers, except Mrs. Victor—as to the proper spelling and pronunciation of the word. Collected and published by George H. Himes, Portland, 1875.
 2. Oregon State Medical Society. Proceedings of Third Annual Meeting, Portland, July 5, 6, 1876.
 3. East Oregon and Washington Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, The Dalles, July 28, 1875.
 4. Sufferers of the Great Fire in Portland, August 2, 1873. Report of Relief Committee, Portland, 1874.

5. Bishop Scott Grammar School, Second Annual Catalogue, June 18, 1872.
 6. H. Hanson's Catalogue of Fruit Trees, 1875.
 7. —1876.
 8. Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington, Minutes of Annual Meeting at Astoria, June 19, 1877.
 9. Sixteen pages of Engravings showing buildings in Portland and Scenery in its Vicinity in 1875.
 10. Portland Public Schools. Second Annual Report of City Superintendent, July 2, 1875.
 11. Protestant Episcopal Church. Twenty-second Annual Convocation, August 28, 1874.
 12. Linn County, Material Resources of, embracing Detailed Description and Business Directory. By A. S. Mercer, Albany, 1875.
 13. Vancouver Nursery. Catalogue, 1874. S. W. Brown, proprietor.
 14. Oregon Farmers' Almanac. By Hawley, Dodd & Co. 1875.
 15. Protestant Episcopal Church. Twenty-first Annual Convocation, August 29, 1873.
 16. Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogue of G. W. Walling & Son, for 1875.
 17. Grand Lodge of Good Templars. Ninth Annual Proceedings at Albany, June 10-17, 1873.
279. Bound volume of pamphlets as follows:
1. Pacific University Catalogue for 1873-74.
 2. St. Helen's Hall. Fourth Annual Catalogue, June 25, 1873.
 3. Pacific University Catalogue for 1871-72.
 4. —1869-70.
 5. St. Helen's Hall Catalogue, Sept. 1870, to July, 1871.
 6. Christian College, Monmouth. Catalogue for year ending June 12, 1872.
 7. St. Helen's Hall Catalogue, from September, 1871, to July, 1872.
280. Bound volume of pamphlets as follows:
1. Brief of Logan & Shattuck and Wm. Strong.

2. Zion's Messenger. Devoted to the Primitive Baptist Cause. Vol. I, No. 1, Portland, Ore. February, 1870.
 3. Oregon Conference of M. E. Church. Minutes of 16th Session, Salem, Aug. 13-17, 1863.
 4. Documentary History of the Oregon Central and Oregon and California Railroad Company, Portland, 1870. By S. G. Elliott.
 5. Portland Library Association. Fifth Annual Report, January 20, 1869.
 6. Protestant Episcopal Church. Eighteenth Annual Convocation, Sept. 16, 1870.
 7. —Seventeenth Annual Convocation, Sept. 3, 1869.
 8. —Sixteenth Annual Convocation, Aug. 31, 1868.
 9. Oregon Conference of M. E. Church. Minutes of Eighteenth Session, Vancouver, W. T., Aug. 25-29, 1870.
 10. Pacific University Catalogue for 1869-70.
 11. Portland Library Association. Sixth Annual Report, Feb. 5, 1870.
 12. Pacific University Catalogue for 1868-69.
 13. History of Oregon. 1832-1849, drawn from Personal Observation and Authentic Information, by W. H. Gray. Advance pages 1 to 36. Printed by Himes & Daly, Portland, 1869.
 14. Young Men's Christian Association of Portland. First Annual Report, April 11, 1869.
 15. Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains, containing a Description of Puget Sound and the rivers emptying into it. By Ezra Meeker, Olympia, 1870.
 16. River Side Homestead Association of East Portland. Incorporated August 1, 1870.
 17. Luelling's Catalogue of Fruit Trees, 1870.
 18. St. Helen's Hall. First Catalogue. September, 1869, to July, 1870.
281. Bound volumes of pamphlets as follows:
1. Constitution of Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Oregon and of General Grand Chapter of the United States. Portland, 1878.

2. Oregon State Medical Society. Proceedings of Sixth Annual Meeting, June 12, 13, 1879.
3. Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory. Minutes of Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Forest Grove, June 19-22, 1879.
4. University of Oregon. Address to Graduating Class by Judge Matthew P. Deady, June 19, 1879.
5. —Second Annual Catalogue, 1878-79.
6. Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory. Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Oregon City, June 23, 1878.
7. Oregon State Medical Society. Fifth Annual Meeting, June 18, 19, 1878.
8. Protestant Episcopal Church. Twenty-sixth Annual Convocation, Nov. 8, 9, 1878.
9. First Day Sabbath, The. By Rev. Wm. M. Stewart, Semiahmoo, W. T., Portland, 1878.
10. St. Helen's Hall. Ninth Annual Catalogue, June 19, 1878.
11. Seth Luelling & Sons' Catalogue of Fruit Trees, 1878.
12. State Sunday School Convention. Proceedings of Sixth Annual Meeting, Portland, Oct. 8, 9, 1879.
13. Reedville Stock-Breeding Farm. Catalogue of Pure Bred Stock. S. G. Reed, proprietor. Portland, 1875.
14. Oregon Conference of M. E. Church. Minutes of Twenty-sixth Session, Salem, August 28, 1878.
15. —Minutes of Twenty-seventh Session, Portland, August 20, 1879.
16. Bishop Scott Grammar School. Catalogue, 1879-80.
17. Portland, Progress of, from 1868 to 1878. By William Reid, Secretary of the Board of Trade.
282. Bound Pamphlets as follows:
 - 1-4. Masonic Grand Lodge of Oregon. Proceedings of 1854, 1855, 1856, 1853.
 5. Grand Royal Arch Chapter. Proceedings of Seventeenth Annual Convocation, June 8, 9, 1877.
 6. Masonic Grand Lodge. Proceedings of Twenty-seventh Annual Communication, June 11-13, 1877.

(276 to 282 presented by George H. Himes.)

283. Portland, Maine, History of, from 1632 to 1864. By William Willis, Portland, 1865.

284. —Centennial Celebration of, 1786-1796. Portland, 1896. Presented by the Maine Genealogical Society, October 18, 1901.

285. —Directory of, for 1901.

286. New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, the Institution and Records of. Concord, 1893. Presented by H. W. Bryant, Portland, Maine.

287. John Rogers of Marshfield and Some of His Descendants. By Joseph H. Drummond. Portland, Maine, 1898. Presented by the Maine Genealogical Society.

288. Maine Historical Society, Collections of the. Documentary History, Second Series, Vol. 7. Farnham Papers, 1603-1688; compiled by Miss Mary Frances Farnham, Forest Grove, Oregon. Portland, Maine, 1901.

289. Maine. Register or State Year Book from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1902. Portland, 1891.

290. —Water Power of. Augusta, 1869.

291. —Wealth and Industry of. Augusta, 1873.

(290, 291 presented by H. W. Bryant, Portland, Me.)

292. Baptism and Kindred Subjects. Debate between Elder J. M. Mathes and Rev. T. S. Brooke, Bedford, Indiana, January 28 to February 3, 1868. Cincinnati, 1868. Belonged to library of C. G. Saylor, a pioneer of 1852. Presented by F. H. Saylor.

293. Roman History. By Laurence Echard. Very old. From Maurice Ostrow, Portland.

294. John Ledyard, Life of. By Jared Sparks, Cambridge, Mass., 1829.

295. Progress of a Race; or Remarkable Advancement of the Afro-American. By H. F. Kletzing, A. M., and W. H. Crogman, A. M. Introduction by Booker T. Washington. Atlanta, 1901.

296. New York Charities Directory. 1888.

297. Official Postal Guide. 1888.

298. Thornton (Richard H.) on Commercial Law. Portland, 1888.

299. California Insurance Report. 1873.

300. Buyers' Manual and Business Guide, with Numerous Readable Selections, chiefly by California Writers. San Francisco, 1872.

301. Every Man His Own Lawyer and Business Form Book. By John G. Wells. New York, 1874.
302. Philadelphia Business Directory, 1885.
303. Annual of Scientific Discovery. 1853.
304. Commercial Dictionary. By P. L. Simonds, F. R. G. S., F. S. S. London, 1867.
305. All About Hard Words. London.
306. Cruden's Concordance.
307. Roget's Thesaurus. Boston, 1871.
308. History of Advertising from the Earliest Times. By Henry Sampson, London, 1874.
309. Record of the Year. A Reference Scrap Book. Edited by Frank Moore. Vol. I, 1876.
310. —Vol. II, 1877.
(296 to 310 presented by George H. Himes.)
311. Bound Volume containing Oregon Almanacs as follows:
1. Oregon Almanac, 1848. Calculated for Oregon City in equal or clock time, by Henry H. Everts. Printed at the Spectator Office, Oregon City, by W. P. Hudson.
 - 2-11. McCormick's, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871. Belonged to the library of Judge J. Quinn Thornton.
312. Adventures on the Columbia River. 1811-1817. By Ross Cox. New York, 1832. Loaned by N. L. Curry.
313. The Comforter; Scriptural Selections for use at Burials, with Hints to Encourage the Bereaved. Arranged for private use by Rev. P. S. Knight, Salem, 1899.
314. Hymns and Spiritual Songs. A Choice Selection. Windsor, Vt. Published by Simeon Ide, 1829. Bound in wood.
315. Psalms of David and Watts Hymns. Revised by Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., President of Yale College, 1808.
316. Songs Attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children. By I. Watts, D. D. Birmingham, 1804. Price, sixpence. From Mrs. T. J. Riggs, Crowley.
317. Watts Hymns with Three Hundred Hymns Additional by the best authors. Arranged by James M. Winchell, A. M., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boston, 1832. Bought by Thomas E. Northrop in Sacramento in 1851. Donated by Mrs. J. C. Carson.

318. Church Psalmist; or Psalms and Hymns for the Public, Social and Private Use of Evangelical Christians, containing, also, Directions for Musical Expression. New York, 1847.

319. Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes. New York, 1856.

320. Songs for the Sanctuary, New York, 1872.

321. The Harmonist. New York, 1837.

322. —New York, 1837. Brought to Oregon on the Lausanne in 1840 by Rev. A. P. Olley, whose name appears on the first fly leaf.

323. New York Choralist, The. By Thomas Hastings and William B. Bradbury. New York, 1847.

324. New Carmina Sacra. By Lowell Mason, New York, 1850. Brought across the plains in 1851, from Ohio, by A. W. Stewart, now living at Sumner, Washington. Presented by him.

325. Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. Inside front cover bears the following inscription: "Ann M. Judson's Book. February 1, 1849." She was the daughter of Rev. L. H. Judson, who came on the Lausanne in 1840. Presented by A. T. Judson, Salem, Oregon.

326. Cowper's Poems. Vol. II, Boston, 1823.

327. Heroes. By Thomas Carlyle. New York, 1892.

328. Picturesque Shasta Springs, 1900.

329. Scenic America. By John L. Stoddard. 1890.

330. Portland and Vicinity, 1887.

331. Partial List of Oregon Pioneers passing away during the year 1899. Compiled from the Daily Oregonian by Edward N. Fuller, Tacoma. Presented by him.

332. —1900. Compiled by Edward N. Fuller, Tacoma, and presented to the editor of the Oregonian in appreciation of the historical value of that paper. Parts 1, 2, 3. Presented by H. W. Scott.

333. Law Dictionary. By John Bouvier. Philadelphia, 1855. Vol. I.

334. —Vol. II. Both volumes loaned by Geo. H. Himes, who bought them of Judge B. F. Dennison, a pioneer lawyer.

335. City of Portland, Charter of 1864, with chronological index of ordinances from 1854 to 1872.

336. —Charter and Ordinances, 1880-81.

337. —Charter and Ordinances, 1886.

338-348. Mayor's Message and Municipal Reports, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

349. Oregon, Statehood of. Exercises at Fortieth Anniversary, Salem, February 14, 1899.

350. Tears and Victory, and other Poems. By Mrs. Belle W. Cooke, Salem, 1871.

351. English Grammar, a Brief Outline of. By Joseph W. Marsh, A. M., Pacific University, Forest Grove, 1893.

352. Road Book for Cycling and Carriage Driving in Maine.

353. A Vacation Excursion from Massachusetts Bay to Puget Sound. By Miss Olive Rand, Manchester, N. H., 1884.

354. Views and Interviews on Journalism. Edited by Charles F. Wingate, New York, 1875.

355. Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers. Santa Clara County, California. Historical, Descriptive, Statistical. San Jose Mercury Souvenir. San Jose, California, 1895.

356. Gen. Franklin Pierce, the Life of. By D. W. Bartlett, Auburn, N. Y., 1852. Belonged to the library of the Columbian Hotel, corner Front and Washington streets, Portland, 1856-1863.

357. Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1857.

358. United States Official Register. September 30, 1865. Washington, 1866.

359. —September 30, 1873. Washington, 1874.

360. Masonic Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1883.

361. —Proceedings of 1885.

362. —Proceedings of 1889.

363. —Proceedings of 1890.

364. Webb's Free Mason Monitor. Cincinnati, 1859.

365. —Mackey's Book of the Chapter. New York, 1864.

366. Cryptic Masonry. By Albert G. Mackey, M. D., New York, 1872.

367. Comparison of Egyptian Symbols with Those of the Hebrews. By Frederick Portal. Translated from the French by John W. Simons. New York, 1866.

368. Manual for Secretaries of Masonic Lodges. Chicago, 1867.

369. Congregational Churches of the United States. Minutes of the National Council, Portland, Oregon, July 7-13, 1898.

370-373. Congregational Year Book, 1889, 1894, 1897, 1898.

374-381. American Newspaper Reporter. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. New York.

382. British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. London, 1881.
- 383-389. Printers' Circular. Philadelphia. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
390. American Printer, The. By Thomas MacKellar. Philadelphia, 1882.
391. Gutenberg and the Art of Printing. Boston, 1871.
392. Specimens of Type. Issued by the Miller & Richard Foundry. London and Edinburgh, 1875.
393. Printers' Price List. By Theo. L. De Vinne. New York, 1871.
394. The Cost of Printing. By F. W. Baltes, Portland, 1894.
395. Encyclopedia of Printing. By J. Luther Ringwalt. Philadelphia, 1871.
396. Bound volume containing the following:
1. The Proof Sheet, March, 1873; March, 1872.
 2. Prospectus of the Masonic Level, November 20, 1871.
 3. Brief in Circuit Court, Multnomah County, in Bank of British Columbia vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
 4. U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon. Decision of Judge Sawyer in Vaughn vs. Lamb et al., March 28, 1872.
 5. —E. J. Weeks vs. Ladd, Ainsworth, Reed and Thompson. Brief and Argument for Defendants by William Strong, January 1, 1872.
397. Inland Printer. 1884-85.
398. American Stationer, 1879-81.
399. —1886.
400. Bound volume containing the following:
1. Chicago Specimen, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882.
 2. The Typographic Messenger, 1882, New York.
 3. The Type Founder, 1879, 1881, 1882. Chicago.
 4. The Pacific Specimen, 1889. San Francisco.
 5. The Pacific Printer, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881. San Francisco.
 6. The Printing Times and Lithographer, 1881. London. Containing a portion of the bibliography of printing.

7. The Rain Drop. Vol. I, No. 1, Salem Oregon, December, 1878. Containing historical sketches of First M. E. Church, Salem, and Willamette University. By Charles B. Moores.
8. The Electrotyper. 1874. Chicago.
9. The Paper World, January, 1880. Holyoke, Mass. Containing information about early paper making.
401. Bound volume containing the following:
 1. Specimens from Boston Type Foundry, 1870.
 2. Specimens from Bruce's Type Foundry, 1865, 1869, 1874. New York.
 3. The Electrotyper, 1873. Chicago.
 4. Announcement by California Type Foundry Company, established January, 1867.
 5. Pastoral letter of the Most Rev. F. N. Blanchet, D. D., Archbishop of Oregon City, concerning the two first Dogmatic Constitutions of the Ecumenical Vatican Council, 1869-1870.
 6. United States District Court, City and County of San Francisco. Samuel Brannan vs. Central Pacific R. R. Statement and Brief of Plaintiff.
 7. Democratic View of Democracy. By J. W. Johnson, McMinnville, March 4, 1869.
 8. The Typographic and Newspaper Index. New York, May, 1873.
 9. The Proof-Sheet, Philadelphia, January, March, 1871; March, July, September and November, 1873; January, May, July, 1870; May, 1872.
 10. American Journalist. Philadelphia, March, 1874.
 11. Specimens of Wood Type, made by William H. Page, Greenville, Conn. October 1, 1870.
402. Specimen Book of A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, 1879.
403. Bound volume containing the following:
 1. Typographic Advertiser, July, 1870; July-October, 1872; January, 1874.
 2. The Mirror of Typography, December, 1870, containing "A Glance at Early Printing in America"; also No. 2, 1871.
 3. The Printer Artisan. Boston, November, 1873.

4. The Printing Gazette. Cleveland, Ohio, April, 1872.
Contains an important article on value of old papers.
5. The Electrotpe Journal. Chicago, April, 1874.
Contains an article on history of electrotyping.
6. Typographic Messenger, New York. July, 1870,
January, April, 1871; October, 1873; January, 1874.
7. The Printer, New York. November, 1870; December, 1871.

404. American Model Printer. Vol. I, Nos. 1-12. October, 1879-November-April, 1881-2. New York.

405. Bound volume containing the following:

1. Hagar & Co.'s Monthly. San Francisco, February, 1869; July, 1869.
2. The Mirror of Typography, Vol. I, No. 3. New York, September, 1869.
3. Typographic Messenger. New York, January, 1870; October, 1870; January, 1872; January, 1873, and October, 1873.
4. The Printer. New York, August, 1870. Contains a notice of the fastest living typesetter.
5. Typographic Advertiser. Philadelphia, July, April, January, 1868; January, April, 1869; April, July, 1870; April, October, 1871; April, July-October, 1872; January, April, 1873.
6. Mirror of Typography, March, 1870.
7. Specimens of Wood Type from Vanderberg, Wells & Co., New York.

406. Bound volume containing the following:

1. Typographic Messenger. March, May, July, September, November, 1866; January, March, May, November, 1867; January, March, May, July, September, 1868; January, March, May, July, September, 1869.
2. The Printer. September, 1865; June, 1865.

407. Bound volume containing the following:

1. Typographic Messenger. July, 1872; October, 1874; January, April, July, October, 1875; Spring, Fall, 1876.

2. Typographic Advertiser. Spring, Summer and Autumn, 1874; Winter, 1875; Spring, 1875; Summer and Autumn, 1875; Centennial, 1876.
3. The Printer Artisan. Boston, February, 1872.
4. The Electrotpe Journal. Chicago, July, October, 1874; January, 1875; January, March, July, 1876.
5. The Printer Artisan. February, 1876.
6. Abridged Specimens from Bruce's Type Foundry.
408. Bound volume containing the following:
 1. Catalogue of C. Potter & Co., press builders.
 2. Specimens from Cincinnati Type Foundry, 1878.
 3. Specimens from Vanderberg, Wells & Co.
 4. Electrotpe Journal. September, 1882; November, 1880; July, 1879; November, 1880; July, 1881; Spring, 1882; Spring, 1878; November, 1879; Spring, 1880.
 5. Typographic Advertiser, Springtime, 1878; Autumn, 1878; Springtime, 1879; Same 1880; Springtime, 1881.
 6. Typographic Messenger. 1881-82; Fall, 1878; Summer, 1879.
409. Specimens of Printing Types from Foundry of L. Johnson. Philadelphia, 1857.
410. —May, 1859.
411. —July, 1869.
412. Rounds' Printers' Cabinet. January, October, 1877; January, April, July and October, 1878; January, April, July and October, 1879; January, 1880; July, 1881.
413. British Colonial Printer and Stationer. London. Vol. VII, 1882.
414. —Vol. IX, 1883.
415. —Parts of Vols. XVI and XVII, 1886.
416. Specimens of Printing Types. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, June, 1890.
417. The Color Printer. By J. F. Earhart, Cincinnati, O., 1892.
418. Ye American Printers' Specimen Exchange. Edited by E. H. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y., 1888. Vol. III.
419. One Hundred Years. 1796-1896. The History of Type Founders in Philadelphia. By MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan.

420. Pacific Trail Camp-Fires. By Reese P. Kendall, M. D. Chicago, 1901.

421. The Pacific Law Encyclopedia. By J. F. Cowdery. San Francisco, 1871.

422. Laws of Oregon passed at fourth regular session of the Legislative Assembly in 1866, and decisions of the Supreme Court from 1862 to 1866.

423. Sex Worship. By Clifford Howard. Washington, D. C., 1898.

424. Oregon Pioneer Association. Annual Transactions, 1873-1886.

425. Masculine Cross and Ancient Sex Worship. By. A. S. Hudson, M. D. New York, 1874.

(350 to 425 presented by George H. Himes.)

426. Mackenzie, Alexander. Voyages from Montreal through the Continent to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789-1793. Third American edition, with map showing his route. New York, 1803. Loaned by P. P. Dabney.

427. Municipal Reform in the United States. By Thomas C. Devlin, Portland, Oregon. New York, 1896. Presented by the author.

428. Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Containing facsimile letters. Illustrated with sixty-one engravings from original photographs and drawings of their residences, portraits, etc., from the collections of an Association of American Antiquaries. Philadelphia, 1861.

429. Babylon; the Evergreen Shore; the Homesick Prospector; the Ride of '42; and other poems. By Joseph W. Dorr. Tacoma, Wash., 1897.

430. Horn's Overland Guide from the U. S. Indian Sub-Agency, Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, to Sacramento, Cal. By Hosea B. Horn. Presented by L. B. Cox. New York, 1852.

Diaries, Account Books, Etc.

19. Ledger of I. Mitchell & Co., who had a store near the present town of Gervais, 1860-1879.

20. Journal of I. Mitchell & Co., 1863-64. Contains names of many of the French-Canadian and other early settlers of French prairie. Nos. 19 and 20 loaned by McKinley Mitchell, Gervais.

21. Record book of the Washington Literary Society, organized February 11, 1858, at Belpassi, near present town of Gervais. Record closes with March 13, 1877.

22. Constitution and by-laws of the Washington Literary Society. Nos. 21 and 22 from L. H. Poujade, Gervais.
23. List of voters in Oregon, by counties, at the election of 1862.
24. Journal, Holderness & Co., June 28, 1850, to September 30, 1850.
25. Cash book, July, 1850, to January 30, 1852.
26. Invoice book, May 27, 1850, to October 1, 1850.
27. Invoice book, October 7, 1850, to April 5, 1852.
28. Ledger, June 28, 1850, to September 30, 1850.
29. Journal, June 28, 1850, to October, 1850.
30. Ledger, October, 1850, to March, 1852.
31. Sales book, May 1, 1850, to July, 1850.
32. Cash book, October 7, 1850, to June, 1852.
33. Journal, October, 1850, to September 6, 1852.
34. Letter book, November 12, 1851, to August 26, 1852.
35. Journal, October 1, 1850, to May, 1852.
36. Ledger, September 1, 1853, to February, 1854.
37. Day book, H. Law & Co., The Dalles, April, 1863, to February 26, 1864.
38. Journal, September 1, 1863, to March 15, 1865.
39. Journal, September 1, 1863, to July 26, 1864.
40. Cash book, July 20, 1859, to December 4, 1862.
41. Journal, July 20, 1859, to April 1, 1865.
42. Ledger, September 1, 1863, to March 11, 1865.
43. Freight receipt book, steamer Lot Whitcomb, June 28, 1852.
44. Diary of Dr. J. G. Glenn, kept while crossing the plains from Ohio to Oregon in 1852.

EARLY SCHOOL BOOKS.

49. Geography, Olney's. 1852. Revised and illustrated. By J. Olney, A. M. New York.
50. —Olney's. New York, 1855.
51. —Willett's New and Improved. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1843.
52. —Practical, as taught in Monitorial School, Boston. By William B. Fowle, Boston, 1827.
53. Arithmetic, Greenleaf's National. Boston, 1853.
54. —Thompson's Practical. New York, 1869.
55. —Smith's. New York, 1829.
56. —Progressive Primary. New York. From Mrs. Amanda B. Dwier, Mt. Tabor.
57. —Tutor's Assistant; being a Compendium of Practical. 1830. Brought from England. Donated by Mrs. F. E. Briggs.
58. Grammar, Andrews & Stoddard's Latin. Boston, 1852.
59. —Elements of English. By Samuel S. Greene, A. M. Philadelphia, 1854.
60. —English, Elements of. By Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D. New York, 1854. Bought at Franklin Book Store, Portland.
61. —Analytical and Practical. By Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D. New York, 1856.
62. —English. By Roswell C. Smith. Philadelphia, 1854.
63. —English. Originally compiled for the use of the West-Town Boarding School, Pennsylvania, by John Cowley. Philadelphia, 1850.
64. —Well's School. By W. H. Wells, M. A. Boston, 1847.
65. —Clark's. By S. W. Clark, A. M. New York, 1851.
66. —The First Lines of English. By Goold Brown. New York, 1862.
67. A System of Greek Prosody and Metre. By Charles Anthon, LL. D. New York, 1839.
68. Logick, Elements of. By Levi Hedge, LL. D. Coopers-town, 1843. Has signature of "James Guthrie, Jr., Georgetown, 1847." He was an early pioneer of Oregon.
69. Philosophy, Natural and Experimental. By Richard Green Parker, A. M. New York, 1850.
70. —A System of. By J. L. Comstock. New York, 1838.
71. —Conversations on. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. Boston, 1829.

72. Elements of Surveying and Navigation. By Charles Davies, LL. D. New York, 1852. Contains on fly leaf "Thos. H. Crawford, Santiam Academy, July 28, 1859; Willamet University, November 24, 1857; Wallamet University, March 19, 1863."

73. Speller. The Analytical. By Edwards & Warren. Chicago, 1871.

74. —Sanders' New. By Charles W. Sanders, A. M. New York, 1854.

75. —Cobb's. Presented by A. T. Lilley, Le Roy, Pa.

76. —English.

77. —The Elementary. New York, 1866.

78. Reader, Osgood's Progressive Fifth. By Lucius Osgood. Pittsburg, 1858.

79. —McGuffey's Fifth. Cincinnati, 1853.

80. —Analytical Fourth. By Richard Edwards, LL. D. Chicago, 1867. From Mrs. Amanda B. Dwier, Mt. Tabor.

81. —Mandeville's. By Henry Mandeville, D. D. New York, 1851.

82. —Parker's Rhetoric. By Richard G. Parker, A. M. New York, 1852.

83. —District School. By William D. Swan, Philadelphia, 1852.

84. —English, The. 1815-1820.

85. —An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Spelling. Calculated to Improve the Minds and Refine the Tastes of Youth. And also to instruct them in the Geography, History and Politics of the United States. To which is prefixed Rules in Elocution and Directions for Expressing the Principal Passions of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language. By Noah Webster, Junior, Esquire. Printed and sold by Hudson and Goodwin, with the privilege of copyright. Hartford, Conn., 1794.

86. The Bible. An Introduction to the Literary History of. By Rev. James Townley. New York, 1833.

87. Peter Parley's Universal History. By S. G. Goodrich. New York, 1872.

88. Bryant & Stratton's Common School Bookkeeping. New York, 1866.

89. Sallust's Jugurthine War and Conspiracy of Catiline. By Charles Anthon, LL. D. New York, 1841.

90. Rhetoric; Newman's. New York, 1847.

91. Arithmetic, First Book in. By Daniel W. Fish, A. M. New York, 1875.
92. Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Lectures on. By Hugh Blair, D. D., F. R. S., University of Edinburgh. Edited by Abraham Mills. Philadelphia, 1829.
93. Fifth Reader. Canadian Series of School Books.
94. Botany, Class Book of. By Alphonso Wood. New York, 1864.
95. Fourth Reader, National. By Parker & Watson. New York, 1873.
96. Davies' Legendre. New York, 1860.
97. Chemistry, Elements of. Illustrated. By L. D. Gale, M. D. New York, 1837. Brought to Oregon on the Lausanne in 1840, by Miss Almira Phelps, whose name on the flyleaf was written in Springfield, Mass.
98. Astronomy, Elements. Illustrated with plates. By John H. Wilkins, A. M. Boston, 1825.
99. Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern; on the Principles of Comparison and Classification. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M., and Mrs. Emma Willard. Hartford, 1824. Bears the signature of Davis Shannon, a pioneer of 1844.
100. Fifth Reader, Pacific Coast Series. San Francisco, 1875.
101. Hadley Indian Sign Print. (Ingonompashi). Used among the Nez Perce Indians.
102. Spencerian Key to Practical Penmanship. 1875.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS.

War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Complete excepting Vol. 4, Series 1; Vol. 36, Series 1, Parts 1 and 2; Vol. 37, Part 2; Vol. 38, Parts 2 and 3; Vol. 39, Series 1, Part 2; Vol. 40, Series 1, Part 2; Vol. 45, Series 1, Parts 1 and 2—all making 131 volumes. Presented to the Society by J. B. Montgomery, Portland.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Pioneer Relics.

290. Saddle bags used by Rev. John Spencer, while an itinerant in Pittsburg Conference of M. E. Church from 1828 to 1852.

291. Powder flask and bullet mould.

292. Copper tea kettle.

293. Rifle, muzzle-loading.

294. Dragoon pistol.

295. Colt's revolver.

(290 to 295, inclusive, brought to Oregon in 1852 by Rev. John Spencer.)

296. Pitchfork. Made by Rev. John Spencer on his farm near Dundee in the early 50's.

297. Frow. Made by Rev. John Spencer and used to split shingles, shakes, pickets, etc., in early days.

298. Bullet pouch. Made out of a bootleg, and used by Rev. John Spencer on his farm near Dundee, Yamhill County.

299. Ox chain hooks. Made by Rev. John Spencer on his farm near Dundee.

300. Medicine case (Homoeopathic). Made in Wellsville, Ohio, in 1851, by Rev. John Spencer, and brought to Oregon in 1852.

301. Cultivating hoe. Made by Rev. John Spencer on his farm near Dundee in the early '50s.

302. Spoons and graters. Used on the plains in 1852 and for several years thereafter by the family of the Rev. John Spencer.

(290 to 302 donated by Mrs. C. J. S. Greer, Dundee, a daughter of Rev. John Spencer.)

303. Iron tea kettle. Brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1852 by James Greer, and used in Benton County for many years.

304. Butter making implements. Used in King's Valley, Benton County, in the early fifties by the family of James Greer.

305. Candle moulds. Brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1852 by James Greer, and used in King's Valley, Benton County, many years.

306. Coffee box. Bought in Philadelphia in 1836 by James Greer, and brought from Missouri to Oregon in 1852.

(303 to 306 donated by G. W. Greer, Dundee.)

307. Violin case. Very old—probably 125 to 150 years. Found at Gettysburg, Pa., the next day after the great battle in July, 1863. It was doubtless the property of a confederate soldier, as it bears the address of "W. Whittington, Petersburg, Va." It was given to J. G. Henrici, Portland, at the close of the Civil War, and he donated it to the Society.

308. Powder horn and charger. Made on Sauvie's Island in 1837 by Chu-na-chune, an old Indian chief, whose tribe numbered about 400 in 1852, and presented by him to J. G. Henrici in 1854 as a token of his affection. Chu-na-chune drank too much firewater at the Cascades in 1855 and was killed by his own people. Donated by Mr. Henrici.

309. Enfield rifle. Found on battlefield of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), April 8, 1862, the next day after the battle, by Major J. H. Turner, of the Union forces, and by him presented to Bishop Morris, of Oregon, who donated it to the Society.

310. Dutch oven. Bought by Rev. A. E. Garrison in Weston, Platte County, Mo., in 1839. Brought by him across the plains in 1846 to Yamhill County.

311. Extension pot-hooks. Bought in Weston, Mo., in 1839, and brought to Oregon in 1846 by Rev. A. E. Garrison.

312. Mahogany writing desk. Brought to Oregon via Cape Horn in 1849 and bought that year by Rev. A. E. Garrison, who soon afterwards had a book case added.

(310, 311, 312 loaned by A. H. Garrison and Mrs. Martha J. Garrison Olds, McMinnville.)

313. Ox shoe. Found by R. C. Bonser, Portland, on July 12, 1901, at Desert Station, 30 miles southwest of Shoshone, Idaho, on old immigrant road, and donated by him.

314. Old pistol, with hammer under the barrel. Found on Blue Butte, 80 miles northeast of Salem, in 1873, by a man named Prevost. Donated by G. E. Bosworth.

315. Picket pin.

316. Horse Hobble. 315, 316 made in Beardstown, Ill., in 1852, for Thomas J. Riggs.

317. Brace. Brought across the plains from Illinois to Oregon in 1853 by Thomas J. Riggs.

318. Branding iron. Made of copper at Beardstown, Ill., in 1852, for Thomas J. Riggs, who used it while crossing the plains to Oregon in 1853.

(315, 316, 317, 318 donated by Seth Riggs, Crowley.)

319. Powder horn and bullet pouch. This rifle was a famous turkey gun in Illinois in early days. Brought to Oregon in 1853 by T. J. Riggs. Loaned by Seth Riggs, Crowley.

320. Stone china plate. Given by Miss Rhoda Tuttle Riggs to Mrs. Thomas J. Riggs in La Grange, Ill., in 1850, and brought by the latter to Oregon in 1853. It came into the possession of Miss Riggs' ancestors, near Newark, N. J., in 1720.

321. Vest pocket ink bottle. Placed in leathern case in New Jersey about 1820 by T. J. Riggs, taken to Illinois in 1831. Loaned by Cass Riggs, Crowley.

322. Earthen plates. Presented to Mrs. Thomas J. Riggs by her mother in 1830.

323. Brass candlesticks. Used by Mrs. T. J. Riggs, Crowley, when she began housekeeping at LaGrange, Ill., in 1846.

324. A piece of linsey-woolsey. The wool used was shorn, washed, carded, spun and woven by Miss Beulah Drinkwater in Morgan County, Ill., in 1835, and made into a dress for her mother. A number of years later it was pieced in a quilt which was used constantly until October 15, 1901, when this piece was removed to present to the Oregon Historical Society.

325. Silk vest. Worn by Thomas J. Riggs at his wedding in Morgan County, Ill., June 8, 1846.

326. Summer coat. Worn by Thomas J. Riggs at LaGrange, Ill., prior to 1850.

327. Blue cassimere vest. Worn in LaGrange, Ill., 1846-1853.

328. Lace collar. Worn by Miss Beulah Drinkwater when she was married to Thomas J. Riggs on June 9, 1846, in Morgan County, Ill.

329. Chain. Made at LaGrange, Ill., in 1847 for T. J. Riggs.

330. Coffee plate. One of a set of six, and cup and saucer, presented by T. J. Riggs to his wife at LaGrange, Ill., in June, 1846.

341. Linen towel. Made by Mrs. Shuah Riggs about 1800 in New Jersey. Taken to Illinois by her son, Thomas J. Riggs.

342. Silk baby hood. Made in 1847 in Illinois by Mrs. T. J. Riggs. Was worn by all of her eight children.

343. English calico. Part of dress pattern brought from England to the United States in 1810 by Thomas Drinkwater, father of Mrs. T. J. Riggs.

344. Piece of gingham, bought in Illinois in 1820; sample of overcoat stuff bought in Illinois in 1840; calico bought in Illinois in 1850.

345. Baby dress. The material—English print—was brought from England to America in 1810. The dress was made by Mrs. Sarah Drinkwater, in Indiana, in 1816, and it was worn by her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Riggs, when a child.

346. Cashmere shawl. Worn by Miss Sarah Webb (afterwards Mrs. Thomas Drinkwater) in childhood in England. Brought to the United States in 1810, and given to her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Riggs.

347. Lace cap. Made by Mrs. T. J. Riggs, when a girl, for her mother.

348. Herb can. Full of herbs for medical purposes.

(322 to 348 brought to Oregon in 1853, by Thomas J. Riggs, and placed in the Society rooms by Mrs. Thomas J. Riggs, Crowley.)

349. Copper kettle (two gallons). Bought near Holmstad, Sweden, in 1814, by Thomas Sherbeck. Brought to America in 1869 and to Oregon in 1882. Used 60 years by Mrs. Engard Sherbeck, South Mt. Tabor. Was made to use about a fireplace, it having three legs, each seven inches long. Loaned by Mrs. Engard Sherbeck, Palestine, Oregon.

350. Window curtain stuff. Handwoven by Mrs. Engard Sherbeck at Halmstad, Sweden, in 1840. Brought to America in 1869, and to Oregon in 1882. Loaned by Mrs. Amanda Dwier, Mt. Tabor, Oregon.

351. Springfield rifle. Carried by Dr. W. W. Oglesby in the Bannock War of 1878. The breech bears the marks of a bullet which struck the gun as the doctor was in the act of firing at an Indian in the battle of Willow Springs.

352. Side Saddle. A prize for superior horsemanship awarded to Miss Pauline Looney, Jefferson, on October 3, 1862, at the first State fair held in Salem. Loaned by Miss Looney.

353. Necktie. Hemmed by Mrs. Rebekah Parrish in Ohio for her husband, Rev. E. E. Parrish, and brought to Oregon in 1844.

354. Stockings. Made in 1874 by Mrs. Rebekah Parrish, a pioneer of 1844, out of yarn she spun.

355. Block of patchwork. Made at Parrish's Gap farm, Marion County, by Miss Rachel Merinda Parrish, in 1845, under

a tree, before the log house was built. Miss Parrish was then a child of about ten years old. The calico was brought across the plains.

(353, 354, 355 from Mrs. Rebekah M. Steel, Turner, a daughter of Rev. E. E. Parrish.)

356. Turkey platter. Brought from England to Oregon by the Hudson's Bay Co., and given by Archibald McKinlay to his niece, Mrs. Maggie McKinlay Matthieu in 1855, and by her to Mrs. Rose Matthieu in 1860, who gave it to the Society.

357. Rocking chair. Made in Portland by J. W. Cleaver, about 1852, and bought by F. X. Matthieu, Butteville, for \$9.00. Presented by him.

358. Piece of black oak from the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, now a training ship in the United States Navy. It is 150 years old. Presented by F. W. Strong, Portland.

359. Piece of oak from the tree at Vicksburg, under which Gen. J. C. Pemberton surrendered to Gen U. S. Grant, July 3, 1863.

360. Piece of oak from a mudsill used in building a mill on what is now known as the Eldredge place on the edge of French Prairie, Marion County. It was erected in 1842-43, and is believed to be the first mill in what is now the state of Oregon. From Thos. H. Reynolds, Salem.

361. Rush-bottomed chair. Made by James Edwards, grandfather of Mrs. Geo. H. Himes, at Orange, N. J., in 1815. Donated by P. C. McChesney, Milburn, N. J.

362. Child's Pie Plate. Made in 1837, in New Jersey. Donated by Alpheus Edwards, Germantown, Pa.

363. Cupping instrument.

364. Tourniquet. An old time dental instrument for pulling teeth.

365. Medicine chest. Brought to Oregon in 1841 by Dr. Forbes Barclay, from Scotland.

(Nos. 363, 364, 365 were brought from Scotland to Oregon in 1841 by Dr. Forbes Barclay, and donated by his daughter, Mrs. Pratt, Oregon City.)

366. Brick from foundation of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

367. Baluster from cupola of Independence Hall.

(Nos. 366, 367 presented by Winfield S. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.)

368. Handmade iron spike. From one of the original foundation timbers of Faneuil Hall, Boston, built in 1748.

369. Hand wrought iron nail. Used in building the Old South Church, Boston, Mass., in 1730.

370. Hand wrought nails. Used in the building of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, N. J., in 1790.

371. Shingle from the Presbyterian church, Springfield, N. J., rebuilt in 1790. The original building was burnt by the British June 23, 1780.

372. Piece of rock from a point on Wachung mountain, near Milburn, N. J., where the signal gun was fired on the morning of June 23, 1780, to notify the people of the movement of the British army towards Springfield.

373. Piece of cedar stump from a point near Milburn, N. J., where beacon fires were kindled during the Revolution to signal to General Washington at Morristown, and other patriot commanders in the vicinity, thus keeping them apprised of the movements of the British forces on land and sea at and near New York.

374. Tin can. Bought in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1830, by James M. Fulkerson, and used to hold blasting powder at the time the walls for the first penitentiary of Missouri were built. Brought to Oregon in 1847, and used as a coffee can on the plains by Mrs. Fulkerson and for many years afterwards. Donated by Mrs. Virginia McDaniel, Rickreall.

375. Lady's workbox. Made by Rev. Alvan F. Waller at The Dalles in 1845, out of walnut lumber taken from a cast off wagon bed. Donated by Mrs. Mary A. Hall, Salem.

376. Pair of oil lamps. Brought by Mrs. David Leslie from New York around Cape Horn in 1837. Loaned by Mrs. Sarah A. Judson, Salem.

378. Brass mounted, rawhide covered trunk.

379. Small leather covered, brass mounted trunk.

380. Pocketbook.

(Nos. 378, 379, 380 were brought to Oregon in 1837 by Rev. David Leslie, and donated by R. T. Judson, Salem.)

381. Brass candlestick. From Wadsworth House, Salem, Mass. The mother of the poet Longfellow was a Wadsworth.

382. Brass tray and snuffers. From the Nelson House, Yorktown, Va. Thomas Nelson, the owner, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a brigadier general of the Virginia State

Militia, an intimate friend of Washington, and fought under him at Yorktown. His grandson, Dr. Samuel Nelson, was an Oregon pioneer of 1852.

383. Brass coal tongs. Very old. Was used in a Massachusetts family more than 150 years ago.

384. Shotgun. Blouch & Son, makers. Bought by Lieut. P. H. Sheridan in New York in 1856. When he went east in 1861 he gave it to David Lano. Soon after Joseph Sanders bought it, and after his death in 1868 it descended to his son, John R. Sanders, now of Amity, Yamhill County, who gave it to his son, A. M. Sanders, Independence, who loaned it to the Society.

385. Camp axe. Lost by Lieut. P. H. Sheridan at a camp on Chehalem creek near the present city of Newberg, Yamhill County. Found in 1859 by Geo. W. Ramsey, now of Newberg, who lived near the camping place, and loaned by him.

386. Curry comb. Made in 1820 at a crossroads in Ohio where the city of Bucyrus now stands, by a blacksmith for Robert Reid. Brought to Oregon in 1876 by his son, Robert Reid, Salem, by whom it was donated.

387. Skillet. Brought to Oregon in 1844 by Wm. M. Case, Champoege. Donated.

388. Hunter's hatchet. Found by G. W. Duncan on "Iron-sides," one of the highest peaks in Malheur County, in 1885. Donated by R. B. Duncan, Salem.

389. Horns of Rocky Mountain sheep. Found on highest point of "Iron-sides" in Malheur County, one of the highest peaks of the Blue Mountains, 70 miles south of Baker City, by R. B. Duncan, Salem, in September, 1892. Presented by him.

390. Rocking chair. Made at O'Neil's mill on the Rickreall, Polk County, in January, 1847, for Turner Crump.

391. Trunk. Brought across the plains in 1846 by Mrs. Tabitha Crump. Was bought in Missouri about 1830. Was packed on a mule through the Umpqua Canyon.

392. Violin. Bought in Callaway County, Mo., in 1810, by Turner Crump. Brought to Oregon in 1846.

(Nos. 347, 348, 349 from Mrs. Adaline F. Cox, Salem, daughter of Mrs. Tabitha Crump.)

393. Baptismal font. Pewter. Brought to Oregon by Rev. Elkanah Walker and wife in 1838. Their eldest child, Cyrus H. Walker, born December 7, 1838, was christened in it. Loaned by Cyrus H. Walker.

394. Rolling pin. Bought in Blairsville, Pa., in 1782, by Fergus Moorhead, who came to Pennsylvania from Tyrone County, Ireland. Brought to Oregon by J. B. Lichtenthaler in 1853. Loaned by F. M. Lichtenthaler.

395. Filipino broom. Brought from Manila by Geo. B. McKinney, Company A, Second Oregon.

396. Set of Britannia—coffee pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, tea pot, hot water pot and slop bowl. Brought from Scotland to Pennsylvania in 1750 by the McDowell family.

(395, 396 loaned by Mrs. F. W. McKinney, Portland.)

397. Wagon wheel. Brought to Oregon in 1846 by F. W. Geer. Donated by his daughter, Mrs. Violet McCully.

398. Tar bucket. Made by Jairus Bonney in 1846 on Pudding river, near present town of Hubbard for W. M. Case. Donated by him.

399. Black walnut ox yoke. Brought across the plains from Indiana to Oregon in 1844 by John Perkins, who settled near what is now the town of North Yamhill. Secured by William Hanna, Fairdale, from G. W. Perkins, North Yamhill.

400. Two small match planes. Secured in June, 1852, by Stewart Hanna from the wreck of the bark Juliet at the mouth of the Siletz bay. Used by William Hanna before the days of machine-dressed lumber.

401. Hunting knife. Found by Frank Flint Seeley on June 20, 1901, on his farm near Wilsonville, while clearing land. Mr. Seeley was born September 15, 1851, on the Columbia river between The Dalles and the Cascades, on a little steamer commanded by Captain Flint.

402. Sugar bowl. Sold by Abraham Lincoln at New Salem, Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., about 1831, to Amos Edwards, and in 1852 it was given by him to Melvin M. Edwards, his son, who came to Oregon in 1880, with a horse team. Loaned by Mr. Edwards, Newberg.

403. Youth's vest. Made of Kentucky jeans. This cloth was made near Jefferson City, Mo., in 1846, by Mrs. Sarah A. (Fulkerson) Cain for her brother, Frederick C. Fulkerson, who died on the plains in 1847. The vest was returned to Mrs. Cain, who brought it to Oregon in 1880. She was the daughter of James M. Fulkerson, a pioneer of much prominence. Loaned by Mrs. Cain, Crowley.

404. Barlow knife. Very old. The long felt want of boys fifty years ago.

405. Surveyor's compass. Bought by Joseph Watt in St. Louis, Mo., in 1847, for his brother, Ahio S. Watt, and brought by the latter across the plains to Oregon in 1848, and used in Yamhill County until 1871, and in Washington County for the next ten years. Presented by Ahio S. Watt, Portland.

406. Spectacles. Brought to Oregon from Indiana in 1852 by Mrs. Mary Leake Garrison.

407. Hand stamp. Made by D. W. Craig with type from the Spectator office, Oregon City, and used to stamp envelopes of the Pacific Telegraph Company at Oregon City in 1855.

408. Leather medal. Found in Spectator office, Oregon City, in 1855, by D. W. Craig. It bears the following inscription: "To Mr. Schnebley, for his polite notice, February 25, 1854. Compliments of J. G. Campbell and James O'Neil."

(Nos. 407, 408 given by D. W. Craig, Salem.)

409. Coffee mill. Brought across the plains in 1852 by Moses Hart. Bought by John Winter in the fall of 1852 and used in his family until 1892, when it went through a fire. Presented by Mrs. Winters, Middleton.

410. Quart liquor bottle. Has thirteen stars, indicating that it is fully 100 years old. Was brought across the plains from Ohio to Oregon in 1852 by J. M. Drake. Loaned by Mrs. E. Langley, Silverton.

411. Foot stove. Used in Maine more than one hundred years ago. Secured in Portland, Maine.

412. Tea jar. Shipped from China to Oregon in 1848, packed with tea. Bought by R. V. Short soon after. Donated by Mrs. Charles T. Tooze, his daughter, Wilsonville.

413. Steel and tinder box. Used by Robert Morrison in the Revolutionary War, and given by him to his nephew, Robert W. Morrison, about 1830, and brought to Oregon from Missouri by the latter in 1844. Presented by T. B. Morrison, Astoria.

414. Box stove. Brought to Oregon about 1830 by the Hudson's Bay Co. It is without doubt the first stove used in Oregon.

415. Core of diamond drill. Secured during construction of locks at Oregon City in 1870.

416. Hudson Bay Company plow. Made about 1800. Secured from French Prairie, where employes of the Company began raising wheat before 1840. Loaned by C. H. Lawler, Portland.

417. Medicine chest. Belonged to Dr. William C. McKay, who rendered much active service during the early Indian wars of Oregon. Donated by Thomas C. McKay, Pendleton.

418. Piece of bedspread. Made by Mrs. Thursy J. Kornutt Lathey in 1851 and brought to Oregon from Missouri in 1853 by W. G. Lathey. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lathey Jones, Gresham.

419. Book case. Finely wrought of oak. This was brought to Oregon in 1856 by George Abernethy, who was provisional governor of Oregon from June 3, 1845, to March 3, 1849. Loaned by Abernethy Cabin No. 1, Native Sons of Oregon.

420. Double barreled flint lock horse pistol. Made in Germany. Used at the battle of Waterloo, Belgium, June 18, 1815. Loaned by S. L. Moorhead, Junction.

421. Hudson's Bay Company axe. Presented by J. R. E. Selby, Portland.

422. Indian canoe paddle. Made of yew wood. Found on beach of Whidby's Island, Puget Sound, the day after the Northern Indians killed Col. I. N. Ebey in 1856.

423. Padlock and strap hinge. Bears date of January 20, 1846. Supposed to have been used about some of the Hudson's Bay Company buildings at Fort Vancouver. Loaned by H. P. Cone, University Park.

424. Hawaiian flag.

425. Kukui nut watch charm.

(Nos. 424, 425 from Miss Mary Williams, Portland.)

426. Butter ladle. Made in Connecticut in 1790. Taken to Ohio in 1800 by an aunt of the late President Hayes, and presented by her to Mrs. E. H. Skinner when she was married in 1850. Brought to Oregon by E. H. Skinner, Newberg, and presented by him.

427. Sash plane. Bought by Rev. P. S. Knight in Vaughn's hardware store, Portland, in 1855, and used in building the block house at Upper Cascades, which was constructed by order of Col. George Wright late in the fall of 1856. Presented by Mr. Knight, Salem.

428. Night cap. Made and worn by Mrs. Lucy Jane G. (Fisher) Latourette, about 1851. Loaned by Mrs. A. E. Latourette.

429. Jawbone of Alec Carson, a trapper who was killed by Indians at Alec's Butte; near North Yamhill, Yamhill County. Secured by Thomas Cox, of Washington County, in 1853, and donated by him.

430. Violin. A family heirloom more than 150 years old. Brought to Oregon in 1852 across the plains, by the father of N. G. Fairchild, Fairdale, and loaned by the latter.

431. Clock with wooden works. Bought at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1821. Brought to Oregon in 1880. Loaned by W. P. Dobson, Republic, Wash.

432. Wafers. Used to seal letters before the days of adhesive envelopes. Presented by Pierce Riggs, Crowley.

433. Baby dress, pink checked. Made in 1852 by Mrs. Byland, a pioneer of 1849.

434. Baby dress—slip—white. Made in 1850 by Mrs. Byland. (Nos. 433, 434 loaned by O. H. Byland, Vale, Oregon.)

435. Shoemaker's polisher. Made of serpentine. Found in the woods near Fairview, Multnomah County, September 22, 1900, by R. Hunter. Donated by him.

436. Piece of the ship *Columbia*, which was built near Scituate, Mass., in 1773, and which entered the *Columbia* river May 11, 1792, commanded by Capt. Robert Gray.

437. Old-fashioned spectacles. Worn for many years by Mrs. Prudence Bailey Holcombe, grandmother of George H. Himes, who died in 1862, aged 79. She went from Connecticut to Bradford County, Pa., in 1796.

438. Tuning fork. Used by Hugh Holcombe, Bradford County, Pa., grandfather of George H. Himes, about a century ago. (Nos. 436, 437, 438 loaned by George H. Himes.)

439. Basket made by Indians at Plymouth Rock, Mass. Presented by Major and Mrs. Theodore J. Eckerson.

440. Bullet moulds. Brought across the plains to Oregon in an early day.

441. Whipsaw. Brought across the plains from Missouri to Oregon in 1845 by Thomas M. Chambers, who settled on the Molalla, and removed to Thurston County, Washington, then a part of Oregon, in 1848. Was used at The Dalles by the Chambers family to saw lumber for a flat boat in which to descend the *Columbia* river. This boat, after arriving at Oregon City, was sold to Dr. McLoughlin for \$50.

442. Acorn from a tree in Hangtown (Placerville), Cal., on which a man was hung in 1849 for stealing a shirt.

443. Sword. Carried by J. W. Nesmith during the Yakima War of 1855-56. Donated by W. G. Nesmith.

444. Camphor wood trunk. Imported by Hudson's Bay Company for trading among the Indians. Presented by Mrs. T. B. Morrison, Astoria.

445. Tailor's shears. Brought to Oregon very early by the Hudson's Bay Company, and used for many years on French Prairie.

446. Castor and cruets. Belonged to Capt. George Little, who was born in Massachusetts in 1754. He commanded the Boston, an armed vessel built by the merchants of Boston at the beginning of the Revolutionary war; was first lieutenant on the Protector in 1779, when he was captured by a British frigate; after his escape from prison in England he commanded the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, and cruised successfully during the remainder of the war; commanded the United States frigate Boston in 1798, and captured several French ships, among them *Le Berceau*, after a desperate conflict. He retired in 1801 and died July 22, 1809. The castor was used on his table while he was in command of the Boston. It passed to his son, Edward Preble Little, and then to his daughter, who was the mother of Mrs. Emma W. McKenzie, who was a most highly esteemed teacher in the Couch school, Portland, for many years. Placed in the custody of the Society by Mrs. McKenzie, now of Atlantic City, N. J.

447. Firebrick taken from Str. Beaver at Fort Nesqually in 1842.

448. Part of mizzen mast of Str. Beaver, taken out in 1842 at Fort Nesqually. She was the first steam vessel to enter the Pacific ocean.

(Nos. 447, 448 presented by Edward Huggins, Steilacoom, Washington.)

449. Cup and saucer. Brought from England to America in 1832 by William Williamson. Given by him as a wedding present to Miss Lucinda Wilson, aunt to Mrs. Elizabeth Essig, Portland, who became the owner, and brought them to Oregon in 1847. Three generations have taken their last drink from this cup. Donated by Mrs. Essig.

450. Stone cutter's hammer. Brought across the plains to Oregon in 1845. Loaned by C. C. Bozorth, Portland.

451. Derringer pistol. Patented February 24, 1863.* Donated by B. Gildner, Portland.

452. Set of six silver teaspoons. Presented to Mrs. Mary Leake Garrison on her wedding day in 1825. Brought across the plains to Oregon in 1852 and left to her son, John B. Garrison. Loaned.

453. Keeler. Presented to Mrs. Mary Leake Garrison in 1798, when she was six years old. Brought to Oregon in 1852. Loaned.

454. Earthen plate (English make). Brought to Oregon in 1852 by Mrs. Mary Leake Garrison. Loaned.

455. Chair. Bought in Indiana about 1835 by Mrs. Mary Leake Garrison with money earned by taking in washing, and brought to Oregon by her in 1852. Donated.

456. Rocking chair. Made by John B. Garrison in Portland in 1854.

457. Sugar bowl. Carved out of a piece of myrtle wood in Coos county by an early trapper prior to 1850.

458. Bayonet. Belonged to an U. S. musket used during the Yakima War, 1855-1856.

459. Hunting knife. Made in early days out of a file.

(457, 458, 459 donated by F. S. Matteson, Turner, Oregon.)

460. Clam digger. Found at Nestucca in a shell mound.

461. Pioneer knife filed out of saw blade. Used in early days. Donated by F. H. Saylor.

462. Chair. Made near Beardstown, Ill., in 1843 for Henry and Elizabeth Myer, who began housekeeping that year. Was brought to Eola, Oregon, in 1847, and taken the next year to the Myer farm near Smithfield. Donated by Mrs. Sarah E. Riggs, Salem, a daughter of Mr. Myer.

463. Small flint lock pistol. Found at Bonneville in 1890. Loaned by W. B. Malleis, Portland.

464. Piece of oak from the mudsill of the first mill in the present boundaries of Oregon. The site is on the Eldredge farm, on the edge of French Prairie, Marion county. Donated by Thomas H. Reynolds, Salem.

465. Small cushion. Made by Mrs. Virginia A. McDaniel, Rickreall, a pioneer of 1847, at the age of 73.

466. Roosevelt quilt. Contains over 1000 pieces of silk. Was pieced in 1869 by Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, and finished in November, 1900. Presented by citizens of Portland.

467. Model of the revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, the first government vessel built in Oregon waters. Was constructed by Edwin Russell at what is now Albina in 1876. The model was made by Capt. Thomas Mountain, a pioneer of 1841, and presented by him.

468. Clock. Brought to Oregon in 1854 by A. S. Kightlinger, Salem.

469. Sash. Worn by James A. Henderson, who came from Canada to California in 1849. He was an express messenger and

agent for Adams & Co. Express in California. Loaned by Mrs. Sarah J. Henderson.

470. Wooden bottom chair. Made by J. W. Cleaver, Milwaukee, in 1850, for Captain Joseph Kellogg, and used in his home for more than fifty years. Donated by Captain Kellogg.

471. Rifle. Brought to Oregon in 1852 by J. P. Morgan. He gave it to his son H. B. Morgan, who used it in the Yakima Indian War of 1855-56. Loaned.

472. Apron. Hand woven in Sweden in 1866 by the mother of Miss Mary Carlson.

473. Button. Worn during the popular days of Henry Clay.

474. Piece of meteor, which fell in Emmet county, Iowa, two miles north of Estherville, in 1876. The largest piece weighed 431 pounds, and it was sold to the British Museum, London, for \$6,500. Altogether there were 800 pounds dug out, most of the larger pieces from a depth of 14 feet. Donated by E. F. Crumb, Carrollton, Wash.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS.

218. Stone image. Found in 1874 on bank of Columbia river, about 20 miles below Portland.

219. Stone image. Found in 1875 a little below the head of Sauvie's island. Both loaned by T. A. Wood, Portland.

220. Stone paint cup (carved). Found in 1862 by Peter H. Hatch, at the depth of 25 feet below the surface of the earth when he was excavating for the foundation of a mill at Oregon City. He presented it to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craig, now of Salem, who donated it.

221. Carved stone.

222. Carved stone, resembling a bear's head.

223. Carved stone, resembling a seal's head.

224. Carved stone, resembling a sea lion.

225. Carved stone, resembling a fish.

226-231. Pestles.

232. Sinker.

233-234. Anchor stones.

235. War club.

(221-235 found near The Dalles and loaned by Jay P. Lucas, The Dalles.)

236. Wedge of elkhorn. Made by Skokomish Indians. Presented by Rev. Myron Eells, Twana, Wash.

237. Stone axe, with handle. Found near the Cascades in 1860. Donated by Mrs. C. M. Cartwright, Portland.

238. Mortar and pestle, excavated in the clay bed of the Western Clay Mfg. Co., near Buena Vista, Oregon, at a depth of 18 feet, and back 150 feet from the Willamette river. Loaned by Amedee M. Smith, Portland.

239. Basket. Made out of willow roots by Pi-Ute Indians.

240. Clam or hop basket. Made by Skokomish Indians, Puget Sound.

241. Cooking basket. Made by Skokomish Indians.

242. Basket. Made out of grass by Skokomish Indians.

243. Basket. Made by Skokomish Indians.

244. Small basket. Made by a Klickitat squaw for cigar holder.

245. Sinew. Used by Indians in sewing garments.

246. Miniature baby board, ornamented with beads. Made by Warm Spring Indians.

247. Gambling discs.

248. Tobacco pouch, ornamented with beads. Loaned by Jason Wheeler, Albany.

249. Bone sword or war club, curiously ornamented. Found in Indian grave on Memaloose island, Columbia river.

250. Indian pipe. Given to Mrs. H. W. Wright by Hole-in-the-Day, a noted Sioux Chief, at Chippewa Falls, 1855. Loaned.

251. Stone (serpentine) hatchet.

252. Bone found ten feet under the grass roots in the pay dirt on claim No. 13, on Crooked creek, in Council City district, about 60 miles east of Nome, Sumner Peninsula, Alaska. Very soft when first exposed to the air, but soon hardened. Flour gold can be seen in different parts of the bone. Loaned by Charles W. Norelius.

253. Bone fish spear. Used in early days by the Indians on the Lower Columbia river.

254. Wooden spoon. Made by Indians on the Lower Columbia

255 Indian gambling implements. Made out of beaver teeth.

(Nos. 253, 254, 255 donated by Alex Birnie, Cathlamet, Wash.)

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pioneer.

Classified according to the years they arrived in Oregon.

1805.	Rev. Lewis Thompson.
Capt. Meriwether Lewis.	Capt. F. DeWitt.
Capt. William Clark.	Alonzo A. Skinner.
1811.	Presley Scott.
Gabriel Franchere.	Reuben Gant.
Ramsay Crooks.	Mrs. Sarah R. Campbell.
1831.	1846.
Mrs. Edward (Work) Huggins.	George Price.
1838.	1847.
Joseph L. Meek.	Victor M. Wallace.
1840.	Anderson Cox.
Hamilton Campbell.	Alfred Luelling.
Dr. Robert Newell.	Ashby Pearce.
1841.	Lot Whitcomb, founder of Milwaukie.
Capt. Thomas Mountain.	Henderson Luelling.
Dr. Forbes Barclay.	Eugene La Forest.
1842.	Mrs. Virginia McDaniel.
F. X. Matthieu (large).	Elijah L. Bristow.
1843.	1848.
Capt. Wm. Martin.	H. A. Belknap.
David Lenox.	Andrew Merchant.
Nathan Eaton.	Rev. Clinton Kelly and his sons, Hampton and Plympton.
1844.	Rev. George H. Atkinson.
Mrs. Nancy Morrison.	Mrs. Nancy B. Atkinson.
Wm. D. Stillwell.	1849.
James Welch.	Vic Trevitt.
Mrs. Nancy Welch.	Rev. John McCarty, D. D., Chaplain U. S. A.
Rev. Vincent Snelling.	1850.
W. O. Bush.	W. P. Abrams.
Willard H. Rees.	Mrs. W. P. Abrams.
Joshua McDaniel.	Miss Sarah Abrams.
1845.	D. K. Abrams.
D. H. Lownsdale.	J. C. Painter.
Mrs. Amanda Rees.	H. C. Thompson.
Mrs. Elizabeth Sager Helm.	O. F. Thompson.
Marion Scott.	
Samuel K. Barlow.	

C. S. Silver.	J. H. Lambert.
Mrs. C. S. Silver.	I. N. Power.
Thomas A. Davis.	John W. Benefiel.
Seth Luelling.	Mrs. L. A. (West) Benefiel.
Samuel M. Smith.	J. M. Carnwell.
1851.	Mrs. Mary L. (Yantis) Damon.
Stephen D. Ruddell.	H. W. Scott, 1865, 1900.
Mrs. Margaret (Stewart-White)	Joseph Buchtel.
Ruddell.	Dr. J. R. Cardwell.
H. Seymour.	1853.
Aaron Rose.	D. W. Craig.
Orrin Joynt.	Clark Hay.
Mrs. S. E. Thompson.	Joel Risdon.
J. P. O. Lownsdale (taken after	Miss Mary Chambers.
his return to St. Joseph, Mo.,	Thomas J. Riggs.
in 1853).	Mrs. Beulah Drinkwater Riggs.
1852.	Judge E. D. Shattuck.
Mrs. Belknap.	1854.
Robert Mays.	James W. Cook.
J. P. Sharp.	Bruce T. Purdy.
William Kahler.	
Mrs. Georgiana V. (Johnson)	
Kahler.	

Other Pictures.

140. Residence of the late Judge Matthew P. Deady, corner Seventh and Alder streets. Built in 18—, Weister, Photo., May, 1900, as contractors were preparing to remove it.

141. First Protestant church west of the Rocky mountains. Methodist Episcopal, built at Oregon City in 1844.

142. View of Memaloose island, Columbia river, a few miles below The Dalles.

143. Astoria in 1856. Photo of a painting by Dr. O. B. Estes, Astoria, made from an ambrotype of the date given.

144. Steamer. Curiously carved image found in kitchen midden, Seaside, near Astoria; depth, 4 feet; material, hard stealite; forelegs broken off.

145. Group taken by Joseph Buchtel at Oregon City, February 10, 1858—Josiah Myrick, Reuben Borein, Heman S. Buck, Theodore Wygant, H. B. Holland, D. W. Craig, E. L. Bradley, W. C. Johnson, Chas. W. Pope.

146. Printing press sent to Oregon in 1858, upon which the first daily newspaper in Portland, the Daily Evening News, was printed, the first issue being April 20, 1859.

147. Gold separator. Invented by — Rockafellow, a pioneer of 1852.

148. Steamer John H. Couch at Cathlamet, 1862.

149. Monument to Lane County soldiers who lost their lives in Manila, 1898-1899, and were members of the Second Oregon Regiment of U. S. V.

150. Group in a Washington hopyard, 1888.

151. Group of pestles owned by Dr. Hudson, Stockton, Cal.

152. Monument and group at Champoeg, May 2, 1901, at celebration of 58th anniversary of founding civil government on the Pacific Coast.

153. Pioneer house, Astoria.

154. Group of pioneers—3 of 1852, 3 of 1853.

155. Group—William J. Clarke and friends, 1888.

156. Group of printers around the Mission printing press, Salem, February, 1899.

157. First schoolhouse in Monmouth, Polk county.

158. Inauguration of Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, as first governor of the State of Washington, Olympia, November 18, 1889.

159. House on southeast corner of Second and Jefferson, where the first school of District No. 2 was taught in 1855, by J. M. Keeler.

160. View at Champoeg, May 2, 1901.

161. View at Champoeg, May 2, 1901.

162. Pacific Coast Congregational Congress, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., May, 1900.

163. Warm Springs Indian Agency Boarding School, February, 1890.

* 164. Fort Eaton, 12 miles southeast of Olympia, Wash., erected early in 1856.

165. Fort Nisqually, established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833. Location about 15 miles from Tacoma.

166. Warrant (photo copy) of James Huntington, sergeant in Eighth Regiment Connecticut troops. September 30, 1775. Loaned by Mrs. Mary E. (Huntington) Holman, a descendant.

167. Panoramic view of Sumpter.

168. View of Milwaukie, 1864.
169. American Born Chinese Brigade, organized in 1898, Capt. Seid Back, Jr., commanding.
170. Indian woman and child.*
171. First courthouse between the Cascades and Rocky Mountains, built at The Dalles in 1858.
172. Scene in an Oregon hopyard near Gervais, 1893.
173. Scene in an Oregon hopyard, 1893.
174. Hophouse and hoppickers, 1893.
175. Hopfield and hoppickers, 1891.
176. Scene in Oregon hopfield, 1890.
177. Indian twins—Sunshine.
178. Indian twins—Shadow.
179. Libby prison as it appeared August 23, 1863.
180. Umatilla Indian chief—Ya-wa-tot-kon.
181. Umatilla Indian chief—Oscar.
182. Umatilla Indian chief—Umatilla Jim.
183. Umatilla Indian chief—Ke-a-ha-kon.
184. Umatilla Indian chief—Ka-mi-ax.
185. Umatilla Indian chief—Klum-ta-tschook-sne.
186. Umatilla Indian chief—Histo.
187. Umatilla Indian chief—Cap-o-lis.
188. Warm Spring George.
189. Twelve illustrations $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, reproductions of a set of prints published in 1845, designed by George Catlin, representing the life and sports of the North American Indians, principally the tribes between the Missouri river and Rocky mountains.
190. Home of Dr. John McLoughlin, Oregon City, built about 1847.
191. Champoeg monument, made by Otto Schumann, Portland, April 30, 1901.
192. First church building in Oregon south of Salem. Erected in Jacksonville in 1853 by Rev. T. F. Royal, of the M. E. Church.
193. First house in Forest Grove, built by Rev. Harvey Clarke in 1841.
194. First frame building on Elliott prairie, six miles east of Hubbard, built by John Killin, a pioneer of 1845.
195. Large photo of Willamette Falls before locks were constructed. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Prescott.

196. Views of the Bailey Gatzert approaching and leaving the Cascade Locks.
197. "On the Trail"—hunting in Oregon.
198. Meadow Lake, 17 miles northwest of McMinnville.
199. Skull of Dr. Marcus Whitman.
200. Skull of Dr. Marcus Whitman (rear view).
201. Whitman College—Gymnasium.
202. Whitman College—Ladies' Hall.
203. Scene in early days of Dawson, Y. T.
204. View near The Dalles, 1864.
205. Between Upper and Lower Cascades, 1866.
206. Willamette Falls, 1864.
207. Willamette Falls, 1864.
208. Main street, Oregon City, 1864.
209. Willamette Falls, 1864.
210. Clear Lake, Three Sisters in the distance.
211. Three Sisters, Mirror Lake in foreground.
212. Mt. Jefferson.
213. Sentinel Rock, on road from Brownsville.
214. Lava near Three Sisters.
215. Mt. Hood, from Lost Lake, distant eight miles north-west.
216. Mt. Shasta.
217. Fish Lake, in Cascade mountains, east of Albany.
218. Table Mountain, on road east of Brownsville.
219. Site of Boston Massacre, in 1901.
220. Father P. J. DeSmet and group of Upper Columbia River Indian chiefs who surrendered to Gen. W. S. Harney in 1856, through the influence of Father De Smet.

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APPENDIX E.

THE OREGON PIONEER.

Address of D. W. Craig before the Historical Society.

*Quæris Alcidae parem?
Nemo est nisi ipse.*

I.

From the earliest period of recorded time—even from the day that Noah, the great “*præpositus*” of the human family, went forth out of the ark as it rested upon the mountains of Ararat—man has been a roving animal, shifting his place of habitation as suited his pleasure or his convenience. The motives that actuated these successive migrations were as various as the circumstances under which they were undertaken. In some instances the moving cause had its origin in self-interest, in a desire of the migratory masses to improve their condition, as well as that of their descendants, whether oppressed by their fellow-beings, or by the harshness of the climate, or the sterility of the soil upon which they depended for the nourishment of life. Once, in the case of the Israelites, they followed a divinely-appointed leader, and made their way through a wilderness toward the land of Canaan, a country promised them as a refuge from oppression. But, notwithstanding the wonders that accompanied the exodus from Egypt, their departure seems not to have taken place with entire unanimity. There were murmurings among the people, who at times showed a desire to return to their former homes. The patience of the leader was tried by their complaints, and in consequence a severe rebuke was often administered to his perverse followers. The latter would seem to have had a show of reason for their murmuring. They had abandoned their homes and entered upon a long and wearisome journey through an inhospitable desert, which ended not until all the male adults that crossed the Red Sea had succumbed to death. With no fixed habitation they journeyed for more than one generation of men, sometimes toward the south, sometimes to the north, then toward the west, then to the south, and again to the north, with all the discomforts attending such a precarious manner of existence. But they were in search of a better country than the one which they had abandoned.

A thousand years afterward another stupendous migration took place, this time originating in the East, and moving westward. More than five hundred myriads of people left their homes in Asia, at the bidding of their lord and master, and precipitated

themselves upon a little corner of Europe. The object of this migration seems not dissimilar to that of the Israelites in their invasion of Canaan, namely, a permanent settlement in the country invaded. All the circumstances connected with the descent upon Greece by the army of Xerxes show that the purpose of that monarch in sending forth such a vast host from his dominions was colonization as well as conquest. But as to what became of that multitudinous array contemporaneous history furnishes little information. Aside from the few hundred thousands that found their way back across the Hellespont, the great mass of men and women disappeared, leaving no trace of their mournful fate in the countries through which they so lately passed. The plains of Thrace and Asia Minor perhaps swallowed up millions of the unfortunate colonists. Or perhaps they never recrossed the Taurus Mountain chain, but remained as sojourners along the weary way by which they were striving to regain the land of their ancestors.

We may speak of other migrations of men in those far-distant times; smaller in magnitude, but more renowned in song and story. Their range of action was circumscribed, and extended but little beyond the boundaries of ancient Hellas. They followed the same law which seemed to impel all races that abandoned their long-established homes; that is to say, they moved from the East, and with their faces fixed westward, they sought, or seemed to seek, happier climes beneath the setting sun. Then we read of whole nations migrating, with all their belongings, from Asia into Europe, and, after long periods of rest, resuming their march, bound for the western land, moving as if by some common impulse, and abandoning home and fatherland. Thus was the Roman Empire invaded, its northern and western provinces overrun, at successive periods of time, by swarms of barbarians, which turned aside only as the sea stopped their onward course and deflected them southward—thence they crossed the Straits of Gibraltar, and took possession of the northern provinces in Africa. For centuries the Atlantic's watery waste presented an impassable barrier to the westward progress of the migratory hordes. In this apparent state of stagnation the restless spirit of migration remained, until the invention of the mariner's compass enabled the enterprising Columbus to sail across the Atlantic Ocean, and open up new fields for exploration and conquest. The bold and adventurous spirits of Europe by degrees colonized North America, from Canadian snows to the flowery land of Ponce de Leon, and stretched out their conquering arms to the Appalachian Mountain range.

Hitherto we have been considering the transmigrations of tribes, races, and nations. Now we meet with the movements of individual men, who begin to drive back into the interior of the American Continent the aboriginal inhabitants, whose progenitors occupied the country in ages long gone by, so far distant that neither scientific nor historic research has led up to the time of their appearance in the western world. The, "pale faces," descendants of the warlike races that had their origin in the plains between the Euphrates and the Tigris, steadily pushed back the red men from the Atlantic seaboard to the Alleghanies, thence over the mountains, and by successive steps to the Mississippi River, then beyond, even to the borders of the "Great American Desert." The people, men and women, who led the way in these movements were pioneers, the vanguard in the march of civilization, who smoothed the way for the generations following after them. A "pioneer" proper is one that precedes an army, in order to clear the way of obstructions, to repair or make roads, build bridges, construct intrenchments, and so on, analogous to the "antecursor" of the old Roman army, whose duties were similar to those here described. The transition of the term to the individual movements of later times was natural. These voluntary pioneers in the front of modern progress seemed to be indued with all the qualities that were required in their self-imposed task—the reclamation and the regeneration of the solitary wastes ahead of them—namely, valor, fortitude, constancy, in such a degree that no danger could daunt and no force could subdue.

II.

During the early years of the fifth decade of the Nineteenth century a movement originated among a few unsettled spirits in the United States, the purpose of which appeared to be to pass beyond the settled limits of the country and cross the Stony Mountains to the borders of the Pacific Ocean. The land which they intended to seek and colonize was called Oregon. Very little was known concerning this region, but what information was extant had been gathered from the travels of Lewis and Clark, half a century previous, which left an impression on the minds of all readers, the younger class especially, that Oregon was a land of continuous woods, the extent of which would cast into the shade the old Hercynian forest, and that it was inhabited by savage beasts and more savage men. Accounts from those who had somehow made the journey thither, at a later time, were wafted back, as by the wind, and told of a country of fabulous fertility, of skies of unequaled splendor, of a climate as balmy

and serene as that of Calypso's enchanted isle, and the imagination seemed to be captivated with the idea that the land of perpetual youth had been discovered. Many a boy in the far West, at night, sat by the fireplace in the rude log cabin, and listened with delight to the stories about this wonderland, as related by the elder members of the family, or by some visitor whose purpose seemed to be to talk over the prospects of emigrating to the newly-discovered region in the farther West. A desire would probably be awakened in his young breast to find in this land, when he should be released from parental control, the home of his future life, which desire was destined to have fruition in the years to come. These stories spread far and wide, and aroused a lively interest, which culminated in the formation of companies of intending emigrants, whose place of assembling was on the western frontier of Missouri. Here preparations were made for the departure of these self-expatriating colonists, these pioneers, on their way to a land of perpetual happiness, which they imagined would be found on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. There was a vague impression abroad that Oregon was situated somewhere in the region of the setting sun, but the exact locality was uncertain. Stories were repeated of some travelers who had journeyed toward this modern Hesperia, but who had never returned; whether they were lost in the wilderness, had joined the mountain trappers, or had fallen into the hands of savages, was a matter unascertained. Their fate had no discouraging effect, however, on the minds of those who were assembling for the journey to the far Western land. As the pioneer stood upon the banks of the majestic Missouri, whose turbid stream was hastening from the mountains to the sea, he cast no "longing, lingering look behind," but with dauntless breast prepared for the task which lay before him. The beginning of the onward movement was sometimes dramatic, if the chosen leader happened to be of swelling importance; but generally the march was undertaken with no uncommon incident. The pioneer, perhaps, regarded this enterprise as the most serious business of his life, but he entered upon it with no gloomy misgivings. His all, wife, children, and friends, was with him. Perhaps he felt a consciousness that he formed part of a mighty movement, the effects of which would be manifested long after he should have been laid low with the clods of the valley.

Many migrations of men had preceded this in the world's history, but it would be difficult to point out one in which the germs of more of mankind's happiness and prosperity were contained than in the pioneer movement of which Oregon was the land sought for. The little bark that carried Caesar and his for-

tune is renowned in classic story, and its influence is seen and felt in the public affairs of the world, after twenty centuries of conflict. But the immense results that would follow from the succession of trains which started from the banks of the Missouri at that early date and struck out over the plains toward the Pacific Coast could hardly be estimated from previous exhibitions of cause and effect. At that time the pioneer's undertaking was generally regarded with incredulity as to its wisdom, and with pity for the rashness that prompted the actors in the movement, which was undoubtedly then one of extreme hazard. The pioneer started out with no earthly protection except his own right arm, but with a firm reliance upon the Creator. He had a never-failing trust in the power that controls the universe, and this confidence would strengthen him in all times of trial. The pioneer was not a Stoic in belief, nor even in practice; nevertheless, he maintained the bearing of a veritable hero, such a one, in fact, as "the Heracleidan blood might own."

We can hardly look back upon this bold and daring venture in those distant days without admiration for the heroic spirit which seemed to animate all the participants therein. As the slow-moving procession made its way from day to day over immense plains, where bloodthirsty savages and tramping buffaloes alone held sway, the most lively vigilance was required for the security of all. Besides, the train carried infinitely more than Caesar and his fortune. It was the advanced guard of a movement the beneficent effects of which would reach to the most remote generations. It carried civilization and Christianity, with all the attendant blessings of these two forces, which were to be planted in the benighted region whither it was tending. The train was also the forerunner of that particular branch of commerce which "instructed ships" should convey to the distant nations of the East, and return laden with the exchanged productions of foreign climes.

The course of man, continually westward in his migrations, was constantly extending the distance between him and the country where lay the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind," the land which had formerly poured its varied treasures into all the nations west of the Euphrates and the Caspian. The Indies, from the earliest ages known to man, had tempted the cupidity of great conquerors; and to secure the rich prize Alexander urged his conquering cohorts far toward the East, even to the banks of the Indus. That vague land of fabulous wealth existed, as to the countries of the West, only in imagination, except so far as the sight of man was dazzled by the rich loads of merchandise brought

by innumerable caravans, which annually wended their way westward, and silently vanished toward the Orient after their burdens had been exchanged for glittering coin. Ages before Alexander's time magnificent cities had arisen, almost in desert wastes, and had grown and prospered upon the rich commerce which this vast and wealthy portion of Asia furnished—such as Palmyra, and Nineveh, and Babylon—and then they gradually declined, and finally disappeared from the earth, and almost from the memory of mankind. The genius of Alexander beheld the immense value of this traffic with the East, if the same could only be diverted from its toilsome journey across the mountains and plains of interior Asia, and conveyed by ships on the ocean and through the Red Sea to the countries of the West. He demonstrated the feasibility of his scheme by the voyage of Nearchus, and so founded a city at the mouth of the Nile, called after his own name, which grew in opulence and splendor to such an extent as to cause the decline and final ruin of the famous cities of the desert. In modern times, Napoleon early perceived that toward the East, in the land of India, lay the region of wealth and renown, and his expedition to Egypt and Syria was the first step in the realization of his vast dream of ambition and conquest—using Alexander's city as the base of his military operations. "Man proposes, but God disposes." Napoleon's **grand scheme**, intended to revolutionize the trade of the world, was arrested by plague and pestilence, combined with an insignificant garrison in a wretched little town upon the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

III.

It might be thought that, in order to reach this imagined source of wealth, the pioneer to Oregon slowly made his way across the vast plains of North America; that he was, in effect drawing near to the East by traveling westward. Whether fanciful or otherwise, he pursued a route suggested by far-seeing statesmen as leading directly to the famous region where lay the wealth of antiquity; and, perchance, he passed by the self-same spot on the Rocky Mountains where it was once proposed to erect a gigantic statue, with its right hand pointing toward India. It may be doubted, however, whether such fancies ever had lodgment in the brain of our pioneer. He was only following a track laid out by the unerring instinct of the buffalo, in its annual migrations, which, though different from the lines of scientific engineering, was the shortest way, and had a bearing sufficiently correct for the pioneer in the direction of the desired goal. The latter's eyes, nevertheless, were constantly turned westward, to descry, if pos-

sible, in the billowy vastness that appeared before him some indication of the land toward which he was traveling. Sometimes he would fancy, doubtless, that he beheld in the distant horizon the shadowy outlines of the desired land, now presenting fantastic specters to his imagination, and, anon, changing in the golden haze of evening to a picture of silent grandeur, wherein he fondly discerned the gates of Paradise. But these illusions soon faded away, leaving only a transient, yet pleasing, impression on his mind. The sober duties of life engrossed all his thoughts, and cares; and he adjusted himself to their performance with an equanimity and a devotedness that were prominent characteristics of his nature. The labors of the day were zealously undergone, despite their dull round, as well as the tiresome monotony of the route that tended toward the longed-for land of rest. His sentinel vigils, on the other hand, opened to him the wonders of creation, while the brilliant phantasmagoria of the heavens nightly displayed to his enraptured vision the immensity of the universe. The pioneer was, therefore, a devout worshiper of the Author of all these glories. In himself there was no room left for skepticism, and he maintained a steady belief in a superintending providence, for which indeed there could be in his apprehension no sufficient succedaneum. Being of a contemplative disposition, and beholding the successive vicissitudes in the heavens, as well as on the earth, we may well imagine that he thought of the time

When no more change shall be,
But steadfast rest of all things, firmly stayed
Upon the pillars of Eternity.

The days lengthened into weeks, and the weeks into weary months, on this journey. Every day brought increasing cares, but the stout heart of the pioneer grew in strength with each new responsibility. He had an enduring faith in his mission, which was to found a home for himself and his children; and, besides, he firmly intended to "hold, occupy, and possess" the land which he sought, in the name, and, as he felt, by the authority, of his country. He had left home and fatherland, and all the endearing associations of those terms, but he purposed, with the blessing of God, to re-establish them under the skies where should be his abiding-place. We, as inheritors of this magnificent domain, which has been rescued from savage control and made to blossom like the garden of Alcinous, ought never to forget, as there may be danger of our forgetting, the great significance of this movement of the Oregon pioneer. He was living and acting, perhaps unconsciously, for posterity and for the distant ages. His purpose, as

outlined at the beginning, gradually developed into assured fact, after he had crossed the great backbone of the continent, gone down the Columbia river, and entered into the Willamette valley, which proved to him truly the better country that so long he had been seeking. Here he immediately set himself to work to lay the foundations of civil government; the consequence of which was the enactment of laws providing for the public welfare, besides the restraining of immorality in its various forms; the declaration of the principles of temperance as a branch of morals, and their enforcement by legislative authority; the organization of churches, in order to spread abroad good tidings of great joy for the enlightenment of mankind; providing for the vital interests of education by the establishment of schools wherever practicable; and the planning of higher institutions of learning, in some instances before the colonists had departed from their former homes—and thus was seen the inauguration of the first American commonwealth on the shores of the farthest West. From this unpretending origin arose the present flourishing communities of the great Northwest, out of the land that the Oregon pioneer came to claim and possess. Sixty years have hardly rolled away, and the world beholds with admiration the remarkable advancement made in all that concerns the material and moral well-being of this portion of our common country—the cities of wonderful growth, busy marts of trade and commerce, from which swift-speeding ships depart to all quarters of the world, bearing the treasures obtained from the soil and from mines of the precious metals; railways running to all points of the compass, those great and unrivaled agencies for the reclamation of remote regions, by connecting them with the more favored portions of the continent; the splendid legislative halls, the fine courthouses in almost every county, where justice is administered with an impartial hand; the handsome church edifices, rising in sublimity toward heaven, as emblematic of the faith taught within; the unnumbered school houses that dot every inhabited spot within this broad land, where education is dispensed freely to every child; the productions of the press, from the mammoth metropolitan daily, to the modest weekly in almost every village, which go hand in hand with schools and churches in educating and enlightening the world; the universities and colleges, in number and influence never dreamed by the most hopeful and sanguine pioneer to this coast; the splendid training school, instituted and supported by our beneficent government, for the education of the sons and daughters of those aborigines who maintained a life-and-death struggle with the pioneers for the possession of this land, but who have been living for many years happily

at peace with their former antagonists, on reservations, after their lands had been purchased by the government for the benefit of intending settlers; the telegraphic, telephonic, and other electrical wonders—these blessings have followed the pioneer's coming; and many more might be mentioned, but, were we to undertake the enumeration of all of them, "Time would run back and fetch the golden age." What is yet in store for the land once included in the boundaries of Oregon can only be conjectured from its past history. All who enjoy repose and contentment in this favored country will hope, however, that these commonwealths, whose beginning was had in the midst of so much trial and perplexity by the pioneers to this coast, may continue in an uninterrupted career of peace and prosperity for many generations of men, ever diffusing abroad

. . . More than all the wealth that loads the breeze
When Coromandel's ships return from Indian seas.

The westward tendency of the migrating disposition of man has at length run its course. It has reached Thule-land. The last long stretch of 2,000 miles, over wide-extended plains and lofty mountain ranges, has brought the pioneer to the borders of the Peaceful Sea, whence he can look beyond to the gorgeous Orient, where man is supposed to have had his origin, on the higher lands of Asia. The long journey has come to an end, after a varied career of forty centuries. Henceforward there will be found no more unoccupied wastes to tempt the restless spirit of mankind, in this direction; at least, until there shall have been a renovation and a re-creation of all earthly things, such as may be dimly disclosed in the vision of the exile on Patmos.

It is with feelings of veneration, allied to sadness, that we contemplate the Oregon pioneer himself, as he yet lingers among us. His grand work has been finished, and his earthly race is almost run. He stands near the silent river; and, even now, like the dying Alcestis, he can see the old ferryman on the farther shore; he can hear his impatient summons to make haste, and delay no more. But he no doubt recalls with complete satisfaction his days that are past, as he remarks the wonderful progress that has followed his entrance into this delightful valley. And, as there is little likelihood that the world will ever look upon his counterpart, it should be the work of posterity properly to honor him, with a solid monument, which in fitting terms shall record his heroic labors and transmit the knowledge of them to distant generations.

But "time is this tedious tale should here have ending." We have faintly traced the wanderings of men, as, starting from the plains of Armenia, they followed the course of the sun and ceased by the side of the Western wave. And now, in view of all the blessings foreshadowed by this last great movement of the pioneering spirit, we may conclude with the oft-quoted lines from Bishop Berkeley:

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Oregon Historical Society

INCLUDING THE
QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND THE
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD
DECEMBER 20, 1902

Per



SALEM, OREGON:
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER,
1906.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1902-1903.

HON. H. W. SCOTT.....	President
JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....	Vice-President
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....	Secretary
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....	Treasurer

GEORGE H. HIMES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *ex officio*.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *ex officio*.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1903,

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1904,

H. W. SCOTT.

MRS. HARRIET K. McARTHUR.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1905,

F. G. YOUNG.

WILLIAM D. FENTON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1906,

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, March 15, 1902. }

The first quarterly meeting for the year 1902 was called to order by the Vice President, Judge C. B. Bellinger. The additional directors present were: Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

W. E. Rollins, now of Arlington, Massachusetts, formerly a resident of Portland, Oregon, announced in a letter his intention to paint a scene illustrative of the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray in 1792, and asked for a letter of endorsement to better enable him to secure data for his purpose. As the Board did not have information of such definiteness as to warrant its granting Mr. Rollins' request this was laid on the table until it had a satisfactory understanding of his plans.

Mr. O. F. Vedder, representing a New York publishing firm that had projected a history of Oregon, requested a formal endorsement of the proposed work by the Society. While the undertaking received favorable comment from the directors, they did not consider that formal endorsement of it by them would be wise.

President H. W. Scott arrived at the meeting and took the chair.

The Secretary outlined a wider scope of activity for the Society, and indicated that larger funds would be necessary to carry out the work. The President was by vote requested to prepare a statement setting forth the needs

of the Society, as indicated by the Secretary, to be submitted by the Society to the legislature at its next session. It was also voted that the papers at the next annual meeting should be designed to place the plans and needs of the Society before the public with the view of securing a permanent home for the Society as an outgrowth of the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Mr. W. D. Fenton was appointed chairman of the Memorial Committee in place of L. B. Cox, deceased.

The Assistant Secretary was voted \$100 towards reimbursement for expenses on a trip to the Eastern States, that sum being one-half of the expenses incurred.

The Assistant Secretary reported that three acres selected by Mr. L. B. Cox, as including the site of Fort Clatsop, had been secured and paid for by the sum of \$250 placed in his hands by Charles E. Ladd; he further reported that a quit claim deed to perfect the title could be secured from the Oregon Pottery Company by granting said company a right of way for a road across a small portion of the tract at such point as might hereafter be mutually agreed upon.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,)
PORTLAND, OREGON, June 21, 1902. }

The second quarterly meeting of the Directors for 1902 was called to order by President H. W. Scott. The additional directors present were: Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. H. S. Lyman, having planned several volumes of Oregon history written by contemporaries and designed to promote the study of Oregon history in its schools and

thereby awaken a greater interest in the coming Lewis and Clark Centennial, had been requested by the Secretary to outline his project to the Board. He was invited to make a statement of his plans, and they were by vote heartily approved by the Board.

The importance of securing copies of the reports of Dr. Elijah White, on file at Washington, was emphasized by Dr. J. R. Wilson.

Mr. Scott, in response to inquiries made, reported on the prospects of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, its scope, site, etc., remarking that much depended upon the action of the Legislature of 1903 toward the celebration.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, Sept. 20, 1902. }

The third regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors convened at two o'clock. The President and Vice-President being absent the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and J. R. Wilson was chosen chairman.

The directors present were: Mr. W. D. Fenton, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young. Mr. Charles E. Ladd, the treasurer of the Society, was also in attendance.

A communication from the historian, Hubert Howe Bancroft, was read, in which he expressed his inability to accept the invitation to present the historical paper for the annual meeting.

Captain H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., author of the *American Fur Trade of the Far West*, was elected an honorary member.

After some discussion the "Constitutional Convention of 1857" was chosen as the general subject for the annual

meeting to be held on December 20th. In addition to a leading paper, it was planned to have as many of the surviving members of the convention as possible participate in discussions touching different phases of the work, proceedings, and composition of the convention.

The matter of securing a Lewis and Clark Memorial Building, to become a permanent home of the Society, and to be obtained through the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration, was discussed.

Adjournment.

**FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OREGON
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

CITY HALL, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, December 20, 1902. }

The meeting was held in the lobby on the fourth floor, adjacent to the rooms of the Society. Eighty members were present. H. W. Scott, President, and C. B. Bellinger, Vice-President, being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Wm. D. Fenton was chosen President, *pro tem*. As the minutes of the last annual meeting were printed in the "Proceedings" their reading was dispensed with.

A summary of the report of the Treasurer (See Appendix A), Charles E. Ladd, was read and the report was referred to an Auditing Committee composed of John W. Minto, R. R. Dunniway, and H. L. Bates.

The Secretary read his report, which, on motion, was placed on file. (See Appendix B.)

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by ballot as follows: President, C. B. Bellinger; Vice-President, Wm. D. Fenton; Secretary, F. G. Young; Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd.

Joseph R. Wilson and James R. Robertson, whose terms as Directors having expired, were re-elected.

The annual address by Hon. John R. McBride, of Spokane, Washington, was delivered, his subject being "The Constitutional Convention of Oregon in 1857." (See Appendix C.) Four other surviving members of the convention were present in addition to Judge McBride: Hon. George H. Williams, present Mayor of Portland; Hon. R. P. Boise, of Salem, a circuit judge; W. A. Starkweather, of Milwaukie, and R. V. Short, of Portland. These all gave reminiscences of the convention.

A telephone message was received from William H. Packwood, Sumpter, Baker County, Oregon; a telegram from Hon. James K. Kelly, Washington, D. C., and a letter from Hon. L. F. Grover, Portland, conveying congratulations to all present, particularly their co-laborers of the convention, and expressing regret that they could not be present.

The meeting closed with remarks by Governor T. T. Geer in praise of the excellent work of the constitution makers.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
 PORTLAND, OREGON, December 20, 1902. }

The regular fourth quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors for 1902 was called to order by Vice-President, Wm. D. Fenton, immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the members. The additional Directors present were: Gov. T. T. Geer, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The reading of the minutes of the last quarterly meeting was dispensed with.

The subject of securing legislation in the interest of the work of the Society was brought up and F. G. Young, J. R. Robertson, and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur were appointed a Committee on Legislation.

The matter of devising a plan for the preservation of the Sheridan Block House on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation was urged by the Assistant Secretary. The subject was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Memorials. This committee was appointed as follows: Geo. H. Himes, Portland; W. A. Howe, Carlton; B. L. Eddy, Tillamook.

Adjournment.

APPENDIX

A.—TREASURER'S REPORT OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

B.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

C.—THE OREGON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1857.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURER'S REPORT OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Charles E Ladd, Treasurer,

RECEIPTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>On what account.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1901		
Dec. 16	By balance	\$ 128 51
1902		
Jan. 6	State Treasurer, Warrant No. 9113	625 00
21	F. G. Young	87 00
Feb. 6	F. G. Young	168 65
	F. G. Young	287 85
April 8	State of Oregon, Warrant No. 10631	\$ 625 00
	F. G. Young	262 20
		887 20
May 7	F. G. Young	138 00
June 10	F. G. Young	142 30
July 3	State Treasurer	625 00
5	F. G. Young	82 00
Aug. 8	F. G. Young	95 85
14	Carnegie Library	1 60
Sept. 3	F. G. Young	52 35
Oct. 6	State Treasurer	\$ 625 00
	F. G. Young	61 35
		686 35
Nov. 19	F. G. Young	188 40
Dec. 8	F. G. Young	180 75
		\$ 4,376 81
Dec. 13	By balance	\$ 264 97
	RECAPITULATION — RECEIPTS.	
	Received from State of Oregon	\$ 2,500 00
	Received from F. G. Young, Secretary	1,075 21
	Received from Carnegie Library	1 60
	Total	\$ 4,376 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To whom paid.</i>	<i>On what account.</i>	<i>Warrant No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1901				
Dec. 21	Irwin-Hodson Co.	Merchandise, War. No. 63		\$ 10 50
1902				
Jan. 21	Geo. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	68	216 39
	Geo. H. Himes	Printing	67	12 00
	F. G. Young	Expenses	71	12 35
	H. S. Lyman	Literary work	69	110 00
	W. Y. Morgan	Book	70	2 50
22	H. W. Scott	Newspaper files	65	275 00
27	1st Congregational Church	Rent of parlor	66	15 00
Feb. 6	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	77	191 94
	G. F. Rodgers	Cover paper for Quarterly	73	8 25
	F. G. Young	Freight, telegram, etc.	74	7 80
7	Irwin-Hodson Co.	Membership ledger	76	8 25
8	J. K. Gill Co.	"Ideal Bath" letter file	75	5 00

DISBURSEMENTS — *Continued.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To whom paid.</i>	<i>On what account.</i>	<i>Warrant No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Mar. 3	Kilham Stationery Co.	Office outfitting	72	70 40
6	G. H. Himes & Co.	Printing	82	11 75
	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	83	221 85
	Geo. F. Rodgers	Binding Quarterlies	79	48 00
	F. G. Young	Editing, postage, freight	78	102 65
10	J. K. Gill Co.	Stationery	81	2 30
25	Kilham Stationery Co.	Record cards	80	13 84
April 3	F. G. Young	Expenses, freight, express, postage	85	9 47
8	J. W. Cadby	Books	84	101 75
3	G. H. Himes & Co.	Printing	88	14 00
	G. H. Himes	Expenses and salary	87	305 86
	A. Julia Kirker	Typewriting	86	39 75
10	Mrs. F. F. Victor	Manuscript	90	25 00
May 7	Geo. F. Rodgers Co.	Cover paper	93	8 28
	F. G. Young	Editing, postage, express	94	101 25
	C. N. Chapin	Books	92	12 25
	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	96	201 15
9	C. M. Phillips	Printing	91	6 75
June 10	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	99	195 50
	G. F. Rodgers	Binding	98	24 00
	F. G. Young	Express, postage, etc.	97	4 82
July 5	Geo. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	101	198 64
July 5	F. G. Young	Expenses		7 65
8	Silas B. Smith	Literary work	100	25 00
Aug. 6	Mrs. F. F. Victor	Literary work	95	25 00
	Lewis & Lewis	Carpentering	105	27 75
7	Morning Oregonian	Handbooks	109	5 00
	Kilham Stationery Co.	Merchandise	104	3 00
9	Wm. Gadsby	Merchandise	111	1 50
4	F. G. Young	Editing and sundries	107	108 85
	Geo. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	108	180 96
	Geo. F. Rodgers & Co.	Binding and covers	103	32 28
	Himes & Pratt	Printing	106	6 50
	Avery & Co.	Merchandise	110	3 50
Sept. 3	Catherine D. Cramer	Copying	112	5 25
	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	114	175 91
11	Lewis & Lewis	Merchandise	113	22 40
Oct. 6	Geo. F. Rodgers & Co.	Binding, etc.	115	32 28
	F. G. Young	Postage, express, etc.	118	30 92
	Geo. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	120	155 64
Oct. 6	Geo. H. Himes & Co.	Printing letterheads	119	10 00
9	A. Julia Kirker	Typewriting	117	3 80
10	Julia Maxwell	Typewriting	116	9 00
Nov. 18	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	128	257 31
	F. G. Young	Editing and express	121	102 69
20	The Irwin-Hodson Co.	Merchandise	124	20 00
	R. O. Collis	Merchandise	123	4 00
22	R. Lutke & Co.	Merchandise	122	30 00
29	E. W. Moore	Photographs	125	11 50
	Geo. W. Gordon	Show case	127	18 15
Dec. 2	R. L. Polk & Co.	Merchandise	126	3 75
8	G. H. Himes	Salary and expenses	120	188 06
	G. H. Himes & Co.	Printing	130	10 25
	Balance			264 97
				\$ 4,376 81
RECAPITULATION — DISBURSEMENTS.				
Per warrants No. 65 to 130				\$ 4,111 84
Balance on hand December 13, 1902				264 97
				\$ 4,376 81

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

I shall use some general statistics to indicate, as far as statistics can, the results of the fourth year of the society's activity. Eighty-one newspapers have been regularly filed. This represents an increase of eight over the number of the previous year. Among the noteworthy additions of old newspaper files to our collection were those of the *Sacramento Daily Union* from November, 1859, to March, 1875; those of the *Morning Oregonian* from 1880 to 1887; and we also secured probably the only existing file of *The Sun*, published in Portland in 1894-5. Some seventeen thousand papers belonging to the files of about seventy different Oregon papers were obtained from the Portland Library Association as they were about to be sold to the paper mill as material for pulp. I put this fact in this way simply to illustrate the radically different, yet complementary, public functions of these two institutions. What was rubbish for one may become the glory of the other.

Our funds have not sufficed for making considerable purchases for our library. Our most noteworthy accession by purchase was a complete file of the Niles' Register, consisting of seventy-four volumes, extending from September, 1811, to September, 1847. Through the generous gift of Mr. Charles E. Ladd our library was increased by ninety-five volumes. This collection received from Mr. Ladd had been made with such care that it in itself constitutes a fine nucleus for a historical library. Of documents our accessions for the year number 520. We have now 1,090 letters, mainly those of prominent pioneers, and with very few exceptions they bear on the period between 1836 and 1860.

We have books and pamphlets for a library of 3,500 titles. This number could probably be doubled within a year through a diligent use of available exchanges. We have letters and documents to the number of 2,150 that need arranging, cataloguing, and binding. It is readily seen that our crying need is that of an expert librarian furnished with modern library facilities. Our ambition should be to have at the end of the fifth year of the Society's activities a fully equipped library for research with all of our material available for the investigator.

Our museum has received this year 125 pioneer relics, 110 archaeological specimens, and 1,120 arrowheads. Most of the latter, however, are loaned.

Our membership roll shows a net gain for the year of forty-two names. On November 30, 1902, our total membership was 762, or 772 by including ten honorary members. It is made up of 115 life members and 647 annual members. We lost during the year eighteen members by death—seventeen annual and one life member. The list of the deceased members, arranged alphabetically, is as follows:

Burke, Mrs. W. P., a pioneer of 1852, Portland.
Catlin, John, a pioneer of 1849, Portland.
Chambreau, Edward, a pioneer of 1848, Portland.
Conner, John, a pioneer of 1853, Portland.
French, D. M., a pioneer of 1854, The Dalles.
J. H. D. Gray, a native son of 1839, Astoria.
Hall, Dr. C. H., a pioneer of 1856, Salem.
McDaniel, Dr. W. J., a native son of 1853, Portland.
Mays, Robert, a pioneer of 1852, The Dalles.
Muller, Max, a pioneer of 1852, Portland.
Powers, Ira F., Portland.
Risley, J. S., a pioneer of 1845, Oswego.
Sitton, N. K., a pioneer of 1843, Carlton.
Smith, Silas B., a native son of 1839, Skipanon.
Thompson, D. P., a pioneer of 1853, Portland.
Ware, Joel, a pioneer of 1858, Eugene.
Whitaker, John, a pioneer of 1852, Eugene.

The number of registered visitors to our rooms during 1900 was 10,200; 1901 was 14,733; 1902 was 21,747. Total for three years, 46,780.

These figures indicate that our collections are becoming a recognized feature among the attractions of Portland and the Pacific Northwest. The number of visitors of last year exceeded that of the year before by more than 7,000. The average number of Oregon visitors per month from outside of Portland was 416, representing 123 towns. The average number per month from other States and countries was 577, representing forty-two different States and countries.

Our publications during the year have been the "Quarterly" and the "Annual Proceedings," altogether nearly 600 pages. The papers of John Ball, who came with Wyeth in 1832 and taught the first school in "Old Oregon" at Vancouver; those of Cyrus Shephard, who came with Jason Lee in 1834 and taught the first school in the Willamette Valley; and the journal of Dr. John Scouler, a botanist, who visited the Coast between 1822 and 1825, constitute some of the more valuable and complete sources which are in preparation for publication. We lack funds, however, to print them.

The Society has lost two able contributors to Northwest history in the death of Silas B. Smith and Frances Fuller Victor. Mr. Smith was engaged on a paper for the "Quarterly" that would have thrown

new light on the genesis and early conditions of the settlement on French Prairie. Mrs. Victor was writing for the "Quarterly" the history of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and early railroad-ing in Oregon when she was compelled to desist from her labors. It may not be advisable for this Society to attempt at this time an expression of its tribute to the memory and services of Mrs. Victor to Oregon history, owing to traces of a spirit of division that was unfortunately engendered from an honest difference of conclusions on an important question in Oregon's past in which Mrs. Victor was prominently identified with one side, yet we can not be unmindful of the fact that hers was the largest and ablest part in recording the development of the Pacific Northwest.

Steps have been taken to utilize the interest in the approaching Lewis and Clark Centennial, in the way of securing increased historical production in the Pacific Northwest. Enthusiasm in the movement to observe fitly this natal event of this region should during the next two years and a half draw out every reminiscence that will help to enrich our history. The conditions are propitious just now for stimulating the writing out of the recollections of the actors and observers. It is now about twenty-five years since the makers of the Pacific Northwest were generally appealed to for their reminiscences. It was most unfortunate that this work could not then have been done by a State Historical Society, so that the records secured might have become the priceless heritage of the people of the State, held in trust by their Historical Society. It is now proposed after a quarter of a century to glean these sources of history again. Personal reminiscences are a peculiarly indispensable form of sources when the telegraph and the press were not so active as they are to-day. The historical activity that it is hoped thus to arouse will develop and extend the historical spirit among the people and lead to the discovery of new materials otherwise undiscoverable. These initial interpretations and characterizations of events made by the participants and observers are necessary that the final historical narrative may have life and color. These initial verdicts are essential too, that the more nearly final verdicts of the historian may bring the events into true relations of cause and effect, and conceive correctly of their relative importance. It is hoped that each member will volunteer to have a part in this activity in the cause of history, either by assuming responsibility for some topic or by seeing that the right person takes up some important discussion and is aided and encouraged in the work.

The condition of the sources of Oregon history down to 1840 or 1843 leave comparatively little to be desired. We know pretty well what the white man did in Oregon, and about Oregon up to that time. But very little has been done to make possible an ordered account of the development of our commonwealth life since then. The development

of the different population centers of the Northwest, the antecedents of the Oregon people, the opening up of the great highways of this region, the main streams of traffic and travel in the past, the development of the leading industries of the Pacific Northwest, the transformations of the standards of living and interests of our people, estimates of the men who have performed the great public services, the story of the development of our different institutions, important changes in public opinion, decided shifting of party issues and groupings under political banners—all these and many other subjects invite the efforts of surviving pioneers and students of commonwealth history. Notable contributions along these lines have already been inspired by the Society's quarterly publication.

We need not say how deeply the Society is interested in the movement for the observance of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. We are exceedingly delighted with the progress that the organization of the centennial celebration has been making during the year. We can express only unbounded gratitude to the Lewis and Clark Fair Association for its generous provision for the interests of history incorporated in its program of legislation proposed for promotion by it. This Society can hardly do less than pledge its heartiest aid to the Lewis and Clark Fair Association in carrying out its plans.

One needs to count but a small part of the work that lies before this Society to comprehend how fully it would utilize the most commodious and grandest home the State or nation can provide for it. For here is the proper depository of the records of that historic movement through which the nation became four-square and continental in proportions facing two oceans. Here should be gathered and kept the data of the development of the great Columbia basin and of the growth of the commerce and the politics of the Pacific and of the lands bordering thereon. Within the halls of that building should be arranged the tangible evidences that tell the story of man's upward struggle in this part of the world and that suggest life relations and the organization for progress so clearly and significantly that the humblest worker on the farm and in the mill would here have interpreted to him his part in the cosmos of industry and its appeal to him would kindle his consciousness to a sense of companionship with all the world in a common endeavor for better things. Such a building would afford facilities for presenting historical collections in such a way as to tangibly represent social relations. They would thus supplement the schools as nothing else could, and would be the means for doing for the masses that which books, the press and the rostrum alone could not effect.

In the library of research collected within such a building the great interests of the public in all the affairs of private enterprise—a sense of which is dawning so rapidly these days—would receive adequate study. The interests of the people in the waters of their rivers for

irrigation, in the wealth that Nature has stored for them in the mountains, in the riches that the earth and air have embodied for them in the forests — the interests of the people in these would through such ready means of investigation be fully conserved and these utilities would have the highest social use. The provision of a great and adequately equipped library would make available and stimulate the use of the best light in determining policies, and these would lead unerringly to the highest evolution of this favored section of our land. Why should not a civilization have its home here, the peer of any the world shall know? Civilizations of old were built by great labors of war. The civilizations to be will have their real arsenals in their libraries.

APPENDIX C.

THE OREGON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1857.

Annual Address by HON. JOHN R. McBRIDE, Spokane, Wash.

At the close of the Yakima Indian War of 1855-56 influences in favor of statehood for Oregon became so urgent that by a vote of the people of the territory it was decided with practical unanimity to send delegates to a convention to be held at the capital to frame a State constitution. The delegates were elected in June, 1857, and the convention met at Salem on the 17th of August following. It may be observed that General Lane, Oregon's delegate in the United States Congress, had introduced a bill prior to this time, authorizing the territory to frame a constitution and present the same to Congress, but it had failed to pass, and the final direct movement for statehood was initiated entirely by the territory. It was known that States had been admitted to the Union without any action by Congress authorizing it, and it was assumed that it was not a necessary preliminary that this course should be pursued.

The apportionment of delegates from the different counties was made in the act authorizing their election, based upon the population of the counties, as near as could be ascertained, and was believed to be fair.

The convention consisted of sixty members. Matthew P. Deady was elected president and Chester N. Terry secretary.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

Politically, about three-fourths were chosen on regular Democratic tickets, while the opposition was a mixture of bolting Democrats, Independents, Old Line Whigs, and a single member nominated by a Republican convention and elected as such.

It is not fair to say there were not others of the same political faith, but, as the party was a new one, and in many counties had no distinctive organization, its adherents as a rule contented themselves with voting against the regular Democratic nominees, so that a number of the delegates were elected on mere "opposition" tickets, in cases where the free state sentiment was strong, who were unavowed, but, in fact, Republicans.

Among a people who were farmers and stockmen, as most of the earlier settlers of Oregon were, there was much sturdy independence, and a very strong feeling prevailing that the new territory had been

neglected by the Nation, because of the comparative weakness, of its legislative force in Congress; and this feeling cropped out frequently in making opposition to the Democratic national administration in localities where the party was largely in the majority.

In the preliminary election of the delegates, the Democratic party had ignored the question of slavery in the new State as one to be tested by a separate vote of the people, and as no test of the party faith was had, and in some of the counties where the free state sentiment was pronounced, the delegates were divided on that issue, and in other counties nominations were made representing both elements, in the wish to keep the question in abeyance.

The convention was organized by the election of M. P. Deady, then an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, for president. In fact, all the judges of the supreme court—George H. Williams, chief justice; Deady, an associate justice, and Cyrus Olney, until recently succeeded by R. P. Boise, associate justice—were members of the convention.

There was one contested seat—between F. G. Lockhart and P. B. Marple, of Coos County. The contest ended by the unseating of Lockhart, who held the certificate, and the admission of his opponent.

Marple was nominally a lawyer, and he succeeded in rendering himself so much disliked by his tendency to indulge in discussion in a very loud voice, and with much violence, that there was a general regret that he had been successful in his contest. His caliber intellectually was small, but his voice was that of a Stentor. In after years he was indicted for some offense of a grave character, was disbarred as a lawyer, I think by United States District Judge Deady, and disappeared from public view.

MAKE-UP OF COMMITTEES.

Hon. George H. Williams was chairman of the judiciary committee, and Olney and R. P. Boise were attached to that committee. I had recently been admitted to the bar, but being a lawyer in name, Judge Deady paid me the compliment of an appointment to the committee on the executive. I do not recall the membership of the other committees, but the selections were generally satisfactory to all, and showed the president's fairness and impartiality in the distribution and makeup of them.

The general character of the committees may be inferred from the elements that entered into the body. Thirty-three were farmers; eighteen were lawyers; two were newspaper men: one a civil engineer, and five were gold miners, who hailed from the southern part of the territory.

After the convention was fairly under way, and a few long-winded speeches had been made by gentlemen whose purpose was to impress their fellow-members with their capacity for leadership, there was a rather mild protest on the part of those who went there to work instead of talk, and a motion was made to limit debate. This had the effect of precipitating discussion, and was made the occasion of some lively scenes, especially among those who regarded themselves as able to entertain the convention.

There were some able and useful men who had small gifts for debate, and they naturally were impatient with long speeches; there were others who never entered into any discussion, and were only tolerant of orations on their side of the question. The matter ended in a compromise that imposed a limit to any one speaker, and yet gave scope for reasonable debate. Truth, however, justifies the statement that the lawyers monopolized most of the time and the farmers the least.

PRESIDENT MATTHEW P. DEADY.

If I may indulge in comment on individual members, I will begin with the president. As he has spent a long and useful life among the people of Oregon, I can say little of him that will be new, for his latter life has been more familiar to you than to myself.

He was at that time, I should judge, about 35 years of age, was a man large in stature, of impressive manner and bearing, smooth in speech, courteous and affable in intercourse, though he had dignity and firmness as a presiding officer. I recollect that on one occasion Mr. Grover, of Marion, rose to a point of order, questioning the president's ruling. Mr. Grover was the better parliamentarian, and was a most accomplished man. The chair had ruled against him, and he entered into the debate over the question without exhibiting any temper. The president modified his ruling, assigning a reason that was erroneous, but Mr. Grover, in the coolest manner imaginable, met it with an exposure of the error, when another ruling was made equally erroneous, which he again attacked with the same admirable dignity of manner. The incident ended by the president admitting the member to be in the right, and correcting his own errors with a cordiality and frankness which did him credit with the convention.

There were a few subjects dealt with in that convention that gave rise to most interesting discussion.

The subject of corporations and their powers was one — the matter of the authority of the courts to give instructions to juries to bind them in criminal cases, and State taxation and salaries for State officers.

President Deady frequently called some member to the chair, and, descending to the floor, took an animated part in general discussion. On the subject of the powers of corporations, he and Judge Boise, then a delegate from Polk County, were in harmony, and I think they two

are responsible for the language which the constitution contains. An exception was interpolated in the section which fixes the personal liabilities of stockholders of insolvent corporations, at the limit of the amount of stock held by the shareholders. Old Fred Waymire, of Polk, made a motion to add to this sentence the words "and no more," and, on this motion, he made his famous speech of denunciation of all corporations, which I shall mention hereafter. In vain was he told by some of his friends that the meaning was clear without it, and that these negative words would not add to the meaning he advocated. He insisted, and they were incorporated in committee of the whole, though afterward eliminated.

It was on this part of the constitution that President Deady took an active part and aired his social and economic opinions with vigor. He delivered one address on this subject of the proper field of commercial corporations, which he no doubt modified afterwards.

DEADY'S VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT.

His theory was that all pursuits that were not connected with the soil, as the legitimate business of life, were mere artificial outgrowths of modern civilization, and to be tolerated only by the necessities of society; and that the nearer the people kept to the primary methods of acquiring a livelihood the happier they were. The trades and callings of the artisans and the professional man were departures from the natural order of life. The man who lived at the base of some forest and raised and harvested a crop of grain and vegetables in the summer and hunted coons and chased the wild deer in winter was a happier man and lived nearer to God and nature than the man who sat in some factory driving shoepegs at a daily stipend. There was much of this kind of philosophy of the ideal sort in the address, and if he had been speaking to a crowd of modern reformers he would have been commended as an oracle. He was a great admirer of rusticity. Although his tendencies towards an aristocratic life were strong, he was an admirer of simplicity in home life. I think he divided mankind into two classes—those made to rule and those to be ruled. He was a student of mediæval history, and never missed an opportunity to eulogize the times when baronial chiefs in feudal castle ruled their followers and gloried in knightly deeds and paternal protection. He was not only a Democrat, but one of the ultra-pro-slavery type, who advocated the adoption of slavery in the new State. He believed in a government that had force behind it, and when the Rebellion began in 1861 he became as ardent a champion of the Government as any Unionist in the land, and if "rioters" or "strikers" committing violence had ever been tried before him they would not have met any mild treatment.

He took a deep interest in the judiciary discussions, led in the main by Hon. George H. Williams, the chairman of that committee, and Delazon Smith, who attributed some of his recent defeats as a lawyer before juries to rulings made by Williams, waxed eloquent when he assailed the power of judges in criminal cases to bind the "consciences of jurors," as he phrased it, "by arbitrary instructions." The three Judges, Williams, Deady, and Olney, overbore the arguments of the future United States Senator and triumphed.

DISLIKED THE METHODISTS.

President Deady made a most excellent presiding officer, and increased his popularity with all its membership. I have always thought he favored me beyond my merits. He encouraged me to enter into debates and reproached my over-modesty. He took pains one day when I made a brief speech on some question to come up to me and compliment me for it. Within a few years after I was candidate for Congress, against Judge Wait, a Democrat, he supported me, much to my surprise and that of many of his friends, and he jokingly told me the reason he had assigned to an old Democratic acquaintance for doing so (in those days all voting was *viva voce*, and every one knew how his neighbor voted). He said he accounted for his political treason as follows:

"The Methodist church has always had control of the Oregon delegation in Congress. From Thurston down to the admission of the State, Lane, Grover, Stout, and the Senators have been tools of that church, and it dictated their conduct on any matter in which it took interest. I have grown tired of this church dictation and have concluded to give my Campbellite friends of Yamhill a chance to break up the campmeeting combination, and I voted for Mc., who has no religion at all, and I don't think can be used by any church or sect," and he laughed with merriment at his political change, which became permanent.

I can not indulge in any general comment upon many of the delegates.

George H. Williams, still admired and honored, remains one of the convention landmarks.

Reuben P. Boise, who has served the people of his district almost continuously since 1857, as one of the pillars of the judiciary, is still alive, and, like Williams, still doing duty for the public. Most of the other fifty-seven members have either died or passed out of the public eye. The survivors can be counted on the fingers of one's two hands. My own colleagues, three in number, are all dead but one. Every member from Marion County, except Williams and Grover, is in his grave; all of the Linn delegation and that of Lane are off of the

stage. Benton has, I believe, one survivor. Time has mowed almost the entire crop, leaving a few of us for a later harvest.

I return from this excursion into the personality of the convention to recall examples of some of its most interesting characters.

FREDERICK WAYMIRE'S INFLUENCE.

Perhaps the most influential man in the farming membership was Frederick Waymire. He was known as "Uncle Fred," or "Old Fred," just as his relations to any one who spoke of him happened to be. Nature had given him a good quality of common sense, a very active brain, but man had done practically nothing in the way of education or training. He was a sort of Far West David Crockett. His politics were, I suppose, inherited, for he often alluded to Andrew Jackson and must have voted for him for President. He had been in the territorial legislature much of the time since the territory was organized, and for a man of his limited education was known as a useful member. In all things he was honest. He had a blemish in one eye, but as he said, this did not prevent his "spotting a rascal" when he came in the way, or seeing straight ahead in the line of duty. In the convention he spoke quite often, but briefly, always to the point. His pronunciation was often not only bad, but ludicrous, but he spoke easily and with vigor, and always made himself understood. He was direct, if not elegant, and had the power of convincing people by the simple way of being sincere and earnest. He was a Methodist in religion, but he had to get a new supply of it every year or two, as he said of himself, or his stock would run too low to live on. He had endorsed the propriety of forming a State government, but had done so with reluctance, and in the convention he gave early notice that he meant to fight high taxes, high salaries and corporations, as he put it, "tooth and toe-nail." He faithfully kept his word.

One of the most amusing and effective speeches was made by Fred Waymire on corporations. He regarded them as devices of the devil to begin with, and, after denouncing them generally, he illustrated his opposition argument with a little personal experience. A year or two before this some enterprising manipulators had organized a telegraph company under an act of the territorial legislature to construct a line of telegraph from Portland to Corvallis, passing up the west side of the valley through Waymire's county of Polk. Everybody was solicited to subscribe to the stock, and Waymire admitted that he was "fool enough to join this lightning-using enterprise," along with his other neighbors. The money was paid in and the line practically built and the wire was stretched most of the distance and used for a few weeks. What this sparsely settled country of farmers and cowherders wanted a telegraph line for no one could tell by the time it was constructed. They had about as much use for it as if it had

been built to the moon, and it soon fell into disuse, had no patronage and went to ruin. A considerable debt had been incurred, causing the franchise and the property, which was of no value, to be sold, leaving a balance for which resident stockholders had to pay, as the managers were a set of Californians who pocketed the cash on hand and flitted from the territory.

"PIZEN" ON CORPORATIONS.

"Now," said Waymire, "came on our troubles. The wire was down and was giving trouble to stock, was lying all along the roads, and we could not get rid of the thing. The local subscribers to stock were sued in the courts, and, though they contested, they were held liable for the debt of the corporation personally, and the sheriff went into our pockets for what the schemers had stolen."

After detailing the wrongs from a personal point of view he related the final catastrophe. He said he had gone into the court over which Judge Williams presided to contest the liability of the thieving corporation promoters; had fought it through a long trial and was beaten. When night came on and he started home he was full of indignation combined with some of Ad Starr's wheat whiskey, and his head was not entirely clear. He took the road along which the old telegraph wire had been strung, and it was lying at intervals along his path, as if to add to his misfortunes. In the darkness his horse stepped into a coil of it, and the rider soon found himself and his horse tightly wound up to a tree by an iron wire that he could not break, untie, or cut. "That d——d telegraph wire," he exclaimed, "was as tightly round us as the judgment of the court rendered against me that day for helping to put it there. My best horse was ruined by the cutting of the wire about his legs, and there I stood in the dark, cussin' the rascals who got me into this mess and wishing in my soul that wire was round their necks and I had the right to draw it. No corporations of any kind, sort, or character for me!" And he closed his diatribe with another burst of honest indignation.

The debate was more animated and exciting than any other question in the convention, and while Waymire's efforts to prevent corporations were not entirely successful, he did succeed in hedging them with such restrictions and limitations that their power has been less liable to abuse than in any other State in the Union.

CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

The other vital matter with Waymire was state taxation and salaries for state officials. These he proposed to put at the lowest possible limit. The judges, he insisted, should be paid no more than \$2,000 per year, then paid by the government to the judges of the territory, and besides performing the duties of trial judges in their various dis-

tricts, they were to be the supreme judges en banc; and this he forced the convention to adopt, with the proviso that when the population should reach a certain figure a separate supreme court might be authorized by the legislature, and as four judges were provided for the State, the judge who presided in the inferior court was not allowed to sit on any appeal taken from that district. The lawyers in the convention almost unanimously opposed the system, but most of the laymen were with Waymire and the knights of the bar had to accept it.

Indebtedness on the part of the State was limited, and the objects of it were specified with distinctness, and finally the salaries for the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Printer became the topic of Waymire's vigilant attention. For days he fought the salaries proposed like a bulldog guarding his master's treasure. He thought \$1500 was enough for the Governor. As the Secretary's office had much duty to perform he finally agreed to \$1800 for him. The State Treasurer had only to keep the money safely, he argued that \$1000 was enough for him, and so on down through the list. Some slight changes took place before the constitution was adopted, but it remains true that as a whole the provisions of the Oregon Constitution were economical to the degree of parsimony. If I am correctly informed some of these limitations have by indirection and ingenuity been so extended by the legislative commissions as to avoid the restrictions contemplated in the constitution, but they have had the effect to make the State of Oregon one of the most economical State governments ever brought into being. For this condition I cheerfully give the credit to Fred Waymire. He was an example of an honest pioneer, who, while illiterate and unpolished, had many of the qualities of a wise and shrewd guardian of the public interest. In the circle of the leading men in that convention, when it was once asked who was the most influential of all its membership, it was said, as the judgment of all present, that Waymire could come nearer getting what he wanted done than any other man in it.

DELAZON SMITH.

There were a number of the members of the convention who became prominent in the State. Delazon Smith was one of the first United States Senators. Grover eventually became a Senator, and Kelly served a term in that body. Deady was appointed United States District Judge and died after thirty years of service on the bench. Dryer was appointed United States Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands and died subsequently in Portland. Williams became a United States Senator, and afterwards Attorney-General of the United States, and is now the Mayor of Portland. Shattuck, of Washington County, served as a District and Supreme Judge for many years acceptably and ably, and many others who were prominent in the deliberations

have done good service to the State in honorable positions. To give any fair notice of them would far exceed the limits of a paper like this, and the few of whom I have made particular mention must suffice.

Many interesting features and incidents of the convention, scenes sometimes gay and humorous contributing to its entertainment, must be passed over. The grim humor of Reed, of Jackson County, never failed to excite mirth, and Logan, of Multnomah, with his sarcastic tongue, made many an opponent subside in silence to his seat. The useful work was done by Williams, Olney, Boise, Grover, and a few others; the debates being participated in by Smith, Dryer, Logan, Kelsay, and spasmodically by others who took an interest in that which affected them locally. Kinney, Schrum, Miller, Duncan, and many others did not, to my recollection, make a single speech during the entire session.

No account of the convention would be just that does not include a reference to Delazon Smith, of Linn County. As a political speaker no man on the Pacific Coast was his equal, except it be General Baker, who eventually became a Senator from Oregon.

Smith was by birth, I believe, a New Yorker. He was educated at Oberlin College in the days of old President Finney, and while almost a youth he entered the world as the editor of a political newspaper. This portion of his life is rather obscure, but in the political contest of that day he so impressed himself upon his fellows, that he became noted as one of the champions of President Tyler in the latter's quarrel with his party. Some time in 1834 he was appointed Minister to one of the South American republics. Whether his office was one that demanded constant attention or not, I can not say, but, at all events, after having entered upon his duties for a season, he concluded to inform himself by traveling in that wild and almost unknown region traversed by the Andes. He crossed the continent on horseback, and for 11 months was the guest of the State Department. This incident led to his being dubbed by the newspapers "Tyler's lost Minister," and the name "Delusion" Smith was a sobriquet that stuck to him ever afterwards.

HIS SPLENDID ORATORY.

As a platform orator he was seldom equaled. I doubt if he were ever surpassed. He had a splendid voice, was rather under medium height, of good presence, could say beautiful things with splendid effect, and while not often indulging in the dramatic style, had great powers of imitation, and his powers of sarcasm and jibe were like the bolts of Jove. His speeches usually began with great deliberation of manner. His mind was orderly and his intellectual processes logical. As he advanced in his subject his ideas seemed to flow in a more rapid

current, his language grew in intensity and force until the listener was carried upward and onward and drifted with the speaker to the final conclusion. He simply swept men by his force and intensity to coincide with him. I once heard him address a company of volunteers who were mustered to say good-bye to their fellow-townsmen, as they started to the Yakima war. He sat on his horse while he spoke. It was a 10-minute speech, full of fire that was usual to him, and every sentence was a bugle call and an inspiration: such a speech as would make a man proud to fight and die. Many times as I have heard Smith, I would give more for a verbatim report of that speech than any other I ever heard him make. It was the cry of the warrior. General Baker, who had heard all the great speakers of his time, said to me, after a debate, where he upheld the Republican banner against Smith, who fought for the Democrats in 1860, that the latter was, in his judgment, the ablest platform orator in the Democratic party. Baker was the most magnificent speaker whom I ever heard, and he frankly admitted that Smith was a foeman worthy of his steel.

He was an ambitious man who knew his own powers, and felt he had a right to expect recognition from his party. He was sometimes petulant and intolerant of the small men who nibbled and pecked at him because they knew his superiority, but as a rule he had the magnanimity which always belongs to intellectual greatness, and only occasionally turned aside to send a spearthrust at the annoyer. I was once in debate with him—a mere youth against a giant—I had been denouncing the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court, a fashionable thing with Republicans in those days, when he turned upon me with a manner that few could equal, and said with a tone of mirth and irony that was more severe in effect than brilliant sarcasm, “How those grave old judges at Washington will be humiliated when they hear that the young David of the Bar of Yamhill County, Oregon, differs from their deliverance in the Dred Scott case. They will hide their old gray heads in shame, and we can only pity them.” I felt myself crushed as though a lion had touched me a passing blow with his paw.

Smith was one of Oregon's first United States Senators, serving only a few days. The Douglas-Breckenridge contest came on shortly after. Smith and General Lane were with Breckenridge, and no successor was chosen to Smith at the session following the vacancy. Smith went into the Congress of 1859, and lived to witness the downfall of his party, and to realize that the fires of the Civil War were soon to lighten the horizon. Within a few days after the election which made Abraham Lincoln President, he was taken seriously ill at the home of a friend, and embittered by defeat and the dismal prospect of the future, he died more from a broken heart than physical illness. He was one of Oregon's greatest men.

HOW HE LOST AN AUDIENCE.

I once heard him tell a story on himself that was very amusing. He said that he was making an address on political questions in one of the largest theaters in Baltimore, where the Whigs were largely in the majority, and where Democratic speakers found much difficulty in procuring a hearing. Interruptions and catcalls were rather the rule than the exception. Smith said he had had experience in these incidents elsewhere, and, though warned in advance, had faith that he could make any audience listen. On appearing on the platform he found a tremendous audience and began his speech. He had proceeded but a short time when he was interrupted by a question. He responded a little forcibly, but not offensively, but discovered by the uproar that a good share of his audience had come for the purpose not of hearing his speech, but on some pretext to break up the meeting. He paused for a while until the tumult had died down, then started to go on with his address. He was hardly fairly launched when the interruptions began again. He paused for some time until there was a lull once more. This time he resumed in a conciliatory tone, and had succeeded apparently in getting his audience in hand and interested. He proceeded with his address and there appeared to be a willingness to give him a fair hearing, and for a few minutes curiosity and interest were in his favor. In the course of his argument he had occasion to illustrate the point he was making by referring to himself as "Mr. Smith." Seated in the gallery right in front of the speaker was a small, keen-looking man, with coal-black eyes that snapped with a wicked intelligence, and as the orator uttered the name "Smith" this fellow called out in swift, clear tones: "Are you Jo Smith, the Mormon prophet?" The interruption was too sudden and too directly put to be ignored, and before any reply could be made the theatre was a roaring mob. The suggestion was fatal. "I lost my hold on that audience," said Smith, "and while it howled and roared, after waiting for a half hour for it to subside, I turned my back on the howling mob in front and talked to the reporters. It was the only time I was ever overwhelmed. That one black-eyed fellow in the gallery sent a shot that went to the center, and after I had taken the small revenge of denouncing the Baltimore mob to the newspaper men, I retired by a side door and fled to my hotel in a carriage." He added: "This time I found an audience that would not listen, and I surrendered to it."

Lengthy as the personal references have been, I must add to them one or two more.

THOMAS J. DRYER.

Early in the '50s Thomas J. Dryer, came with a wife and daughter to Portland, Oregon, then a village with a forest as its limit. Dryer was an editor, and an old-fashioned New York "Silver Gray Whig."

All things which were not Whig were to him the politics of the devil. He was a vigorous writer and a good stump speaker. While his politics were not popular in the territory, the parties were about evenly balanced in his locality, and Dryer, possessing many amiable qualities, was personally popular. He was a joint delegate from Multnomah and Washington to the convention, and in that body he was the steady rival of Smith on the floor. He was a ready speaker, full of wit and humor, and often went into debates "for the fun of the thing." On one occasion he brought down the applause of the house on Smith. I do not recall the subject, but in his speech Smith alluded to some matter in which he had some experience on a question on which he was not supposed to be an expert. Dryer replied by quoting from Mother Goose :

"There is none so well as the farmer knows
How oats, peas, beans, and barley grows."

The grammar was bad, but it was a palpable hit, and Smith joined in the laughter it evoked.

Dryer's ambition was of the kind that induced him to oppose anything that could be used to favor the Democrats. He was a sort of gadfly to the Democratic flanks, and omitted no opportunity to sting a Democratic leader who came in his way. His paper, *The Oregonian*, was a lively sheet, and he employed Patrick J. Malone, an Irishman, to report the proceedings of the convention. Some of the speeches were published in the paper quite fully, but as it was only issued weekly, it contained but selections, and in these Dryer was pretty well represented.

Dryer was a member of the State Legislature in 1858-59, and was an elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed to the post of Commissioner at Honolulu. He remained there some years, but finally returned to Portland, where he died. His health was much shaken in his later years, and his once vigorous mind impaired toward the close. His paper, while he controlled it, was strong, and exerted much influence. Founded by Thomas J. Dryer, it has survived all of its contemporaries, and now, under its present management, is regarded as one of the leading papers of the country. Dryer was not a great editor, but he was well adapted to the rough and tumble of the times, was useful to the public, and deserves to have his memory embalmed as one of the most useful of the pioneers.

BRIGHT, CONTROVERSIAL REPORTER.

There was one who figured in that convention conspicuously who was not of its membership, and of whom slight mention has been made by those who have had occasion to refer to its proceedings. Patrick J. Malone was then well known to the public as a journalist. He was one of the best shorthand reporters who had appeared in those days,

and had been mainly employed in such work during the sessions of the Territorial Legislature. He also wielded a vigorous pen, and wrote with perspicuity and force. Like all members of the Irish race, he put much feeling into his articles, and never entered into a controversy without exciting his adversary to displays of acerbity. In politics a Democrat, the passages between him and Dryer were so remarkable for the variety and intensity with which they had been carried on that there was much surprise when he appeared at the convention as an employé of *The Oregonian*. Such things are so common now that it would be regarded as unworthy of remark, but then it was a matter of amazement. Dryer had alluded to him as "Paddy Whack." "Teddy O'Rourke-Malone," "My Boy," "Bogtrotter," and such like epithets, and that he should be found sitting at a reporter's desk labeled "*The Oregonian*" seemed like mixing oil and water. The journalist of nowadays understands the value of the mixing process, just as the pioneers in it knew it. Malone was even then a good type of the modern professional journalist. Many Democrats thought him a traitor to his party, who had been bought with a price, and yet the only evidence of it was, that he was a correspondent and reporter for *The Oregonian*, and was paid for his services.

I became quite intimate with him at this period, and while the mercenary side of his character (judging as many did) made me feel a doubt of the man's conviction, he possessed qualities of intelligence and keen insight that attracted my admiration. Perhaps his conduct towards myself, and the frequent amenities with which he manifested it deepened the interest I felt in him. A few years later he was conducting a Democratic paper, which was flavored with his usual bitterness toward all the opposition, but in an interview which took place immediately after I had been nominated as a candidate for Congress, he not only conceded that I would be elected, but said it would lead to an inevitable advancement of the political creed of which I was then an exponent. He said, "The brain of this Nation is on one side of this great controversy. All the educational tendencies are in favor of the Republican creed: the literary current sweeps that way, and it can not be resisted. The Democratic party is doomed to retirement from power as inevitably as the river that disappears in the sea."

STENOGRAPHIC NOTES NOT USED.

About 1867 or 1868 Malone appeared at Idaho City where I resided, and took charge of a Democratic paper for a brief time. With true Irish impetuosity he embraced the cause of a faction of his own party which finally led to his dismissal from the paper, and with his wandering habits he drifted to California in his character of reporter and journalist. In Idaho, where I was then a resident, holding an official position, our relations were renewed, and both personally and in his

paper, he always treated me with generous consideration. I will say of him that he was a man of remarkable ability, had splendid resources as a journalist, though often wrong in their application, but was true to his personal friendships.

He said he always intended to put his stenographic notes of the debates in the convention into the hands of the State when they were called for. But no one had presented the matter to the legislature and he had never written them up, and should not until some compensation were provided him. He died some years ago in San José, California, but the notes are probably in existence still. I would suggest that the Historical Society make an effort to secure them. The method of reporting has changed largely from that prevailing in his day, but no doubt persons able to transcribe his notes can be found.

I remember that in commenting one day on the different members, he remarked that Delazon Smith was the easiest man in the body to report, and Deady was the most difficult. President Deady spoke with extreme rapidity. Smith, though vehement, made all his sentences tell by the distinctness of his utterance, and never indulged in involved sentences. Deady strove to get rid of his ideas quickly, while Smith presented his for their effect on others.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

I had a little personal experience in that convention which I have since had frequent occasion to remember.

I had pledged myself to the voters before the election that if I were chosen I would offer a section in the bill of rights forbidding slavery, in the usual form. In harmony with that pledge I prepared a section, taking the language from the ordinance prepared by Jefferson in 1787, ceding the Northwest Territory to the General Government. I showed it specially to my seatmate—Logan—and W. H. Farrar, delegates from Multnomah County. Both said, "All right; go ahead." Well, I offered it, and Mr. Farrar immediately rose and called for the previous question: To my astonishment both Logan and Farrar voted against the proposition. Logan was an Old Line Whig and Farrar a professed Free State Democrat. To say that I was amazed expresses my feelings lightly. "Too radical," was only answer I received to my remonstrances. I confess I never had any confidence in either of those gentlemen afterwards. I expressed myself on the subject with some asperity to Malone, and he said: "It does not surprise me. As to Logan, he has no politics; he is only opposed to the Democratic party; and Farrar has no convictions on any subject. He is as slippery as an eel, and can no more be depended upon than an Indian. He was elected on an independent ticket denouncing the Democratic party for trying to dodge the slavery issue, and then votes to dodge it himself." It showed that Malone's insight into men was keen and not inclined to err.

W. H. FARRAR.

A word about W. H. Farrar. He was a native of New Hampshire, was a man of fine education and acquirements, a brilliant lawyer and powerful advocate. What his defect of character was I have always been at a loss to know. He was a man of fair complexion with light blonde hair. His bearing was elegant and his address winning, but there were always inconsistencies in his conduct that his friends could not explain, and he never attempted to explain anything himself—did not seem to realize that it was necessary. A noted instance of this occurred some years after the time of which I speak. He was invited to deliver the annual address at an anniversary of the State of New Hampshire in 1864. He was then living in Washington City. He accepted the invitation and was abundantly capable of performing its requirements with credit, for he was an elegant platform orator. Some weeks before the date of the services he disappeared from the city, and when the time for the journey came no one knew of his whereabouts, and when asked on his return about the anniversary proceedings, he quietly said he did not go and knew nothing of them. He was a brilliant man whose life was lived with good opportunities and no fruitage. He was once Mayor of Portland. I say of him, because he is where criticism can not injure nor praise reach him, he seemed to have lived a wasted life.

WITTY "HAL" REED.

May I indulge in a few words of another member of the convention, who lived many years in the city of Portland and passed away after a life of usefulness and honor? I mean Reed, of Jackson County. At that time he was about 30 years of age. A lawyer, he had been liberally educated, and while not, perhaps, at the front rank of his profession, was even then estimated among his brethren as of high promise. He had the faculty of speaking with a good deal of force, and with a sort of grim humor in his manner, that though it was often delivered with a smile had a subacid flavor that made it entertaining.

He had been entirely silent for some days after the organization, and had been greatly bored by some of the ambitious orators of the body. When a motion was made to limit debate and Delazon Smith had flung an adjective or two at the "dumb dogs who couldn't bark and didn't want to listen to those who could," Reed arose and proceeded to demonstrate that his silence heretofore was not because he was "dumb," but because he was there to forward the business, and in reply to Smith's taunt of "dumb dogs" said he would remind that gentleman that "silence is golden" and if the member from Linn County, whose ambition to rise to a seat in the Senate was well known induced him to conclude that the silent members could be "wiped out

with a wet rag" he would discover that he might have misjudged their silence, before the game had been fully played out. The speech was witty, humorous, and sarcastic, and at once Reed rose to be a favorite of the convention. While he was nearly always brief he was listened to with attention and made an excellent impression. After the adoption of the Constitution he was much talked of for the U. S. Senatorship, but the factional fight which arose in the Democratic party was soon extended to the various wings of the party and in the struggle Reed fell between the factions. Early in the sixties he went to Nevada and engaged in some of the great mining cases in the courts there, and returning again to Oregon followed his profession in Portland, where he died many years ago. He had acknowledged ability as a lawyer, but I believe he took no active part in political affairs. He was a great joker, was inclined to the convivial side of things, and was so seldom serious that I think his ability was often misrated. At all events, he made a useful member of the Constitutional Convention, and was a man who once known was never forgotten.

Without mentioning other names that are equally entitled to notice, I feel justified in asserting that the members of the Oregon Constitutional Convention, man for man, would not suffer in comparison with any like body I have had the opportunity to observe. I have repeatedly seen the elective bodies of the different States in session, have attended the sessions of many Congresses of the United States, listened to their proceedings and observed them free from any bias, and I will not qualify what I have just stated. Sincerity, intelligence, integrity and directness were manifest in all that was said and done by the convention. The membership was clearly controlled by convictions, and an intelligent knowledge of what was needed at the time and would be adapted to the wants of the future. Many of its members were of the highest order of intelligence, Williams, Deady, Grover, Logan, Dryer, and a dozen others were men who would have been distinguished in any community where ability and statesmanship are recognized. Their work was indorsed by the people and has stood the test of criticism and time for over forty years. That it had defects when made was admitted by many, but on the whole it then surpassed and still surpasses many Constitutions more pretentious, even those of later date. It is brief in its language, affording less ground for debate or construction than most of such instruments, and has caused less difference of opinion for the courts than almost any organic law with which I am acquainted.

Let us render honor to its framers, of whom only a few examples remain, and let their names be enrolled as a wise few who laid the foundations of a great commonwealth so deeply that it has protected for nearly half a century the lives, liberty, and property of its people, and is still their glory and their pride.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Oregon Historical Society

INCLUDING THE
QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND THE
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD
DECEMBER 19, 1903



SALEM, OREGON:
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER,
1906.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1903-1904.

HON. H. W. SCOTT.....President
JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....Vice-President
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....Secretary
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....Treasurer
GEORGE H. HIMES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *ex officio*.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *ex officio*.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1904,

H. W. SCOTT.

MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1905,

F. G. YOUNG.

WILLIAM D. FENTON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1906,

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1907,

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, March 21, 1903. }

The Board of Directors met in first quarterly meeting of the year at 2 P. M. The President and the Vice-President being absent Dr. J. R. Wilson was selected chairman. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The chairman of the Committee on Memorials reported that the sentiment was strong that the Sheridan block house, standing near the agency buildings on the Grand Ronde Reservation, should not be removed from the borders of Yamhill County. After some discussion it was unanimously voted that the disposition of this historic building should be in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Yamhill County.

A communication was received from R. E. Gosnell, Victoria, B. C., inquiring whether this Society would bear a part of the cost of copying the John McLeod manuscripts deposited at Ottawa, Canada, pertaining to operations of the fur companies in the Columbia River district. On motion the Secretary was authorized to pay such share of the expense of copying as might be agreed upon, not to exceed \$50.

The Secretary made a statement relative to the possibility of securing by purchase the Wyatt Harris library of McMinnville, and urged that necessary steps be taken to examine it, with the view, if found feasible, of buying it. On motion of Professor Robertson a committee consisting of F. G. Young, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, George H.

Himes, and Henry E. Reed, was appointed to examine the library with power to purchase it, if found advisable. The examination of the historical papers belonging to the estate of the late J. Henry Brown was referred to the same committee.

The apportionment of the Society's funds was on motion of the Secretary referred to a committee to be appointed by the chairman. The committee appointed was: J. R. Robertson, J. R. Wilson, F. G. Young.

The Assistant Secretary made a statement with regard to his salary and that of his assistant, Mr. J. S. Greenfield, whereupon on motion said salaries were raised so as to be as follows: Assistant Secretary, \$125 per month; Mr. Greenfield, \$50 per month.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, June 20, 1903. }

The second quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors opened at 2 P. M. Directors present were: Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. H. W. Scott, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young.

Mr. Scott was counted present and counseled with through the medium of the telephone. Mr. Robertson was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The chairman of the committee on the Wyatt Harris library purchase reported that the library could be secured for \$750, and that Mr. Charles E. Ladd was willing to advance the money for it provided he would be reimbursed within a reasonable time. On motion of Director Wilson the purchase of the library was authorized and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to make a canvass as soon as practicable for funds to reimburse Mr. Ladd.

The Secretary reported that the administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor had granted the Society the refusal of the historical material that Mrs. Victor had collected. The same committee also reported that the papers of J. Henry Brown were subject to claims of Wiley B. Allen, of San Francisco.

In the matter of securing copies of the McLeod papers the Secretary reported progress.

The Assistant Secretary reported that he had learned that Col. B. F. Shaw, a survivor of the Yakima Indian war, had a paper partially prepared and suggested that Col. Shaw be invited to read his paper at the Society's annual meeting. It was so ordered.

The chairman of the committee on budget reported progress.

In discussing the features of the exhibit advisable for the Society to make at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it was suggested by Director Wilson, that a copy of the first census taken in Oregon prepared by Dr. Elijah White be secured, which was agreed to.

The Secretary urged that a catalogue of the Oregon pioneers, as nearly complete as possible, be prepared, which should give, in addition to names of each, his place of birth, date of birth, States in which he had resided before starting for Oregon, and date of arrival in Oregon. This proposed project was acted on, and the preparation of such a roll of the pioneers ordered.

Mr. Ezra Meeker, of Seattle, Washington, President of the Washington Historical Society, being present in the Society's room for purposes of research, was invited before the Board and given a cordial welcome, to which he responded briefly, conveying the fraternal greeting of his Society.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, Sept. 26, 1903. }

The Board met in third quarterly meeting, pursuant to call at 2 P. M. The directors present were: Judge C. B. Bellinger, president; Mr. Wm. D. Fenton, vice-president; Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young. The Assistant Secretary, George H. Himes, was also present.

The reading of the minutes of the last quarterly meeting was dispensed with.

It was decided that the Society's historical exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should include the following features:

1. A relief map of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean on which should be traced the routes taken by Lewis and Clark in their explorations and the "Oregon Trail." Other transcontinental trails might be shown to indicate their relation to the above.

2. A cabinet containing the card catalogue of the data arranged pertaining to the roll of the Oregon pioneers.

3. Such photographs of Indians, of pioneers, and sites of early settlements, and of sites historic for other reasons, as could be satisfactorily placed in the Oregon building.

Directors Wilson and Robertson and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter of providing the exhibit.

The Assistant Secretary was called upon for a report of the condition of the Wyatt Harris Library Fund. He reported actual subscriptions to the amount of \$220, and provisional subscriptions or promises amounting to \$100 more. He was instructed to collect all he could at once and pay the sum to Mr. Charles E. Ladd.

The Secretary stated that there were reasonable grounds for supposing that the original stenographic notes of the

proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1857 made by Patrick J. Malone were in existence, and that an effort was being made to secure them through Malone's heirs, some of them having been found in California.

The chairman of the Committee on Memorials urged that steps be taken to enlist the coöperation of the Lewis and Clark Fair Corporation in marking the historic spots in Oregon, and particularly that a monument be built on the site where the Lewis and Clark party made salt. He suggested a plan for a monument on that spot.

As the Lewis and Clark Women's Clubs had requested direction of their activities from officers of the Society, a committee was appointed to coöperate with them consisting of F. G. Young, Wm. D. Fenton, Henry E. Reed.

As the matter of securing suitable material for the pages of the "Quarterly" was reported as becoming a serious problem, Director Fenton suggested the following as sources of suitable material:

1. The diary of the late Senator James W. Nesmith, in the possession of Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, his daughter.

2. Hon. John B. Burnett, of San Francisco, should be applied to by President Bellinger for a paper on the life of his father, the late Hon. Peter H. Burnett, who came across the plains in 1843, and was one of the supreme judges under the Provisional Government of Oregon, and later the first Governor of the State of California.

3. That the President be instructed to secure through Hon. L. F. Grover an account of the life and times of the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, the first delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory; also a detailed sketch of his own personal reminiscences, and failing in that direction to try to secure the same through Hon. Henry H. Gilfrey, who was his private secretary during his term as Governor.

4. That the President be instructed to invite Hon. Asahel Bush to prepare a sketch of his personal reminiscences of the early days of Oregon.

5. The same application should be made of Judges R. P. Boise and B. F. Bonham.

6. That Judge A. L. Frazer be requested to prepare a paper on the life and public services of ex-Senator James K. Kelley.

Adjournment.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 19, 1903.

The fifth annual meeting of the Society was held in the committee rooms of the City Hall at 2 p. m., Judge C. B. Bellinger in the chair. One hundred and twenty members of the Society were present, a number of Indian war veterans, and also Mr. R. L. McCormick of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

A summary of the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Ladd, was read and the report was referred to Messrs. H. L. Bates and John W. Minto, auditing committee. [See Appendix A.]

The annual report of the Secretary was then read and placed on file. [See Appendix B.]

Officers of the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, C. B. Bellinger; Vice President, Wm. D. Fenton; Secretary, F. G. Young; Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd, Governor George E. Chamberlain, upon motion, there being no objection, casting the ballot for the Society.

The terms of Mrs. Maria L. Myrick and Judge C. B. Bellinger, as directors, having expired, they were, upon

motion unanimously reëlected. The ballot was cast by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary, as chairman of the Committee on Memorials, made a brief report relating to the securing by congressional action, a portion of the site of old Fort Dalles, Oregon, and a building thereon formerly used by the surgeon of the post, bills having been through his solicitation introduced into both houses of Congress by the Oregon delegation, instructing the Interior Department to convey aforesaid premises to the Society without expense, upon its filing a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of the Interior.

The routine business of the Society having been transacted, Col. B. F. Shaw, a pioneer of 1844, now of Vancouver, Washington, delivered the annual address. His subject was the "Indian Treaty of Medicine Creek on December 24, 1853." The site of the treaty is located in what is now Thurston County, Washington. [See Appendix C.]

At the close of the address Governor George E. Chamberlain introduced Hon. R. L. McCormick, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, who spoke briefly about the progress of that society, among other things stating that \$40,000 were appropriated at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature for its maintenance. The society had a permanent home in a building costing \$600,000, to which additions would soon be made, and that its library now numbers about 250,000 titles.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, {
PORTLAND, OREGON, December 19, 1903. }

Upon the adjournment of the annual meeting the meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order, Judge C. B. Bellinger presiding.

Additional directors present were: Wm. D. Fenton, Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The plans of the Secretary regarding the card catalogue of the roll of the Oregon pioneers, and those regarding the relief map for indicating the trans-continental trails were discussed, and the preparation of them committed to the Secretary and Director Robertson.

The report of the committee on budget for 1904 was adopted.

Mr. R. L. McCormick, President of the Wisconsin Historical Society, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Adjournment.

APPENDIX

A.—TREASURER'S REPORT OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

B.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

C.—MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

APPENDIX A.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Charles E Ladd, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>On what account.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1902		
Dec. 13	Balance.....	\$ 264 97
1903		
Jan. 6	State Treasurer.....	\$ 625 00
	F. G. Young.....	120 60
Feb. 9	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	745 60
Mar. 1	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	211 50
April 6	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	218 00
8	State Treasurer.....	148 00
		625 00
1902		
Dec. 26	To check.....	\$ 34 90
1903		
Jan. 6	To check.....	2 22
	To check.....	3 75
	To check.....	22 95
	To check.....	168 90
	To check.....	6 30
7	To check.....	323 00
	To check.....	6 00
9	To check.....	9 15
13	To check.....	13 75
24	To check.....	198 29
Feb. 6	To check.....	5 00
12	To check.....	9 45
	To check.....	180 85
Mar. 11	To check.....	6 75
	To check.....	16 00
	To check.....	3 75
	To check.....	1 00
	To check.....	4 00
14	To check.....	6 00
April 6	To check.....	13 50
	To check.....	105 80
11	To check.....	216 32
	To balance.....	855 44
		\$ 2,213 07
		\$ 2,213 07

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	On what account.	Amount.	
1903			
April 24	Balance.....	\$ 855 44	
May 5	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	164 00	
June 5	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	67 15	
July 6	State Treasurer.....	\$ 625 00	
	F. G. Young.....	60 00	
Aug. 4	G. H. Himes.....	685 00	
	Balance.....	108 75	
		26 75	
May 5	To check No. 158.....	\$ 223 50	
	To check No. 7.....	32 50	
	To check No. 5.....	81 75	
	To check No. 1.....	574 94	
	To check No. 6.....	5 00	
June 5	To check No. 16.....	225 99	
	To check No. 50.....	1 00	
	To check No. 63.....	4 00	
	To check No. 2.....	10 50	
	To check No. 1.....	1 50	
	To check No. 4.....	2 50	
	To check No. 5.....	7 50	
July 6	To check No. 8.....	18 00	
	To check No. 9.....	192 29	
	To check No. 70.....	109 05	
	To check No. 67.....	3 86	
	To check No. 60.....	7 00	
Aug. 6	To check No. 77.....	245 24	
	To check No. 4.....	24 00	
	To check No. 1.....	115 55	
	To check No. 75.....	1 25	
	To check No. 2.....	5 67	
	To check No. 3.....	2 00	
	To check No. 6.....	12 50	
		\$ 1,907 09	\$ 1,907 09
1903			
Oct. 3	State Treasurer.....	\$ 625 00	
	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	114 00	
Nov. 7	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	114 90	
Dec. 2	F. G. Young, Secretary.....	93 00	
	Balance.....	295 60	
Sept. 2	Balance.....	\$ 26 75	
Oct. 5	To check No. 182.....	494 60	
	To check No. 80.....	16 30	
	To check No. 79.....	60 00	
	To check No. 81.....	4 90	
	To check No. 3.....	2 50	
	To check No. 4.....	252 35	
Nov. 9	To check No. 92.....	231 20	
Dec. 3	To check No. 87.....	29 00	
	To check No. 5.....	112 15	
	To check No. 8.....	12 75	
		\$ 1,242 50	\$ 1,242 50
Dec. 14	Balance.....	\$ 295 60	

APPENDIX B.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The purposes of the secretary's report, that is to be read at an annual meeting of the members of this Society, are, I think, best served by confining statistical references pertaining to the Society's life and activities through the current year, to salient and what seem to be significant matters. The details of our annual record can be left to the columns of the press and pages of our published "Annual Proceedings." The figures that I give, then, are only certain summaries from our books.

Our total membership is now 794, against 772 at the close of last year. Of these, 114 are life members, 672 annual and eight honorary. During the year ending November 30, 1903, we lost by death the following named life members: Henry Winslow Corbett, Solomon Hirsch, Mrs. Rosa Frazar Burrell, Joseph A. Strowbridge.

Of the annual members the list of the dead for the year closing with November 30, 1903, is: Dr. John M. Brooke, Eugene Breyman, M. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary R. Hall, Homer B. Holland, John Hughes, William H. Ruddell, Mrs. Sarah H. Shattuck.

From our list of honorary members we lost Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor and Hon. James K. Kelly.

This membership record would seem to indicate that without some extension of the scope of our activities through which we could appeal to a new constituency, we have about reached the limit of our proportional enrollment of the population of the State. Accepting it as such, we have, nevertheless, the distinction of a most extraordinary membership strength as a State historical society.

Our rooms have been visited by some 22,000 people during the year. While this in itself does not represent very substantial influence for a historical society, yet a visit to our museum is the natural first step in kindling an interest in our commonwealth's past on the part of our young people. The average tourist, too, gets no better evidence of our dignity and our desert of fame than he does from reviewing the evidences of an historic past in our collections.

The work of collection has been prosecuted with the usual energy and with even greater success than in any previous year. Among the more important manuscript documents secured are the journals of Jason Lee, George T. Allen, George B. Roberts, and Gustavus Hines. The Seth Luelling diaries, numbering 32, and those of the late Judge James K. Kelly, comprising seven, are particularly important. The most notable single body of manuscript accessions, however, was the

papers of General Joseph Lane. These include some 1,500 letters written to General Lane, his order book, while in the National service in the Mexican War, and his official correspondence as the Governor of the Territory of Oregon along with many other valuable documents.

Through the generosity of a friend, the Society received the loan of a sum of money that enabled it to buy the library of Captain Wyatt Harris, of McMinnville. The purchase added 609 carefully selected volumes to our library. The Harris library was probably the most important private collection in the State.

Important additions were made to our collection of early newspapers. From the heirs of ex-Senator James H. Slater we received the *Democratic Crisis* and *Weekly Union*, Corvallis, volume I, No. 1, February 2, 1859, to volume III, No. 21, September 9, 1861, edited by James H. Slater. Frank S. Fields donated *The Oregon Statesman*, volume VII, No. 18, July 14, 1857, to volume X, No. 18, July 10, 1860, edited by Asahel Bush. Dr. Dav Rafferty gave us the *Democratic Era*, volume I, No. 1, April 21, 1871, to volume I, No. 52, April 11, 1872, edited by U. E. Hicks and S. W. Ravely. From S. W. Brown we received the Vancouver (Washington) *Territorial Register*, volume I, No. 1, September 15, 1865, to volume I, No. 52, September 8, 1866, edited by Rev. H. K. Hines and S. W. Brown. Mrs. A. Blackburn loaned us the *Spectator* complete from volume III, No. 2, February 24, 1848, to volume VI, No. 52, 1854. Bound with the foregoing is a file of the *Columbian*, the first paper north of the Columbia River, from volume 1, No. 2, September 18, 1852, to volume I, No. 52, 1853—all complete except No. 1. Mrs. Jacob Kamm, the daughter of W. H. Gray, the first historian of Oregon, donated a collection of some 4,000 miscellaneous Oregon papers of the '60s, '70s, and '80s. These were the savings of her father.

Our collections in all other lines were fully up to the average. The Society came into possession of an important set of photographs of pioneers and native sons, secured by F. H. Saylor, a native son of the State, who had for years been collecting this kind of material.

The usual number of publications have been regularly filed.

A considerable library stacked up on the floors of our rooms makes a mute appeal for a more becoming position and arrangement on shelves and the application of the librarian's art and presence of library facilities that would bring it into its natural service to the student of history. A heap of 120 complete volumes of unbound newspapers makes the same appealing suggestion to be passed through the hands of the binders.

At the end of five years of service in collecting and preserving historical materials, this Society finds the field in Oregon, and almost the entire Pacific Northwest, relinquished to it. It would be most fortunate to have it permanently so. For nowhere are the advantages of

concentration more conspicuous than in the matter of depositories for historical sources. But while the Society's rooms are the sole center of the safe-keeping and future use of historical material, it has a fine band of co-workers in other lines of historical activity in which coöperation is needed and in which too many can not participate. The Oregon Pioneer Association has been strengthened rather than weakened by the organization of this Society, and naturally so, for the work of this Society has brought recognition of the luster of the deeds of the pioneers. The Native Sons, Native Daughters, Sons and Daughters of Pioneers, the Lewis and Clark Clubs, and the Lewis and Clark Centennial organization itself, all are developing historical spirit and appreciation. The historical sentiment was strong enough throughout the State to force the adoption of a facsimile of Fort Clatsop as the Oregon building at the World's Fair. This structure will serve as a most appropriate reminder of the oncoming centennial celebration and will aid in keeping the historical idea to the fore.

The directors of this Society, with the aid of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Commission, propose an exhibit of three historical features in the "Fort Clatsop" State headquarters at St. Louis.

(1.) A card catalogue of the Oregon pioneers will be made, embodying in systematic form and arrangement data, the collection of which has been in progress for years by Mr. Himes as secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association. A separate card will be devoted to each name, of ample size for the date of birth, place of birth, parentage, ancestry, states in which resided, date of starting for Oregon, route taken, date of arrival, first location, occupation, public service, and other significant facts. We hope to make a catalogue of 10,000 cards on the start. The plan admits of indefinite extension of the number registered. This feature, with the perfect arrangement and ease with which a name is located, recommended its selection. This register will supplement and complete those of the pioneers of the Middle West, which are being made by the Wisconsin State Historical Society and other older organizations. Ours will complete the material for most valuable historical and sociological studies in the life of the nation.

(2.) A second feature of the Society's St. Louis exhibit will be a topographic map of the United States, in the shape of a section of a large globe, on which will be traced conspicuously the Oregon trail, the routes taken by Lewis and Clark, and the other important trans-continental trails.

(3.) An exhaustive series of historical lantern slides in conjunction with others of scenic, industrial, and social subjects will be exhibited in the stockade of the fort.

The historical idea will naturally and easily be increasingly in the ascendant for the next two years, until the close of the Lewis and Clark Fair. It behooves the Society, therefore, to devise historical catechisms and syllabi that shall most effectively stimulate the search for documents and data and permanently deepen and broaden interest in Pacific Northwest history.

With a centennial celebration demanding an appropriation of \$500,000 from the last Legislature, the Society was naturally cut off without an increase of its funds. It is consequently debarred from a normal expansion into new lines and even such fundamental activities as additions to its library and the printing of important sources are practically at a standstill. The Lewis and Clark Fair Association, with its absorbing demands for State funds, did probably have some influence in the direction of cramping this Society in its development during these two years, but that organization embodied in its legislative measure provisions which secure \$100,000 and a site for a memorial building as the future home of this Society, and again in a measure before Congress it introduced a \$350,000 item for the same building and its equipment. It is surely fitting to say of these things done by the Lewis and Clark Fair Association that the interests of history in Oregon and Pacific Northwest, centered in this Society, have been cared for most royally. Though cramped in its means for these two current years, the outlook of this Society, in view of one appropriation virtually secured and another developing favorably, is such that it is warranted, yea, in duty bound, to cherish plans for expansion commensurate with its prospects. With as inviting a field for its work in the Pacific Northwest as was ever open to an institution of this kind, with the fullest confidence of its home community, with friends anxious to place a largess of half a million at its disposal, with its distinctive work yet to be taken up, what measure of good in its line in the life of the Pacific Northwest should it not aspire to fulfill?

Every condition affecting the nature and environment of this Society favors the assumption by it of a higher and stronger role in progressive life of the Pacific Northwest. Its history shows that it is clearly selected as the agency to stand the most vital relation to the forces molding the destiny of this region. The mantle of the spirit of the pioneers descends upon it. It is their heir in line of succession and in mission. Different times call for different agencies. As the intrepid pioneers for their day and generation opened the way across the continent, won an empire, and beckoned civilization to move westward, so this Society, working distinctively as a library for research, would win equal if not greater vantage ground for the onward march of civilization for our times. What could be more appropriate than that those who organized this Society primarily to commemorate the deeds of the pioneers should be led to emulate them in undertaking a

corresponding measure of service in the development of this region. In no other way could the makers of Oregon be so honored and their meed of glory so enhanced as by enlarging the destiny of the Oregon they founded. If we would most effectively fulfill our proper and distinctive functions as the historical society of the Pacific Northwest, if we would answer the strongest need in the development of this part of the nation, if we would incorporate ourselves into the agency which all the higher forces of progress are selecting for the greatest service in the coming years, if we would be the keystone institution in the arch of our educational agencies—for any and all of these purposes we must assume the organization of a library of research.

We cannot as a historical society file the significant records of our time unless we get into close touch with the moving forces of to-day. The currents of the life and thought of our time must in a way pass through our halls if they are to precipitate there a true record of what they carry. We must equip ourselves with books, get command of the books of the Nation through the privileges accorded by the library of Congress, from the same source and by our efforts accumulate bibliographical guides, and secure services of experts, then all projects and policies of achievement will counsel with us. Then the best development in transportation, oriental commerce, irrigation, forestry, intensive farming, development of water power manufactures and mining as well as movements of civic improvement and elevation of esthetic and ethical ideas will get indispensable aid from us. Our work as a historical society in preserving an adequate record of the development of civilization here can be done only in this active relation with the contemporary life as a library of research, for all development from this time on, worthy of the name, will be through the application of scientific data with the scientific method, and a library of research furnishes these. Progress will proceed more and more through a consciously constructive adaptation of what the past has recorded, and a library of research is the agency to make available the means of getting knowledge of what has been done.

What is proposed then is that, in addition to bringing up our records as completely as possible to the present, we aim to equip ourselves as fully as our means will permit with the books that throw the best light on the stronger and higher interests of life in the Pacific Northwest, that we plan to secure the best expert service to guide all proposing investigations to the best utilization of our library and of the books of the library of Congress which it makes available for this purpose to the students of every section through the mediation of a local library. With the adoption of such aims and the entering upon an active realization of them this society would not only pass out of its embryonic stage of existence to perform the services due from it, but it would also be assuming a development function that no civilization

can with impunity neglect. No people can hold their own in the van of progress without providing favorable conditions for investigation and fostering the spirit of investigation. The ablest minds among the youth of Oregon, after being trained for the performance of the best services, do not and will not remain with us to apply their powers for the upbuilding of the commonwealth, if Oregon fails to provide the means with which the investigation works. A library of research is the crowning institution of a progressive civilization, as it ministers to the deepest needs of those who have the ability and are imbued with the public spirit for the performance of the largest and highest public service. A well equipped library of research would attract and keep the best talent in the State and at its service, as such a library furnishes the absolutely indispensable tools. To remain without such an institution is to fall back far in the direction of China.

The worst failing of the Oregon people as a whole in the management of their public interests (and public interests are growing larger every day) is their proneness to go ahead without availing themselves of the best light to be gained from the experience of other peoples. We are eternally taking steps that are only half as nearly right as they might just as well be. An actively administered library of research would obviate this shortcoming.

To show that I am not making a fetish of the library of research for the proposed services, but that it is the distinctly preferred twentieth century institution, I will quote the views of those who speak with authority.

Melvil Dewey, State Librarian of New York, and for a long time conducting developmental library work, predicts that "our time will be known to the future as the age of libraries and the age of electricity." President Harper, of the University of Chicago, speaking of the "Trend of University and College Education in the United States," says: "In a really modern institution the chief building is the library. * * It is the center of the institutional activity. * * Half a century hence, it, with its sister, the laboratory, almost equally unknown 50 years ago, will have absorbed all else, and will have become the institution itself."

All that is good and permanent in our great industrial combinations--their economy and efficiency--come through the application of the principles of coöperation and organization under expert direction. In like manner is the library of research, through largest coöperation with allied agencies, highest economy in the use of books through exchange from one end of the nation to the other, greatest efficiency given to constructive thinking by affording it the best facilities and guidance of experts, reaching the same degree of dominance in the world of invention and social betterments, as have industrial combinations in the business world.

Through the fine work of the federation of women's clubs of this State, municipal libraries are increasing and the movement for school and traveling libraries is being promoted. The Portland Public Library in its work of developing the love of libraries in children and their ability to use it effectively and in its distribution of books among the rural school districts of Multnomah County is engaged in noble missionary activity. In this it but exemplifies the spirit that imbues libraries throughout the land. All public libraries are sidling up to the school in order that they may enrich and liberalize the work of the schools. But all this library activity and promise in Oregon points upward to a natural and necessary complementary institution of the nature of a library of research. From above the library of Congress is reaching down. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, is insisting that its books should be available for important research to every section of the Nation. A library of research then, at Portland for the Pacific Northwest, would be the missing link supplied to develop the higher life of its people.

Our National Government is spending millions every year in investigations, the results of which are embodied in reports that are intended to do good to all the people. But is not this work of the National Government virtually for naught for the people of Oregon? These reports are dead books. A library of research, through its bibliographies and its guidance to the use of them, would bring them to life.

This anticipation of the aims and functions of this society that I have attempted is necessary if the memorial building is to be planned to highest fitness in its most appropriate use. The measure of service this society can be to future generations depends in no small measure on the home, equipment, and endowment it will have, and these are all just now in a most plastic condition, susceptible of determination as possibly they never will be again.

F. G. YOUNG, Secretary.

APPENDIX C.

MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

Annual Address by COLONEL B. F. SHAW.

[NOTE.—Colonel B. F. Shaw came to Oregon in 1844. In 1848 he was in the Cayuse War, his father, Captain William Shaw, of Marion County, commanding a company. In 1853, 1854, and 1855 he was in the Indian service much of the time, his knowledge of Indian character and the esteem he was held in by the Indians rendering him peculiarly efficient in his efforts. In 1855-56 he was one of the principal commanders of the Yakima War, and rendered excellent service.]

Having been invited by the Oregon Historical Society to prepare a paper on the subject of the early settlement of this country, I have consented, believing that an address by one who helped to make some of the early history might be of some benefit.

I am well aware of the fact that there is a disposition on the part of those who have come to this Coast in palace cars to look upon the achievements of the earlier settlers as matters of no great consequence; while on the other hand, some of the old settlers may be inclined to claim too much; and for these reasons I have always felt a delicacy in obtruding on the public anything I might have to say about the history of the early settlement in the states of Oregon and Washington. But as I have recently read newspaper articles which, to say the least, are misleading, and remember one lecture in particular which is a downright misrepresentation of all the facts in the history of the times that they pretend to treat of, in order that these statements may not be taken as true history, I have finally gained my own consent to give my views on a part only of the transactions of the early times.

I shall confine myself in what I have to say to the earliest treaties made with the Indians in Washington Territory. I do this because I consider that these treaties and the men that made them have been misrepresented and maligned in a most outrageous manner by Judge Wickersham, in a lecture he delivered in Tacoma some years ago. The style of this lecture, which he rightly calls the Indian side of the question, is all that could be desired; but unfortunately has nothing to back it save the bare statements of the very Indians who fomented the discontent that led up to the great Indian wars of 1855-1856. These Indians being interested, and no doubt wishing to please Judge Wickersham, discovering that he was industriously hunting some foundation for his theory, and through his anxiety to make out a case they saw a chance to throw off some of the odium which attached to their former actions in engaging in what, to them, proved to be a very unpopular war; and this being the case, it follows that the statements

which Judge Wickersham represents as facts are no facts at all, but were the ideas that the Indian orators of that time conjured up in their imagination to scare and induce the other Indians to join them in making a war of extermination against the American settlers.

Judge Wickersham has taken all of these Indian stories as gospel truths, and has proceeded to outdo himself, if that were possible, in his eloquent and indignant denunciations of the great wrongs which he says were perpetrated upon these poor Indians by the men who made the treaty of "Medicine Creek." The wonder is that he did not add to his lecture the stories that the Indians circulated at that time to the effect that the Government intended to transport all the Indians out on to a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean where the sun never shines, but is always dark, and where the mosquitoes were so large that they would kill an Indian at every bite. I have no doubt but that Judge Wickersham would have been delighted to find such valuable material for his lecture and would have related the story in a much more interesting manner than I can ever hope to do. Nothing seems to be so improbable to Judge Wickersham's mind as the fact that an interested Indian might be induced to tell a lie, particularly if he was an interested party.

The records, carefully kept at that time, together with the testimony of a goodly number of white men, do not seem to have any weight with Judge Wickersham; but let old "Luke," or some other Indian, tell him some ridiculous story, and he will exhaust all of his reasoning power in trying to make it appear that a statement from such a source is the truth — that what never did happen was the most likely thing to happen, "for some old Indian had told him so."

But before attempting to reply to Judge Wickersham's eloquent defense of the savage life and his yet more eloquent condemnation of the march of civilization, I will have to go back to the very early settlements in order to show the condition the Indians were in when the American settlers first came to the Coast. He found the Indian here before him. The Indian was a wanderer, and had no permanent home. He did not claim the exclusive right to a single acre of land. He had no idea of any rights except the right of "brute force." He was a usurper himself and had driven out some weaker party and had taken his hunting ground by force. The Indians had no laws to govern themselves and knew no law except the law of force. They had no religion of their own: they had no rulers, save that the biggest and loudest-talking, blustering bully was a sort of chief who directed them to some extent by out-talking them and making them afraid of him, or by pretending to be inspired with "Tamanawas"—medicine—which gave him the power to cast out evil spirits and to heal the sick; and as he was supposed to cure by his "Tamanawas" he was held responsible for the lives of his patients. If it happened at any time that

too many of his patients died, the relatives and friends of the deceased were authorized by common consent to kill these "Tamanawas" men: so it often happened that these chiefs and "Tamanawas" men passed over to the happy hunting ground without ever knowing what hurt them, and many of the lesser lights lived in fear of taking a like trip to the same region.

Another thing which seemed to and did disturb the Coast Indians was what they called a "Seatco," a sort of walking delegate from the other world, who always came at night and drove the Indians from their peaceful slumbers into the forest, and then took their earthly possessions, and applied them to his own use. A great portion of the time the Indians would have their "Tamanawas" men employed to drive away and keep off these "Seatcos." For this service the Indians had to contribute to the medicine man a great portion of their worldly possessions, which did not leave them in the most happy condition, to say the least.

Now this was the happy situation of the Indians when the American settler arrived on the scene. Every one lived in fear of these "Tamanawas" men and these "Tamanawas" men lived in fear of everybody else.

The Indians did not know that he had any right to the soil, as he made no use of it. The only right he did claim was the right to roam over the country in common with everybody else—that was all the use he had for the country. He did not know how to cultivate the soil, and did not wish to know: for when he did learn that the soil would produce grain and vegetables, he would not use it for that purpose, but preferred to roam over it and idle away his time.

Now these are some of the privileges that our friends who take the Indian side of the question accuse us of robbing the Indian out of. We deny that we have robbed him out of anything, save and except his right to roam over thousands of acres of productive land that he made no use of, and have compelled him to abandon his savage life, and live like a civilized man. We have given them permanent homes, and have tried to teach them to cultivate the soil and to become useful citizens; and we do not regret that we have done so.

Now the American settlers who came in early times were as different from the Indians as it was possible for them to be. They were men of great energy and push. They had traveled 2000 miles over the dusty plains, and were aggressive and persevering and did not know what the word fail meant. They had painted on the sides of their wagonbeds in large letters "54:40 or fight," and did not expect to reclaim the country from the Indians, but did expect to maintain the rights of the United States to the country against the claims of Great Britain. They brought with them their wives, children, their household goods, their plows, harrows, and other tools necessary to make them permanent homes. And on arriving in this country they

immediately proceeded to mark out and take possession of all the land, each for himself, that they believed the Government would allow them to hold—generally 640 acres: and they claimed the first exclusive right to the soil, and took steps to enforce their rights by fencing and excluding all men from trespassing on their land. This movement in permanently settling the country was not much taken notice of by the Indians at first, as the country was large and the Indians did not have any idea of the number of the white people, but thought them not much more numerous than themselves. This exclusive and aggressive policy went on, however, the American settlers increased, and much of the public domain was thus claimed and fenced, thus excluding everybody therefrom, Indians as well as whites. This condition continuing from year to year, enlarged the settlements of the whites, as well as their flocks, and correspondingly restricted the area of country over which the Indian was wont to roam at will. In due time this changed condition of affairs naturally created discontent among the Indians and several times we had wars with the different tribes, but lack of combination among them saved the white settlers. While these settlements continued to grow the discontent among the Indians also continued to increase. The two antagonistic principles—civilization and savagery—coming in contact one with the other, finally culminated in the great Indian war of 1855-56.

This war was a natural result of the aggressive policy of the white man coming in contact with the idle habits of the Indians. The American settler without the consent of his own Government had proceeded to appropriate to his own exclusive use large tracts of the public domain, and had claimed the right to exclude all men from trespassing on his holdings. This had been going on for a good many years; and it had become a question only of time when the white man would absorb the whole country and leave the Indians without an abiding place; and it was for this particular reason that it was thought best to treat with these Indians as early as possible and set aside certain tracts of land in order that they might have some place for their exclusive use. This was the policy of the Government, and there is no doubt but that it was intended to benefit the Indians, as the Government had permitted the settlers to take up and hold all the best part of the country, without being consulted.

I will now give my recollections about the treaty of Medicine Creek and how it was made. Before proceeding, however, let me say that Medicine Creek is in Thurston County, a few miles east of the City of Olympia, Washington, and was within the area claimed by the Nesqually tribe of Indians.

About three weeks before the council was held, as interpreter for Governor Isaac I. Stevens, who was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I was directed to go out and notify all the Indians living within

the boundaries of the proposed purchase that a council would be held at Medicine Creek on December 24, A. D. 1854. In accordance with the said instructions, I went over the whole district and notified all the Indians of any note that a council would be held at the date mentioned, and at each village visited I was called upon to state the object of this council. In reply I made this statement to them:

"That the Government, seeing that the American settlers were taking up the country very rapidly, and that in the future it was probable that the settlements would be made even more rapidly, and while the Government was not disposed to interfere and stop the settlements from being made, yet so long as the so-called Indian title was not extinguished, if they would sell such rights as they claimed to the Government, then the Government would set apart reservations for their exclusive use, and grant such other privileges as could be agreed upon at the council." And I also told them that they could see, as well as I could, that the settlement could not be stopped, and if something was not done soon the white man would absorb the whole country and leave the Indian without a spot to pitch his tent upon; and for the consideration of these questions the Government invited them to meet its representatives at Medicine Creek in mutual council. Furthermore, I told them that the Government desired the Indians to consider these questions in advance. First to sell all their rights in the land, or "illakee," to the Government for a moderate sum of money, to be paid in yearly installments; and, secondly, to accept such reservations and other privileges as could be agreed upon at that council. As to the details, I recommended them to come to the council and hear for themselves what the representatives of the Government had to say.

These were all the inducements that were held out to these Indians to come to the Medicine Creek Council, where Judge Wickersham says they were robbed of their country by the deliberate villainy of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by misrepresentations, intimidation, and downright forgery.

To any one who knew Governor Stevens it is not necessary to say one word, as every one who lived in those times knows that the idea of his being a party to any misrepresentations to the Indians is wholly ridiculous, wholly without foundation, save as obtained from a lying Indian, and related second-handed by a white man who seems to think that he is justified in endeavoring to tarnish the names of the first executive of Washington Territory and all those who assisted him in his desire to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. The reputation Governor Stevens had, and justly, too, for truth and veracity, the humane and kindly feelings he had toward the Indians, together with his knowledge that they were being pressed to the wall and driven away from their hunting and fishing grounds, and his well known desire to do all that lay in his power to improve their condition, ought

to have saved him from such an abortive attempt to blacken his character and that of those who were with him. I venture to say that there was not a man of any note among all the Indians at that council who did not know that they had not a single right that could be maintained by either force of arms or by law. Every one of them recognized the fact that there was no power that could protect them from the encroachment of the white settlers, save and except the Government of the United States; and hence their willingness to make and sign a treaty was natural, and no extra inducements were required to get them to do so. The Government had already extended its jurisdiction over the whole country, and the Indians knew, as well as everybody else, that whether there was any treaty or not, the Government had possession of the whole country and could do as they pleased with it, with or without a treaty: and, therefore, there was no incentive to do any act contrary to what was right and just. Besides this, the gentlemen who made this treaty were all highminded and honorable men, who would have scorned to misrepresent anything, even to an Indian.

Personally, I have always believed that there was a great deal of humbug about making any treaties with the Indians. My plan would have been to have taught them from the start that the Government of the United States was the only proper power to rule, as it was in reality; and I would not have encouraged the Indian to believe that he was one of the high contracting parties of the making and signing of a treaty, when he was not, as the other party already had full possession of the property he was supposed to sign away. My opinion had nothing to do with the matter, however, as the superintendent was instructed to make these treaties, and I believe that he did his work honestly and faithfully.

At this point I desire to say that Judge Wickersham is greatly mistaken in saying that there was any great difference among the Indians about making and signing the Medicine Creek treaty. I do not believe that there was at that time. This position can be successfully supported upon the testimony of good men. The discontent, if any, was created afterward, when the Indians had gone to their respective homes and consulted a lot of white men, who were living with Indian women and who were interested in seeing that the country remained common pasture as long as possible; and some of the politicians of that day did not hesitate to encourage the discontent for political effect.

The treaty was made on the 25th day of December, 1854, the second day of the council. After the Governor had made his speech all the Indians were invited to speak and tell what they believed and were willing to do about making and signing the treaty. Everything was conducted open and above board. After all the Indians had spoken, the treaty was brought out, and was explained slowly by paragraphs, and whenever there was any doubt as to the Indians understanding it,

it was repeated until it was understood by them. It took nearly all day to read and interpret it, and after it was believed that all the Indians fully understood it the treaty was then signed by the Commissioner and Secretary, and then all the Indians of any note signed it. Quiemuth, Leschi, Stahi, Slugamas, Snow-ho-dump-shoot, and all the other Indians of any note affixed their signatures to the treaty. There was no compulsion or persuasion necessary, as they all seemed anxious to sign it. These are the facts that I know of my own knowledge: for I stood by the whole time and saw each Indian make his mark, and the Secretary write his name opposite to his mark. It makes no difference how many times Judge Wickersham may quote old "Luke" to throw a doubt on the subject. Old "Luke" has simply forgotten what took place, or more likely has discovered the fact that Judge Wickersham was anxiously smelling with his nose close down to the ground and ready to follow and give mouth to any kind of a trail, even a false one, so long as it led him to something against the men who made the treaty at Medicine Creek.

Old "Luke" being willing to throw off some of the blame that had resulted from his former actions, and seeing how easily he had already stuffed him with other stories, may have concluded to give the Judge a yarn out of the whole cloth. Judge Wickersham has given a pathetic picture of the "Potlatch" as received from old "Luke" or "Paul." I do not believe that he vouches for it as an eye witness. He says on that dreary Christmas day the distribution of presents and food was so scant that the Indians refused to take either and the poor Indians went around all day and nearly perished with hunger. I know this story to be false. There were provisions in great abundance for all, and the Indians not only filled themselves up with "Boston muckamuck," but carried some with them to their homes. Anybody who knows anything about an Indian would not believe such a story, and it has taken nearly forty years to find a white man who would relate such a tale. No other white man ever knew of an Indian refusing to accept food when it was offered to him; for he never refused to eat your food, even if he intended to kill you an hour later.

Judge Wickersham quotes another ridiculous story of "Luke," or some other apostle, to the effect that "Old Mike Simmons," like a ruffian, had threatened to make "Leschi" sign the treaty. In the first place Leschi did not refuse to sign the treaty, and Colonel Simmons made no such a threat, there being no occasion for him to do so. Colonel Simmons would not have made such a threat even if Leschi had refused to sign the treaty. To anyone who knew the Colonel no denial would be necessary. But to those who had not the pleasure of meeting that great, big-hearted old pioneer, the ace of trumps in the whole pack of cards—a man whose sympathy was as

broad as the universe, and whose charities went far beyond his means—a man who was the first to settle on the north side of the Columbia River, for the express purpose of holding it by occupancy—a man who had always been the best friend to the Indians among all, and had always stood out stoutly against all the wrongs that had been perpetrated on them by the evil-disposed, irresponsible gang that went up and down the Sound selling the worst kind of whisky, robbing them of their property, and even killing them sometimes with impunity—to those persons unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in this country fifty years ago, it is proper to say that Colonel Simmons was incapable of being a party to any transaction whatever that would wrong an Indian out of anything that rightfully belonged to him.

Abuses of the Indians in various directions by unscrupulous white renegades, above alluded to, were some of the things that Colonel Simmons fought against with all his might; and it does seem to be cruel injustice that after the lapse of 40 years, a man should appear in our midst and endeavor to distort the history of the early days and try to blacken his memory by the repetition of such ridiculous falsehoods obtained from wholly irresponsible sources.

The selection of the reservations was another matter which Judge Wickersham criticized severely. He thinks that the location of these would have made him fight, too. I will not undertake to say in this connection that these were wisely located at that time: but the fact that the policy of the Government was to have one general reservation, and to make all the improvements on that one, with the object of inducing all the Indians to locate upon that one, and the further fact that the Indians did not know what they did want, and the still further fact that there was a provision in the treaty whereby these reservations could be changed when necessary, probably prevented the Council from taking as much time to discuss the reservation question as would have been wise. Leschi wanted all of Pierce County and a goodly part of King for a few Indian ponies to run on. That was out of the question. No one thought then, nor does anyone believe now, that such a concession ought to have been made. I must confess that I differ from Judge Wickersham about the reservations being the cause of the war. The Yakima and Cayuse Indians went to war at the same time, and they both had splendid reservations. No, the reason that these Indians went to war was that they saw all the country being taken up and their privileges being curtailed from year to year. At length they imagined that their condition was becoming worse all the time, and they finally became desperate, forgetting for the moment that the Government through the Indian Department was making every effort in its power to improve their condition. Thus refusing to look to the future as anything but dark and gloomy, but turning their thoughts backward in contemplating the many fancied wrongs they had suffered and, no

doubt, these treaties coming as they did after many of the valuable places had been taken up by the white man, brought to the Indian's mind more vividly all these things that they had been brooding over for years, so that they finally forgot everything except revenge, and arose in a mighty effort to stay the oncoming tide of civilization, and turn the country back to a savage condition again. Who is there who regrets that they did not succeed; there is not one, not even the Indians who were engaged in the war. The question was, shall a great country, with many resources, be turned over to a few Indians to roam over and make a precarious living in, making no use of the soil or timber and other resources, or should it be turned over to civilized man who would develop it in every direction, and make it the abiding place of millions of white people instead of a few hundred Indians?

I confess that I was one of the men who believed in getting the Indians out of the way by paying them for all their rights, and locating them on good reservations where they would receive the protection of the Indian Department, and where they would be removed from the influences of the evil-disposed white men who were selling them bad whiskey and robbing and demoralizing them in every way, thus leading them to swift destruction. And I further confess that I was one of the men who believed in allowing the Anglo-Saxon race to take up the burden that the Indians were incapable of carrying. And I do not regret now what was then done by the men who made the treaty at Medicine Creek.

One other person, Sidney S. Ford, Jr., and myself are the only living witnesses to the making and signing of these treaties. All the others have gone to their long rest.

In looking back over the 50 years that have elapsed since the making of these treaties, I can not see wherein the Indian has been injured or mistreated. He had lived in this country for ages, and had not made much more impression upon it than a good-sized colony of beavers. He now has his home. He has been paid for all his rights, and has no real reason to complain, unless it be that he is no longer considered a savage.

But look at what civilization has done for a sparsely settled frontier village. Seattle only had a name and a few huts. Tacoma, Spokane, Walla Walla, Everett, Bellingham, and scores of other smaller cities and towns were yet unborn. Even Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, and Salt Lake had scarcely more than a name. Four great transcontinental lines have spanned the continent since that time, and all the great resources of this wonderful country are being developed. A great ocean commerce is now being built up, and the dream of the pioneer is at last coming to be an accomplished fact. And we who have been in this country from the first inception of the new order of things, are beginning to see the fruition of our hopes; and as we are nearing our last sleep we will ever pray that this American civilization may not stop until it penetrates every nook and corner of this continent.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Oregon Historical Society

INCLUDING THE
QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND THE
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD
DECEMBER 17, 1904



SALEM, OREGON:
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER,
1906.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1904-1905.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.....	President.
WM. D. FENTON.....	Vice-President
PROF. F. G. YOUNG.....	Secretary
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....	Treasurer
GEORGE H. HIMES, Assistant Secretary.	

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *ex officio*.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *ex officio*.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1905,

F. G. YOUNG.

WILLIAM D. FENTON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1906,

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1907,

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

JUDGE C. B. BELLINGER.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1908,

GEORGE H. HIMES.

MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.

APPENDIX

A.—TREASURER'S REPORT OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

B.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

C.—THE BENCH AND BAR OF EARLY OREGON.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

On the dates for the first, second, and third regular quarterly meetings of the Board of Directors no quorums were obtained. Among the matters with regard to which the officers were advised at the informal meetings on these dates were the maintenance of headquarters at the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association, at Gladstone Park, July 12-24, and the programme for the annual meeting of the members.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 17, 1904.

This meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, through the courtesy of Mayor George H. Williams.

Present: C. B. Bellinger, President; Wm. D. Fenton, Vice-President; F. G. Young, Secretary, and a quorum.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

A letter from F. J. Alex Mayer was read suggesting that the memory of the late L. B. Cox be perpetuated in connection with the Lewis and Clark Centennial as the originator of the idea, and that the Lewis and Clark Centennial management be urged to provide a suitable memorial to Mr. Cox.

On motion of Mayor Williams it was ordered that the Lewis and Clark Fair Corporation be requested to carry out this suggestion.

The report of the Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd, was read and referred to the auditing committee, consisting of

Messrs. H. L. Bates and John W. Minto. [See Appendix A.]

The Secretary's report was read and placed on file. [See Appendix B.]

On motion of Wm. D. Fenton it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to represent the interests of the Society before the Exposition authorities in connection with urging the construction of the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building. The President appointed Wm. M. Ladd, R. A. Miller, and J. R. Wilson.

The following officers were, by ballot, re-elected: C. B. Bellinger, President; Wm. D. Fenton, Vice-President; F. G. Young, Secretary; Charles E. Ladd, Treasurer.

Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur and George H. Himes were elected directors for terms of four years.

The auditing committee reported that the Treasurer's report was correct.

The annual address by Judge Reuben P. Boise on the "Bench and Bar of Early Oregon" was then delivered. [See Appendix C.]

On motion of John F. Caples a vote of thanks was extended to Judge Boise for his able address.

Mr. George H. Himes then reported on the condition of the Fort Dalles site.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 17, 1904. }

At the close of the annual meeting the Board was called to order by President Bellinger. Other directors present were: Mr. G. H. Himes, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Young.

Dr. Wilson, as a member of the Exposition Committee on the Educational Congresses, inquired whether the So-

ciety desired to assist in arranging plans for an historical congress. The Secretary reported that the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, at a meeting held in San Francisco in November last, had taken the initiative in the matter of a Pacific Coast Congress to be held in connection with the Exposition, and had solicited the coöperation of the historical societies of the Coast. On motion a committee consisting of J. R. Wilson, J. R. Robertson, and F. G. Young were appointed to represent the Society in the movement to arrange such a Congress.

A committee consisting of Dr. Wilson, R. A. Miller, and Wm. M. Ladd was appointed to inquire into the status of the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building and report at the next meeting of the Board.

The matter of making an exhibit at the Exposition was informally discussed, but definite action was deferred until the next meeting.

On motion of Professor Robertson a committee on legislation was appointed by the chair, consisting of G. H. Himes and T. G. Hendricks.

Adjournment.

APPENDIX A.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Charles E Ladd, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.		On what account.	Amount.
1904			
Jan.	5	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	\$ 157 75
Feb.	3	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	136 25
	27	State Treasurer-----	625 00
Mar.	3	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	73 00
April	5	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	146 00
		State Treasurer-----	625 00
May	4	F. G. Young-----	155 00
June	7	F. G. Young-----	96 00
July	5	State Treasurer-----	625 00
		F. G. Young-----	72 00
Aug.	8	F. G. Young-----	54 50
Sept.	9	F. G. Young-----	173 25
Oct.	7	F. G. Young-----	162 00
		State Treasurer-----	625 00
Nov.	9	F. G. Young-----	284 00
Dec.	8	F. G. Young-----	164 00
Dec.	23	To check No. 190-----	\$ 5 00
		To check No. 1-----	7 75
1904			
Jan.	5	Geo. H. Himes, Assistant Secretary-----	252 65
		To check No. 1-----	63 84
		To check No. 3-----	3 00
		To check No. 6-----	2 55
	7	To check No. 189-----	9 45
	11	To check No. 4-----	20 85
Feb.	3	To check No. 9-----	199 80
	9	To check No. 2-----	10 00
Mar.	3	To check No. 13-----	189 66
		To check No. 11-----	33 00
		To check No. 10-----	107 60
	9	To check No. 12-----	4 25
	22	To check No. 8-----	6 50
April	5	To check No. 14-----	211 61
	6	To check No. 16-----	18 00
	7	To check No. 7-----	6 00
May	4	To check No. 15-----	6 13
		To check No. 18-----	260 25
		To check No. 17-----	106 45
		To check No. 22-----	217 00
June	7	To check No. 20-----	4 80
		To check No. 21-----	33 00
	13	To check No. 19-----	4 05
July	9	To check No. 178-----	250 00
	25	To check No. 25-----	212 75
		To check No. 24-----	25 00
Aug.	8	To check No. 27-----	195 05
	10	To check No. 6-----	4 25

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

<i>Date.</i>		<i>On what account.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	
1904				
Sept.	9	To check No. 32.....		238 30
		To check No. 30.....		10 00
		To check No. 28.....		106 85
	12	To check No. 9.....		58 80
Oct.	7	To check No. 33.....		33 00
		To check No. 5.....		218 40
	15	To check No. 31.....		12 75
Nov.	9	To check No. 36.....		270 16
Dec.	8	To check No. 39.....		3 57
		To check No. 37.....		104 92
		To check No. 38.....		75
	11	To check No. 40.....		217 70
		To balance.....		192 71
			\$ 4,173 75	\$ 4,173 75
	15	Balance.....	\$ 192 71	

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

A rich store of material representing the results of six years of activity is packed away and piled up in the society's different rooms. How rich only the librarian's art and library facilities can make evident. I shall submit a few statistics of our accessions up to date, knowing full well that these can give but little idea of the measure of light our documents, newspapers, and books shed upon Oregon's past. Our collections include :

Personal letters	3,486
Other documents	1,742
Diaries, journals, account books.....	180
Maps and charts.....	83
Bound volumes of newspaper files.....	140
Miscellaneous papers	33,761
Books	4,582
Pamphlets	2,113
Historical pictures, portraits, and photos.....	3,156
Pioneer relics	831
Archæological relics.....	490

While thus the main work of the Society has rightly been that of gleaning the remnants of scattered records, from the nature of the case the time must come when our efforts should turn rather to the work of filing history as it is made. Of course, a keen lookout will always need to be kept for stray documents of the past and carefully planned campaigns of search should be conducted unremittingly. Yet the work of collecting must relatively decrease and that of filing contemporary records and of making our library serviceable to the present generation must increase. This natural evolution of our functions we are anxious to accomplish.

For the best performance of its leading function in the past the Society made appeal to a wide constituency of membership on the ground of civic interest in the preservation of the commonwealth's records of the past. The response was most gratifying, and I have yet to learn of a historical society with as strong popular support as ours. From this time on, however, the ground of our appeal for membership must more and more be that of the same patriotic interest in the right filing of contemporary documents and in the largest and highest use of the guidance and inspiration of history in the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

Among the more important collections of the past year were twenty bound volumes of newspapers published in Salem, commencing in 1869 and edited mostly by S. A. Clarke. These were the gift of Mr. Clarke and his daughter, Mrs. S. C. Dyer. Another important addition to our library material, mainly of newspapers, was obtained from P. L. Bristow, of Pleasant Hill, Lane County. These were the accumulations of Mrs. Zilpha Rigdon, his aunt, a pioneer of 1846, recently deceased. Charles E. Ladd gave us a carefully selected list of forty-seven books bearing on the early history of Oregon. There has been a fair measure of accessions of all kinds. But the State has been so thoroughly scoured by Assistant Secretary Himes that possibly a different line of tactics is advisable for further economic yet effective search.

Our membership roll at the close of the last month included 819 names, representing a net gain of 19 for the year. Our roll now comprises 122 life members, 689 annual members, and eight honorary members. During the year we lost 12 annual members by death, and 37 by discontinuance, and gained eight new life members and 60 new annual members. The receipts from dues for the year ending November 30, 1903, were \$1,420: for the year ending November 30, 1904, \$1,662.

During the year 20,361 visitors were received at our rooms. A pioneer register of 10,000 names has been compiled. This register arranges in most serviceable form the data that Mr. Himes as secretary of the Pioneer Association had for years been accumulating. This register is bound to become one of great value. So much of it as was completed last April was transcribed with the coöperation of the State Lewis and Clark Commission to cards, arranged in a cabinet, and placed in the Oregon Building at St. Louis. The Society, also in coöperation with the Commission, secured a relief topographic map of the United States on a section of a globe sixteen feet in diameter, on which were marked the Lewis and Clark routes and the Oregon and other principal transcontinental trails. The Society has this register and map as the nucleus of its exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Turning to our financial situation we face a somewhat serious condition of affairs. The Society's revenues for the last two years have been about \$4,500 each year. This sum includes all of our appropriations and all of our membership fees collected. This year we had \$4,669.25, but there was a deficit from last year to meet. These resources have supported the activities of which I have spoken, maintained the headquarters at Portland, and provided the means with which to issue the Quarterly.

The board of directors arranged a budget for the past year in which a careful apportionment of the Society's resources was made for the

support of its different activities in proportion to their relative needs. Our experience with this budget indicates that the present measure of our funds barely suffices for the organization of the Society in a static condition and fails to provide the means for the development of our library activities wherein the promise of highest service to this lies.

The Quarterly, too, is very much handicapped. Our printing fund has not sufficed for getting out the full number of issues. Indexes for the last three volumes are held back. Two numbers of the "Annual Proceedings" have failed to appear because of lack of funds. But the special handicap on the Quarterly lies in the fact that we have not the library force and facilities to place our collections in shape to stimulate the production of historical papers for the Quarterly, nor are the documentary sources sufficiently segregated to be available for its pages. In a word, our condition is simply analagous to that of a small boy growing out of his clothes.

With the prospect before us of a permanent home in the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building, we were not warranted in establishing any fixtures in our City Hall rooms, had our means permitted. At the opening of the Exposition season our books will mainly be found neatly piled on the floor of our library rooms and our documents safely stored in our vaults. The Society will, of course, go as far as the conditions of safety will warrant in displaying the most interesting features of its collections at the Fair. Its headquarters there should be manned and equipped for conducting the most active registration of the location of historical materials and for the recording of historical data.

HISTORICAL LEAFLETS SUGGESTED.

A most important work towards preparation for Oregon's centennial celebration falls to this Society and calls for immediate action. I refer to the preparation of a series of historical leaflets to be placed in the hands of the older children of Oregon schools and to furnish the bases for instruction in the main epochs and movements and factors in the making of Oregon. The leading topics of our history could be presented in separate leaflets in a form that would appeal to the youth. Our best writers would, I am sure, stand ready to prepare these as their contributions to a patriotic service. The early appropriation of a nominal sum by the legislature would furnish the means for distributing them to the schools. The result would be a manifold enhancement of the good obtained from our Exposition through a pervading, intelligent, and enthusiastic interest in it on the part of the youth of Oregon.

This Society owes it to the cause it represents to follow up and see through to realization the memorial building project, as all, no doubt, are aware the item of \$350,000 for such a memorial to Lewis and Clark

was eliminated from the bill when before Congress. As National action on Lewis and Clark memorials now stands, Sergeant Floyd, who was with the party on their outward trip as far as where Sioux City, Iowa, now is, has a monument through the aid of Congress. The services of Lewis and Clark, however, and of their party as a whole, who had part in the exploration to the Pacific, are denied recognition, because forsooth a memorial in the form of a most serviceable building, instead of a mere shaft, would have made an annoying precedent.

\$50,000 ALREADY APPROPRIATED.

But the situation to which I wish particularly to call your attention and with reference to which to urge action, is the fact that the State Lewis and Clark Commission is reserving intact \$50,000 for such a building. It is doing this in accordance with the provisions of the general act making the State appropriation and especially in fulfillment of the pledge to the legislature that such a building should be realized for the State from the Exposition. The State Commission cannot, however, take the initiative in providing such a building.

According to the conditions of the act a site in the City of Portland must first be provided and the Exposition corporation must first appropriate at least \$50,000 towards the construction of such building. A committee from the membership of this Society to watch opportunities and promote the realization of this building project in accordance with the Exposition act would seem advisable.

APPENDIX C.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF EARLY OREGON,

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY JUDGE REUBEN P. BOISE.

In an address before the Oregon Bar Association I gave some account of the proceedings of our courts during the period of the Provisional Government: and also of the period of the Territorial Government, and mentioned some of the incidents that transpired at its session; and sketched some of the characteristics of our early judges and members of the bar.

When we passed the territorial stage, and assumed the more independent and important functions of a State Government, the first judges provided for by the State constitution were elected in 1858, before the State was admitted into the Union. They were Matthew P. Deady, A. E. Wait, Riley E. Stratton, and myself.

Before these judges were called upon to assume their judicial duties, Judge Deady was appointed by the President of the United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, which office he accepted, and resigned his position as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and P. P. Prim was appointed by Governor Whiteaker to fill the vacancy.

When the court first convened, Judge Wait, having in the allotments drawn the shortest term, became, by the provisions of the constitution, the first Chief Justice.

Judge Wait was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and came to Oregon in 1847, and was a prominent actor in public affairs during the Provisional and Territorial periods, and had done much in helping to provide for the safety and welfare of the early settlers. He was an able and very painstaking lawyer, and when on the bench of either the Circuit or Supreme Court he always examined minutely all important documents presented in every case that came before him for hearing, and when after full deliberation (and without much consultation with other judges) he once came to a conclusion, would stand by it with unyielding tenacity. He was a man of very firm convictions in regard to all public questions, and had the utmost faith in the integrity and correctness of the Democratic party. He was a conscientious, honest man, and performed well his part in all the relations of life. He resigned his position as judge in the spring of 1860 to accept the nomination for Congress, from what was then known as the Breck-

enridge and Lane wing of the Democratic party. He was defeated, as the Democratic party had become divided on the then exciting question of the extension of slavery. He was not afterwards in any official position, but lived for many years an honored and influential citizen of the State.

On the retirement of Judge Wait from the supreme bench, Judge W. W. Page was appointed by Governor Whiteaker to fill the vacancy. Judge Page was then a prominent lawyer in Portland, a strong Democratic partisan, and an eloquent advocate. He served with ability in the Circuit and Supreme Courts until the next general election, when Judge E. D. Shattuck was elected.

Judge Stratton was a native of Pennsylvania, was afterwards a resident of Indiana and was a graduate of Marietta College in Ohio. He had started on his educational career with the intention of becoming a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, but afterwards chose the legal profession. He was a man of fine appearance and prepossessing manners, was a good scholar, and well read in his profession, a very ready writer and fluent speaker—capable of commanding respect and influence among all classes of intelligent people. He came to Oregon in 1852 and settled in Roseburg, in Douglas County. He soon became prominent as a lawyer and was prosecuting attorney for the First Judicial District, and was successful in his profession until elected a judge of the Supreme Court. He was a dignified and accomplished presiding officer, whose uniform courtesy and affability won him many friends and admirers.

As an illustration of his ready, smooth speech, I recollect of some Eastern lawyer who had called in to take a look at the Supreme Court. In afterwards describing the judges he said that Judge Stratton was a very slick, smooth man, and spoke as easily as "oil running from a jug." On the expiration of his term Judge Stratton was re-elected, and remained on the supreme bench until his death in December, 1865. He was a good man who filled with ability and honor all public positions entrusted to his care, and was a noble example of a good citizen in all the relations of life. He left many friends among our early pioneers, who sincerely mourned his untimely death. He was a true man of the people, always kind, affable, genial, and just to his fellows; indeed nature had written on his brow "a gentleman."

The vacancy caused by the death of Judge Stratton was filled by the appointment by Governor Woods of A. A. Skinner. Judge Skinner was an immigrant of 1845, and had been a man of influence, and Circuit Judge in the period of the Provisional Government. He had also been prominent in public affairs during the period of the Territorial Government, and acted as prosecuting attorney at the trial of two Snoqualmie Indians charged with the murder of Leander Wallace; was also Indian Agent, and candidate of the Whig party for Delegate

to Congress against General Joseph Lane. He was a modest but able man, who, though well read as a lawyer, had preferred other pursuits to the contentions of the forum. He only continued on the supreme bench until the next general election after the death of Judge Stratton. Judge Skinner was succeeded as judge of the Second district by John Kelsay, who was elected at the general election in 1866, and continued in office until the end of the term for which Judge Stratton was elected. Judge Kelsay immigrated to Oregon about 1852 from Missouri, which was his native State, and settled in Corvallis, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He soon acquired an extensive practice, which extended over the Second and Third judicial districts and in the Supreme Court. He was for many years a familiar figure in all the courts in these districts. He had striking peculiarities and strong convictions on religious and political questions, and took an active interest in their discussions. He always stood by the old accepted doctrines, and gave slow heed to new theories, which tended to cast doubt on the accepted teachings of Revelation, as approved and established by the church. I remember at one time, while he was earnestly engaged in the old Supreme Court room at Salem in examining the books, looking up the law, (as he termed it) some of the less industrious members of the bar were discussing the Darwinian theory of the origin of man. Kelsay, who had heard enough of their discussion to learn its anti-scriptural tendency, came forward with his law books in hand, and said, "Boys, there ain't anything in this monkey theory: for if it were true, there would be occasional breeding back, and a baby with a tail every once in awhile." His integrity as a lawyer is well illustrated by an incident related by himself of his early practice in Missouri. He said that soon after he was admitted to the bar he was asked to assist in the defense of a man indicted for some crime. He took his seat with the attorneys for the defense and was waiting for the older attorney to direct him as to the part he was to play. As he was expert in looking up and unraveling legal questions, he expected something in that line of defense—after waiting unemployed for some time, and beginning to wonder what he was to do to help his client, one of his associates whispered in his ear and said to him, "When you see an opportunity to get hold of the indictment, get away with it." He told the attorney he had not been instructed in that kind of legal practice, and should decline to help put up such a defense.

Judge Kelsay was a self-made man, a striking example of one reared on the frontier, amid pioneers, where schools were scarce, and libraries few. He had, therefore, only limited opportunities for preparing himself for clerical work, and was not well skilled in putting his extensive and accurate knowledge of law in writing. He could, however, generally understand his own briefs, which were often on sepa-

rate pieces of paper, carried in his hat; but when he came to the oral argument of his case he could get his authorities together and make a clear presentation of all legal points to the court or jury. Judge Kelsay in all his relations with his fellowman, was ever regarded as an upright, honorable man, who sought to do right, and refused to do or sanction wrong. As an instance of his firmness and love of truth, it is related of him that a neighbor and friend in Corvallis who desired an appointment, asked Colonel Kelsay to sign his petition of recommendation. Kelsay looked it over, and after reading the petition, and seeing that it represented the petitioner as a man well qualified and of good moral character, Kelsay knowing the petitioner to be capable, but not being willing to vouch for his moral qualifications, signed the petition in this way: "Qualifications good, moral character just tolerable, John Kelsay." He was an honorable, industrious, energetic man, who stood bravely for the right as he saw it, and never faltered in the discharge of his duties in public or private life.

Judge Kelsay was succeeded by A. J. Thayer, who was a native of New York. He immigrated to Oregon in 1852, settled at Corvallis, and commenced the practice of law in that place. He soon had a good practice and was prominent in the public affairs in Benton County until the time of his election. As he had been raised on a farm, and was well skilled in the arts of agriculture, he soon became the owner of a fine farm, just north of the City of Corvallis, where he made his home while he kept his office in the city. He was a lover of fine stock and indulged his taste in that regard to some extent in the raising and training of fast horses. He owned at one time a fast race horse in company with the late William Gird, and was frequently seen about the race courses and generally took a lively interest in fast horses. He was personally a rather short, stout man, and took part in the labor of the farm, and when engaged in its rough, strenuous work is said to have donned a pair of buckskin breeches, which gave him a comical appearance, as they have a tendency to shorten in the legs and lengthen in the seat. As Gird, who was a saloonkeeper, and not very scrupulous in his moral tendencies, had become inimical to Thayer, and instead of a partner and friend, became an enemy (perhaps because Thayer would not consent to the usual tricks of horse-racing circles) when Judge Thayer became a candidate for judge of the Second district, Gird took a hand in trying to defeat his election, and had published in a Corvallis newspaper a warning to voters, saying that Thayer was not worthy of public confidence, was always trying to cover his trail and hide his crooked ways; and that to do this he wore buckskin breeches that hung so low in the seat as to rub out his tracks. I knew Judge Thayer intimately from the time he came to this State, was frequently associated with him in the management of suits, and served with him on the bench of the Supreme Court, and always found him upright and hon-

orable—a good lawyer, ever true to his clients and friends. I was often at his home on his farm, where he and his estimable and accomplished wife always administered the most generous and kind hospitality, and his farm was well improved, cultivated, and stocked with fine horses and cattle. He was a thrifty, prosperous man, and made money from his farm and profession. He loved rural pursuits and fully enjoyed the life of a farmer. He believed, like Washington, that “agriculture is the most useful and should be deemed the most honorable occupation of man.” Thayer was succeeded by Hon. L. F. Mosher.

Hon. John Burnett succeeded Judge Mosher as judge of the Second district. He was a lawyer of distinction at the time of his election and had an extensive practice. He was a plain, unassuming man of very decided ability as a lawyer, was county judge of Benton County, and a man of excellent administrative ability. I often met him at the various courts held in the Second and Third districts. He always acquitted himself with distinguished ability, and had the confidence and high regard of the court and bar. He was one of the founders and most stable friends of the Oregon Agricultural College, and that institution owes much of its present high standing and prosperity to his efforts in preventing the funds donated by Congress for its establishment and maintenance from being diverted from the trust for which they had been appropriated to other institutions, where the teaching and development of agriculture and the mechanic arts would have been made secondary to the teaching of the classics and general literature. He was a prominent and useful man, who acted well his part in all the various relations of life.

In 1862 the population east of the Cascade Mountains had increased so much that it became necessary to create a new judicial district for that section of the State, and Joseph G. Wilson was appointed by Governor Gibbs to fill the position of judge of that district. His appointment made the Supreme Court to consist of five judges. Judge Wilson was a native of New Hampshire, but had spent his youth and early manhood in Ohio, where he was educated. He was a graduate of Marietta College in Ohio, and of the Cincinnati law school, was well informed and fitted for his profession before beginning practice. He came to this State in 1852, and settled in Salem, where he commenced the practice of law. He soon attained success in his profession.

He acted as clerk of the Supreme Court, both under the Territorial Government and after Oregon became a State, which position he filled with great credit: for the most of the time, until he was appointed to the supreme bench, he compiled the three first volumes of the Oregon Supreme Court Reports. He was a man of superior natural abilities, which had been amply developed by a good education. He was a descendant of that stalwart stock of dissenting Scotch Presbyterians, who, at Londonderry withstood the siege of James II; from ancestors

whose faith had stood the test of religious persecution and fires of martyrdom. He had inherited the strong religious and moral traits of the Protestants, and though of a lively temperament and jovial disposition, never forgot his early religious impressions and training, and abided to the end in the faith of his fathers.

I became acquainted with Judge Wilson when he first came to the Territory. He was visiting his cousin, the late J. W. Nesmith, then a resident of Polk County. I knew him intimately during his career in Oregon, and was often associated with him in the trial of cases in court prior to my becoming a member of the Supreme Court and judge of the Third district. He was for several years the prosecuting attorney of that district, and a most faithful and efficient officer, and continued to hold that position until appointed judge of the Fifth district, which then comprised all of Eastern Oregon. He was a man remarkable for quickness of apprehension, and intuitive knowledge. The late Rev. Dr. Geary once said of him, that he was a discerner of truth, without the use of logic. His extensive learning was always at command and ready for use. This faculty made him an ideal trial judge, who could dispatch business with accuracy and without delay. He was a popular circuit judge. As a judge of the Supreme Court he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. He made a brilliant canvass when a candidate for Congress, and when elected at once applied himself to learning the wishes and needs of the people, that he might properly represent and guard their interest in Congress. Had he lived he would have been a most useful and distinguished member of that body, and been able to do much in securing aids in developing our commercial and industrial interests. He died suddenly in Ohio before the meeting of the Congress to which he had been elected, and was succeeded by J. W. Nesmith.

E. D. Shattuck was a native of Vermont and came to Oregon about 1853: he was employed as teacher at Oregon City, and afterwards at Pacific University at Forest Grove: he was a graduate of the Vermont University and an accomplished scholar. I first became acquainted with him as a member of the constitutional convention, of which he was a member from Washington County. He was chairman of the committee on education, and prepared the article on education. I served with him for a number of years on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was an accurate, painstaking lawyer and judge, who had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He, like Judge Thayer, had a love for rural pursuits, and purchased a tract of land west of this city, at a place on the railroad now known as Shattuck's Station, where he spent much time when not engaged in public duties in clearing the land, which he converted from a forest to fertile fields. I remember to have seen him there clad as a thrifty yeoman, working with an ox team harrowing the fresh plowed ground. He served with

distinguished ability on the circuit bench in this city nearly to the time of his death. I was at his funeral, which was largely attended by members of the bench and bar, and saw him laid to rest, after a well spent life, loved, honored by all who knew him.

P. P. Prim, who was one of the judges constituting the first Supreme Court of the State, was a native of Tennessee: he came to this country about 1851 and settled in Jackson County. He was prosecuting attorney of the First judicial district during the Territorial period, also a member of the constitutional convention. He had the habits, prejudices and peculiarities of southern gentlemen of the period prior to the civil war. He was a man of strict integrity and had a high sense of honor: was a good lawyer and an able judge. He remained on the bench until a Supreme Court was created separate from the Circuit Court. He was appointed one of the judges of this new bench, on which he served until the next general election, when he retired and resumed the practice of his profession at Jacksonville. He was afterwards a member of the legislature. He continued to live at Jacksonville until his death.

Judge W. W. Upton, who for a time succeeded Judge Shattuck as judge of the Fourth district, was first appointed by the Governor and afterwards elected from this district. He came to Portland from Sacramento, California, where he had been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a man of pleasing address and a lawyer of ability. He retired from the bench after serving to the end of the term for which he was elected. He had, prior to being appointed judge, been elected to the lower house of the Oregon legislature, and served one term in that body, where he was distinguished for his ability as a political manager and debater. Soon after his retirement from the bench he was appointed to an important position in the treasury department, and removed to Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside in government employ until near the time of his death.

Judge Wilson was succeeded in the Fifth district by B. Whitton, who was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy, and served only a few months, from June to September, 1870, when Judge L. L. McArthur was elected in the Fifth district. Judge Whitton was not present as judge at any session of the Supreme Court.

L. L. McArthur was a native of Virginia, born May 18, 1843, and came to Oregon in 1864. He was educated in York, Pa., and in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He was a good scholar and well read in his profession, of prepossessing appearance, and a pleasant gentleman, who knew well the ways of refined society. He served with ability on the Circuit and Supreme Courts until the creation of a separate Supreme Court, and was then appointed by the Governor as circuit judge of the Fifth district, where he afterward served for several years. He was afterward appointed United States District Attorney, and prac-

ticed his profession in this city, where he died on May 10, 1897. I was at his funeral at Derry, in Polk County, where, with many other friends, some of them distinguished men from Portland, I saw him laid to rest beside the late J. W. Nesmith (whose accomplished daughter he had married many years before.) His final rest is at a romantic spot, beneath the tall firs on the bank of the La Creole, that had been chosen by General Nesmith as a family burying place.

In 1878 a Supreme Court was created separate from the circuit court, consisting of three judges. The judges for this court were appointed by the Governor, and held their positions until the next general election after their appointment. The first judges of this new bench were James K. Kelly, Chief Justice, P. P. Prim, and myself, Associate Justices. Judge Kelly was a native of Pennsylvania, was a graduate of Princeton College and of the Carlisle Law School. After practicing his profession for several years in his native State, he came to California in 1849 and to this State in 1851, and settled in Oregon City, where he soon became prominent as a lawyer. He was appointed one of the code commissioners in 1853, to prepare a code of laws for the Territory. D. R. Bigelow and myself were associated with him on that commission. This work was done, and a code of laws prepared and reported to the Territorial legislature at its next session in December, 1853, and adopted. It was a comprehensive work, that furnished a complete code of the general laws and provided systems of pleading and practice in the court. The systems of practice then adopted have remained in force ever since that time, practically unchanged in the main features. Judge Kelly was often a member of the Territorial legislature, and a member of the constitutional convention. He was a member of the State senate and United States Senator from this State for six years. Judge Kelly's career in the Senate of the United States was not as marked as it would have been had he been a Republican and belonged to the majority party; he was, however, a faithful worker in the interests of the State, and rendered good service in suggesting important enterprises and securing appropriations for the development of the State, especially in helping to start and forward the building of the locks at the cascades of the Columbia. By natural endowments, education, and practice he was remarkably well equipped to discharge the important and responsible duties of a judge of the Supreme Court. Had he remained on the bench he would have made a record that would have given credit to our reports and been an honor to our judiciary. After he was retired from the bench he had a lucrative practice for several years, accumulated an ample fortune, and retired to spend his declining years at Washington City, where he died about one year ago.

At the election next after the creation of a separate Supreme Court William P. Lord, Edward B. Watson, and John B. Waldo were elected

judges of that court. Since that time I have not been as familiar with the proceedings and history of the Supreme Court as when I was one of the judges and took an active part in dispensing of the business that came before it.

The decisions of the original Supreme Court, which were handed down in writing, are contained in the first eight volumes of our Supreme Court Reports, and are, I think, as a rule, clear, correct, and just interpretations of the law. Reports of the United States Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States have multiplied to such an extent and contain so many conflicting opinions that in settling questions arising in a new State much embarrassment is often felt by judges as to which of the many conflicting rules should be adopted. The vast learning now contained in the almost numberless volumes of reports produced since 1850 has tended to cloud rather than clear the judicial atmosphere, and make still more uncertain the legal rules that regulate the rights of persons and property, and make the practice and administration of the laws more laborious and uncertain than it was fifty years ago.

There is now much being said about progress and development in all departments of human endeavor. In science, and out, by the use of machinery, and the saving of labor, brawn, and muscle, there has been immense development and improvement; yet, the progress during these years in this country has not tended towards lifting the burden of labor of the lawyer or the judge. Often a single brief contains more authorities than can be read by either lawyers or judge, and the light they shed on the matter in controversy is often uncertain and unsatisfactory. Indeed, the lawyer who seeks for an incontrovertible legal rule, in the misty maize of conflicting decisions, is liable to come to the condition of mind ascribed by Festus to Saint Paul, in his renowned defense before King Agrippa, "Much learning doth make thee mad."

During the period that I was a member of the Supreme Court there were quite a number of lawyers in the district over which I had the honor to preside, some of whom had been my contemporaries and associates during the existence of the territorial government. Among them was Hon. Delazon Smith; he was a native of New York, and had been prominent in the political contests in that State during the presidential term of President Tyler, where he displayed remarkable ability as a campaign orator. He was appointed by President Tyler as minister to Peru, and while in that position embarked in an exploring expedition across the continent. For a long time he was lost sight of in the unexplored forests of South America, and received the sobriquet of the "Lost Minister." He came out of those tropical solitudes, and made a report to the department at Washington of his discoveries. He afterwards settled in Iowa, and was there a promi-

nent Democratic politician. He knew more of politics than law, and paid little attention to pleadings or the details of practice. His strong point was with the jury, and he was frequently employed as an attorney to argue cases, and was a very strong man in presenting cases on the evidence and facts. His greatest distinction was shown as a legislator, and manager in politics. He was a campaign orator of great ability. He was almost constantly a member of the legislature from Linn County, and so prominent as to be styled the "Lion of Linn." He was a member of the constitutional convention, took a very prominent part in its proceedings, and made a canvass for the adoption of that instrument, and was elected one of the first members of the United States Senate, a position which he greatly coveted, and for which he earnestly worked. This State not being admitted until just before the close of the session of Congress, at the end of which his term in the Senate expired, he only served in that body for a few days. He was a candidate for reelection and made a brilliant canvass of the State. At that time the discontent of the Southern States, caused by the fear of the election of a president and Congress known to be opposed to the extension of slavery, and ready to discredit and overrule the Dred Scott Decision, had caused a split in the Democratic party of the State, each faction returning members to the legislature, but neither having a majority.

Before the canvass of this legislature began, Col. E. D. Baker, a noted Republican statesman and orator came from California and took part in the canvass. Colonel Baker was known to be an intimate friend of, and believed to have great influence with, Abraham Lincoln, and consequently would have a dominant influence, if Lincoln was elected, in the distribution of the Federal offices for this State and California. Colonel Baker came here and made his residence at Salem, with the intention of becoming the Republican candidate for United States Senator. He made a most brilliant canvass, and was the equal of Smith as a campaign orator. I heard him frequently, and was well acquainted with him during the canvass. When the returns from the election came in, they showed that the legislature would be composed of three parties, neither of which would have a majority. Two senators were to be elected — one to succeed Smith for the term of four years, and one to succeed Lane for the term of six years. The Lane faction feared there would be a combination of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans to elect Senators, giving one to each party. When the legislature convened on the 13th of September, 1860, the Lane faction, fearing such combination, broke the quorum by six senators absenting themselves and failing to attend the sessions of the senate. After some delay and a good deal of wrangling, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, without affecting an organization; but at the earnest request of Governor Whiteaker, again reassembled

on the 24th of September and proceeded with business, and after an ineffectual endeavor to unite the two factions of the Democratic party, the Douglas men combined with the Republicans and elected Nesmith and Baker. The next day after this combination was agreed upon, and before the election took place, I met Colonel Baker on the street in Salem, and as he cheerily greeted me, he said: "The cloud that lowered o'er our house is in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Colonel Baker was a genius of the rarest mould — every feature of his manly form and face testified to his superior gifts; he was the very soul of wit and eloquence. His career in the United States Senate was brilliant but short — for he enlisted in the army to defend the Union and fell at Ball's Bluff. He died as every patriot dies, who lays down his life for his country and his faith — yet still he lives with the other noble heroes whose precious blood atoned the great sin of which our strife was born, and saved this mighty republic to still lead the van of the nations in the grand march of Christian civilization. Judge Smith died after his defeat for the Senate, but is still remembered and honored as a man eminent for his ability and unselfish devotion to his party and his friends.

Perhaps on this occasion it may be proper, while we are recounting the deeds and the lives of those who gave laws to the people, and administered them in Oregon, to mention those earliest of pioneers, the Christian Missionaries, some of whom traversed the wildernesses, and others the almost unexplored ocean, to reach this country. They possessed the true spirit of daring venture, and had it not been that they were called by a Divine influence to carry the Gospel of Christ to the savage tribes of these regions, they would never have embarked in their perilous enterprises. They came with heroic courage, through privations and dangers, and to look back upon their perilous journeyings it looks as though many of them must have perished before arriving at their destination, had not some protecting angel guarded their footsteps. They established their missions: Jason Lee in the Willamette Valley; Marcus Whitman at Waiilatpu; Spalding at Lapwai; and Walker and Eells at Tshimakain.

These stations, separated from each other in different parts of the then Oregon Territory, were the first real centers of civilization in the Pacific Northwest. Nothing had been done in Oregon prior to their arrival toward the planting of Christian civilization. The energies and powers of the Hudson's Bay Company, then dominant here, had been devoted to gathering furs by their trappers and the Indians. The aim and sole purpose of this then powerful company is well expressed by Wyeth to Dr. McLoughlin, when he said: "It is the object of your company to prevent the settlement of this country by civilized people, and to keep it forever a hunting preserve."

The missionaries, in teaching the Indians to cultivate the soil, soon found the land was wonderfully productive, and would, with proper cultivation, yield in abundance all the useful products of the temperate zones, and they soon realized that they had made a great discovery, before generally unknown to civilized men, that the whole region drained by the Columbia River and washed by the Pacific Ocean was full of fertile provinces and blessed by a mild and healthful climate.

They represented churches loyal to the United States; were lovers of freedom, and believed that every man had the inestimable right to his own labor, and to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. They desired to make known to their fellow Christians in the Eastern States, and to all the people of the United States, the great value of this country, and desired its speedy settlement by our people, and that it should pass to the control of the United States, and become a permanent part of the Union.

Our statesmen did not then comprehend its territorial extent, or realize its vast agricultural resources and commercial importance. The missionaries did much toward enlightening the Government at Washington of the importance of this country to the Union and hastened the overland immigration, which saved this vast region from the grasp of England.

These pioneer missionaries were not only brave, energetic men — they were able men of business, capable of planning and putting in operation great enterprises. Their influence founded the Willamette University and Pacific University. They built mills to supply the demands and meet the needs of the people which gave them bread to eat and lumber to build houses and barns for their comfort and thrift.

These early Christian pioneers did much in shaping aright the civil institutions of this country; they did even more in developing its intellectual and moral well being. They were plain, intelligent, earnest, honest men, who cared little for the gilded tinsel and vain display of wealth or station.

They were men of giant soul;
Men of faith and deeds sublime:
Men whose acts shall reach their goal
In the mighty depths of time.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Oregon Historical Society

INCLUDING THE
QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD
DECEMBER 16, 1905



SALEM, OREGON:
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER,
1906.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1904-1905.

MR. WM. D. FENTON.....	President
MR. JOSEPH R. WILSON.....	Vice-President
MR. F. G. YOUNG	Secretary
MR. CHARLES E. LADD.....	Treasurer

GEORGE H. HIMES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *ex officio*.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *ex officio*.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1906,

JAMES R. ROBERTSON.

J. R. WILSON.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1907,

MRS. MARIA L. MYRICK.

CHARLES J. SCHNABEL.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1908,

GEORGE H. HIMES.

MRS. HARRIET K. MCARTHUR.

Term Expires at Annual Meeting in December, 1909,

FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.

WILLIAM D. FENTON.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, March 18, 1905. }

The Board met in its first quarterly meeting at 2 P. M. The directors present were: C. B. Bellinger, President; F. G. Young, Secretary; G. H. Himes, Assistant Secretary, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

In the matter of the Historical Congress planned to be held in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Dr. J. R. Wilson, chairman of the local committee, presented a letter from Dr. C. A. Duniway of Stanford University, representing that the Pacific Coast branch of this American Historical Association should withdraw from leadership in planning the Congress on account of inability to furnish the necessary financial support. The local committee was continued with instructions to assume leadership and to carry out the plans provisionally outlined. It planned to provide the funds necessary for holding the Congress in part from the revenues of the Society and in part through appropriation by the Exposition authorities.

The Board then considered the situation relative to an exhibit by the Society at the Exposition.

The Assistant Secretary was appointed a committee to arrange an exhibit and asked to consult with Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Myrick. He was also requested to make an estimate of the expenses necessary for carrying out the plan for an exhibit as he had outlined it.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
PORTLAND, OREGON, June 17, 1903. }

The Board met in second quarterly meeting with the following directors present: Wm. D. Fenton, Vice-President; F. G. Young, Secretary; Geo. H. Himes, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, Dr. J. R. Wilson.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on the Historical Congress, outlined the plan for the Congress as follows:

1. The meetings should be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 21, 22, and 23.

2. That the Hon. H. W. Scott had been selected to represent with a paper the standpoint of a Westerner towards the history of the West; that Professor E. G. Bourne was to represent the point of view of the New Englander on the history of the West; and that President Lyon G. Tyler that of the Southerner. Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, and Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of Iowa, were to present the idea and activities of the State Historical Societies.

3. That the third day was to be given up to the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association.

4. That Wm. D. Fenton, Vice-President, representing the Oregon Historical Society, should preside at the first meeting and make the opening address. Dr. Wilson was on motion selected to secure place of meeting for the Congress and arrange all details.

The American Inn on the Exposition grounds was suggested as a suitable place for the meetings, and was approved by the Board.

The Secretary outlined a plan for securing information as to location of historical material from Exposition visitors, and was authorized to carry out his plan.

On motion of Dr. Wilson that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a memorial to the memory of the late President of the Society, Judge C. B. Bellinger, the chair appointed J. R. Wilson, F. G. Young, and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur as such committee.

On the suggestion of Vice-President Fenton that the memory of Dr. John McLoughlin be honored through arranging for a "McLoughlin Day" at the Exposition, it was voted that a committee be appointed to carry out the suggestion. The chair appointed Geo. H. Himes, F. G. Young, Mrs. M. L. Myrick.

Adjournment.

CITY HALL, ROOMS OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,)
PORTLAND, OREGON, September 16, 1905. }

The Board met in third quarterly meeting pursuant to call. The directors present were: Mr. Wm. D. Fenton, Vice-President; Mr. G. H. Himes, Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mr. J. R. Robertson, Mr. F. G. Young.

A letter from Dr. J. F. Jamieson, of the historical department of the Carnegie Institution, respecting the work of the Carnegie Institution in securing transcripts of historical documents from foreign archives, was read and placed on file.

Mr. F. V. Holman, a life member of the Society, was present at the invitation of President Fenton, and was asked for his opinion as to the best method to follow to secure the consent of the stockholders of the Lewis and Clark Corporation to transfer their stock for the benefit of the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building. He suggested the appointment of a committee to solicit the stockholders to transfer their stock to a trustee or trustees to be hereafter selected by the committee. The appointment of such a committee was ordered and that such committee should

coöperate with the State Lewis and Clark Commission, the Lewis and Clark Fair Corporation, and others in securing a suitable site and in constructing such a building in accordance with section 7 of the act creating said Lewis and Clark Commission, and making a provisional appropriation towards the erection of said building. The committee appointed was: Frederick V. Holman, Joseph N. Teal, Paul Wessinger.

On behalf of the committee on "McLoughlin Day" appointed at the last meeting of the Board, Mr. Himes reported that the Exposition management had set apart October 6th as "McLoughlin Day," and that Mr. F. V. Holman had consented to prepare an historical address for the occasion. Mr. Himes was authorized to prepare a suitable design for badges for that day, and cause 1,000 or more to be printed and placed on sale at suitable places.

On motion of the Secretary it was voted that the aim or purpose of the annual meeting be to place before the people a complete statement of the purposes and plans of the Society, and that President Fenton be requested to deliver the annual address, carrying out the above purpose; also that a committee of three be appointed to arrange such additional program for the annual meeting as it might deem advisable.

The committee appointed consisted of Dr. J. R. Wilson, Prof. J. R. Robertson, and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur.

Adjournment.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, OREGON, December 16, 1905.

The seventh annual meeting of the Society was held in the lecture room of the First (Taylor Street) Methodist Episcopal Church, beginning at 7:30 o'clock p. m., with

President William D. Fenton presiding, with a quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Frederick V. Holman, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The annual report of the Secretary was then read, received, and placed on file. (See Appendix B).

The annual report of the Treasurer was submitted, received, and referred to the auditing committee, Messrs. John W. Minto and Henry L. Bates. (See Appendix A).

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by ballot, as follows, the vote in each case being cast by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary by unanimous consent: President, William D. Fenton; Vice-President, J. R. Wilson; Secretary, F. G. Young, re-elected; Treasurer, Charles E. Ladd, re-elected.

Directors were elected as follows: Frederick V. Holman, for full term, and Charles J. Schnabel, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Charles B. Bellinger, deceased.

The annual address was then given by President Fenton, his subject being "The Past, Present, and Future of the Oregon Historical Society." (See Appendix C).

On motion of Mr. Holman, the address was received and ordered placed on file.

On motion of John F. Caples, a vote of thanks was extended to President Fenton for his able and instructive address.

On motion of Mr. Himes the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Oregon Historical Society approve the project that is about to be undertaken by Mr. Ezra Meeker, of Seattle, Washington, a pioneer of 1852, viz: That of starting from The Dalles, Oregon, sometime in March, 1906, with an ox team and driving back to Om-

aha, following, as nearly as practicable, the old emigrant road and marking its course at every point now crossed by permanently established roads.

Judge J. Q. A. Bowlby, of Astoria, asked that the Society prepare a memorial to send to Congress, for the purpose of securing national aid in erecting a monument to the memory of Lewis and Clark, on the site of Fort Clatsop. In his remarks he alluded to the fact that the General Government assisted largely in building the monument at Sioux City, Iowa, in honor of Sergeant Floyd, one of the members of the Lewis and Clark party, and hence it seemed reasonable to suppose that aid would be given in the present case, if an appeal was made.

It was voted that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three to prepare a memorial to Congress along the lines suggested.

The committee was made up as follows: Judge J. Q. A. Bowlby, George H. Himes, and James R. Robertson.

The question of supplying The Quarterly of the Society to high schools throughout the State was placed before the meeting for action. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act.

No further business appearing, the meeting was thrown open for remarks relating to the good of the Society, and brief responses were made by Mr. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, Washington; Judge and Mrs. John B. Waldo, of Macleay, Oregon; Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, Oregon City; Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Frederick V. Holman, Ex-Mayor George H. Williams, and Joseph D. Lee.

Adjournment.

THE TAYLOR STREET METHODIST CHURCH,)
 PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 16, 1905.)

At the close of the annual meeting the Board of Directors met in fourth quarterly meeting. The directors present were: Wm. D. Fenton, President; G. H. Himes, F. V. Holman, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, J. R. Robertson, J. R. Wilson, F. G. Young.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

On motion of the Secretary the President appointed the following committee on budget: F. G. Young, J. R. Wilson, J. R. Robertson.

The hour being late it was voted that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet at the Society's rooms, at the City Hall, on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1905, at 2.30 p. m.

Adjournment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING.

SOCIETY ROOMS, CITY HALL,)
 PORTLAND, Dec. 23, 1905.)

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: William D. Fenton, President; J. R. Wilson, Vice-President; F. G. Young, Secretary; George H. Himes, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. H. K. McArthur, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, James R. Robertson, Frederick V. Holman.

The minutes of the last two regular meetings, September 16th and December 16th, were read and approved.

The committee on budget, F. G. Young, J. R. Wilson, and J. R. Robertson, submitted a report which recommended a distribution of the funds of the Society as follows:

INCOME.		
From the State.....		\$ 3,750 00
From membership fees and publications (estimated).....		1,950 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		\$ 5,700 00
Salaries, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Curator.....	\$ 2,100 00	
Editing Quarterly.....	500 00	
Printing and binding proceedings.....	200 00	
Museum.....	100 00	
Postage and express.....	250 00	
Library.....	250 00	
Expenses, Secretary and Assistant Secretary.....	150 00	
Office fixtures at Portland.....	100 00	
Printing and binding Quarterly.....	1,000 00	
		4,650 00
Leaving a balance of.....		\$ 1,050 00

Which it was recommended should be used in the employment of a librarian.

The report was received, and on motion of Mr. Holman, was divided, and that part relating to the usual current expenses of the Society, including the recommendations of the committee pertaining to office fixtures at Portland, was adopted; and that part of the report relating to the employment of a librarian be referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the chair, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

President Fenton appointed F. V. Holman, Milton W. Smith, and F. G. Young as such special committee.

Mr. Holman, having ascertained through Secretary Young that a part of the books of the Society were in his custody in Eugene, said that, in his judgment, as a member of the Society, and also as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, all the books of the Society ought to be together in the rooms at Portland, and made a motion to that effect.

The question was briefly discussed, Secretary Young saying, among other things, that, as editor of the Quarterly, he needed the books in his custody for reference.

The matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of a motion to refer it to a committee of three, to be appointed

by the chair, to report at the next meeting of the Board, the committee being as follows: J. R. Wilson, J. R. Robertson, and C. J. Schnabel.

Inquiry was made by Mr. Himes concerning the progress of the effort to secure assignments of stock by stockholders in the Lewis and Clark corporation to aid in the construction of the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building.

Mr. Holman, chairman of the special committee having that matter in charge, stated that up to the present time nothing had been done, and could not be without the expenditure of some money.

President Fenton gave, in brief, the chief reason why a number of the largest stockholders were reluctant to assign their stock, which was in the main, on account of heavy losses in maintaining the "American Inn."

Mr. Himes stated that he had incidentally met a number of the small stockholders in the corporation, and every one had voluntarily expressed a willingness to assign their stock for the purpose suggested, and hence he believed that it would be wise to make an active canvass among the stockholders, hoping that it might be possible to secure the sum of \$50,000.00 without the aid of those who had interests in the "American Inn."

This idea commended itself to the Board, and, on motion of Secretary Young, Mr. Himes was added to the committee, and appointed secretary thereof by the President.

On motion of J. R. Wilson, the sum of \$250.00 was placed at the disposal of the committee, to be used at its discretion in securing a thorough canvass of the stockholders of the Lewis and Clark corporation.

Mr. Himes, chairman of the committee on memorials, reported that, in a recent interview with Mrs. George W. Weidler and Mr. C. M. Cartwright, present owners of the

old Holladay property near Seaside, Clatsop County, upon which the site of the Lewis and Clark salt cairn is located, they had agreed to deed a plat of ground two hundred feet square, embracing the site alluded to, to the Society; he therefore moved that when the transaction was concluded he be authorized to extend to the donors the thanks of the Board, which motion was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Himes, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. George Ben Johnson, of Richmond, Virginia, for the loan of a large oil portrait of his grandfather, Dr. John Floyd, during the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which motion was adopted.

NOTE.—Dr. Floyd was a member of Congress from Virginia from 1817 to 1829. In 1820 he introduced the first bill looking toward the future colonization of the "Oregon Country."

On motion of Secretary Young, Principal William I. Marshall, of the Gladstone School, Chicago, was elected an honorary member of this Society.

Reference was made by Secretary Young to the papers of the late Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, and, on his motion, the subject was referred to a special committee of three, to be appointed by the President.

Secretary F. G. Young, George H. Himes, and J. R. Wilson were appointed such committee, and instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Reference was also made by Secretary Young to the papers and historical material of the late J. Henry Brown, author of "Brown's Political History of Oregon," and there being no objection, President Fenton referred it to the last named committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Adjournment.

APPENDIX

A.—TREASURER'S REPORT OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

B.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

C.—THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND
FUTURE.

D.—STATISTICS.

APPENDIX A.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

In account with Charles E Ladd, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	On what account.	Amount.
1904		
Dec. 15	By balance-----	\$ 192 71
1905		
Jan. 5	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	122 50
5	Secretary of State-----	625 00
Feb. 4	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	144 19
	State Normal School, Bellingham, Washington, for copy Wyeth's Journal and Correspondence-----	1 10
Mar. 6	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	101 00
April 6	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	95 50
May 3	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	115 00
24	State Treasurer-----	937 50
June 7	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	46 00
July 5	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	39 00
	State warrant-----	937 50
8	Refunding of exchange charge on Salem draft, deposited July 7-----	55
Aug. 4	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	29 00
Oct. 5	Secretary of State-----	937 50
10	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	36 00
Sept. 9	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	50 00
Nov. 7	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	90 00
Dec. 5	F. G. Young, Secretary-----	276 00
Jan. 6	To Geo. H. Himes, No. 41— Salary----- \$ 125 00 Expenses----- 82 84	\$ 207 84
18	R. L. Polk & Co., No. 42, Directory-----	5 00
Feb. 6	Geo. H. Himes, No. 45— Salary----- 125 00 Expenses----- 83 29	208 29
6	F. G. Young, No. 44, expense and postage-----	7 20
	University State of New York, books, No. 43-----	8 75
Mar. 7	Geo. H. Himes, No. 46— Salary----- 125 00 Expenses----- 79 95	204 95
April 6	Geo. H. Himes, No. 51— Salary----- 125 00 Expenses----- 69 35	194 35
6	F. G. Young, No. 47, sundry expenses-----	10 60
10	R. L. Polk & Co., Oregon and Washington Ga- zette-----	7 00
10	J. K. Gill & Co., letterbook-----	2 40
11	Multnomah Printing Co., letterheads-----	4 50
1904		
May 2	F. G. Young, No. 52— Editing Quarterly----- \$ 100 00 Sundry expenses----- 9 00	109 00
4	Geo. H. Himes, No. 56— Salary----- 125 00 Expenses----- 71 95	196 95
4	Irwin-Hodson Co., register-----	12 75
5	J. K. Gill & Co., No. 54, letterbook-----	1 75
8	Lewis and Clark photo, No. 55, photographs-----	6 00
26	Exchange charge Salem draft, \$937.50-----	55
June 7	Geo. H. Himes, No. 58— Salary----- 125 00 Expenses----- 101 00	226 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.		On what account.	Amount.	
1904				
June	7	Geo. F. Rodgers & Co., binding Quarterly	\$ 48 25	
	7	Pacific Blankbook Co., No. 33, membership receipts	5 25	
July	5	Geo. H. Himes, No. 64—		
		Salary	125 00	
		Expenses	91 80	216 80
	5	A. R. Tiffany, No. 65, compiling index		5 00
	6	Pacific Paper Co., No. 62, clasps		9 45
	7	Geo. W. Gordon, No. 60, shelving		60 50
	7	Irwin-Hodson Co., No. 63, register		26 00
	7	Exchange Salem draft, \$937.50		55
	11	To R. S. Reid, No. 67, services		30 00
	11	J. R. Whitney, Nos. 59 and 68—	77 06	
		Printing Quarterly	298 72	375 78
	11	Peaslee Bros., No. 61, cards		15 00
	11	Geo. H. Himes, No. 70, Chautauqua expenses		25 00
Aug.	7	Geo. H. Himes, No. 70—		
		Salary	125 00	
		Expenses	69 45	194 45
	7	F. G. Young, No. 69—		
		Quarterly, editing	100 00	
		Expenses	26 27	126 27
	8	Hoffman Bros., No. 76, floral wreath Judge Bel-linger		8 50
	10	Pacific Paper Co., No. 73, merchandise		2 52
	12	W. H. Buckner, No. 74, filing boxes		19 50
	16	F. W. Butler Co., No. 75, printing		14 00
Sept.	5	F. G. Young, No. 79—		
		Editing Quarterly	100 00	
		Expenses	14 35	114 35
	5	Geo. H. Himes, No. 80—		
		Salary	125 00	
		Expenses	77 25	202 25
	9	Una G. Baker, No. 85, services		42 40
	9	Pioneer Paint Co., No. 84, merchandise		2 50
	8	To F. E. Beach, No. 72, glass		2 50
		R. G. Thwaites, No. 78, expenses Historical Congress		25 00
	8	Benj. Shambaugh, No. 77, services Historical Congress		100 00
	13	White stamp and seal date stamp, No. 83		2 60
	16	Hicks-Chatten Eng. Co., No. 71, seal		5 25
	16	Hicks-Chatten Eng. Co., engraving		1 80
Oct.	10	J. R. Whitney, No. 89, printing Index and Quar-terlies		508 93
	10	Geo. H. Himes, No. 88—		
		Salary	125 00	
		Expenses	80 65	205 65
	5	Geo. F. Rodgers & Co., No. 81, binding Quarterly and merchandise		42 90
Nov.	3	Geo. F. Rodgers, No. 87, binding Index		21 66
	8	Geo. H. Himes, No. 92—		
		Salary	125 00	
		Expenses	79 65	204 65
	16	Pacific Paper Co., No. 93, merchandise		6 13
Dec.	5	Geo. H. Himes, No. 96—		
		Salary	\$ 125 00	
		Expenses	109 15	234 15
	5	F. G. Young, No. 96, expense		8 15
	8	A. Julia Fisher, merchandise		9 60
	16	Chas. E. Ladd, No. 91, State fund for Harris li-brary		250 00
		Balance		188 88
			\$ 4,776 05	\$ 4,776 05
Dec.	16	Balance		\$ 188 88

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact of most significance in the present condition of this Society is that it is just emerging from a five-year period of relation to a centennial exposition movement. Other institutions and interests in Oregon have been widely and deeply influenced by our great Fair, but none other so long, so deeply, and so variedly as has been this Society. Much in its present condition and prospects becomes clear when its relation to that movement is recalled. The Society probably had most to do in first committing Oregon to the Lewis and Clark Fair, and it furnished the historical sentiment—the medium in which alone the centennial idea could germinate. It naturally suffered the consequences of evoking a great and absorbing industrial exploitation project. The historical idea was soon overshadowed and relegated to the background. Of course no one responsible for the Society has had any heartburnings because of the fact that the Exposition organization, the child in a sense, virtually pigeonholed its parent. It was in the nature of things that this young developing community, infected with the spirit of this economic age, should have conducted itself so. Every one connected with this Society should rejoice that it had so prominent a part in precipitating the movement that has so greatly increased the rapidity with which history is being made in Oregon. As the inspiring cause of the reinvigorated life and activity in Oregon, it has the very best credentials as a candidate tendering wider and expanding services to this commonwealth.

The characteristic element in the present condition of this Society is then that of emergence from a state of repression and slight. But now that the community strain involved in developing an international exposition is over, and the hurly burly of that affair has passed by, it is time to move for readjustment and to plan for the larger work that in a well-ordered commonwealth devolves upon a State historical society. While the preparation of the celebration of the centenary of the Lewis and Clark exploration was in progress it was our duty to focus our attention upon our pioneer epoch that the largest measure of sentiment might be elicited for the great celebration. While that pioneer epoch will long remain the main source of inspiration and State patriotism, it behooves us now to inquire what is the full scope of the field of service of this Society, and what are its normal relations to the other institutions in the State? As fortune would have it this line of inquiry is being vigorously prosecuted just now all over this country. This subject had the attention of the American Historical

Association at its last annual meeting at Chicago last December, and will again take up part of its time at its coming meeting at Baltimore.

Before considering any suggestions as to future policy and reorganization it will be well to have the leading facts in the present state of the Society reviewed :

FINANCES.

The Society's financial support comes from two main sources: (*a*) A State appropriation; (*b*) dues from annual and fees from life members.

Our last legislative appropriation was \$7,500. This was an increase of \$1,500 over that of the last preceding legislature. The funds available from the State this year did not, however, amount to one-half of the \$7,500, or \$3,750, for our State appropriation is turned over to our Treasurer in quarterly installments -- the first installment of each new appropriation being received in April. Our income from the State this year was, therefore, the last installment, paid in January, of the smaller cash appropriation of the preceding legislature, amounting to \$625, and the April, July, and October installments of our last appropriation, making a total sum of \$3,437.50 received from the State during this year.

Our other main source of income, receipts from membership fees and sale of publications, netted us this year \$1,144.19. The corresponding receipts for last year were \$1,669.25. The decrease of \$525.06 in membership fees is to be attributed wholly to the conditions peculiar to this centennial year. Under the pressure of the multifarious and distracting duties of the year the work of collecting dues had to be slighted. And there was so much to engross the attention during the exposition months and to drain the pocketbook, that obligations like those to a historical society were naturally overlooked. Our income from all sources, with our balance on hand of \$192.71, from preceding year, amounted to \$4,776.05.

As a means of controlling the Society's expenditures the Board of Directors at the beginning of each year apportion this income -- part of which can then only be estimated -- to specific objects necessary to carry out the policy of the Society. The amount set aside this year in these several funds of the budget were as follows:

For salaries of the Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Curator	\$ 2,100 00
For editing the Quarterly	400 00
For printing and binding Quarterly	800 00
For printing the annual proceedings	200 00
For library	250 00
For support of museum	100 00
For postage and express	250 00
For Historical Congress	250 00
For expenses of Secretary and Assistant Secretary	150 00
Total	\$ 4,500 00

Exigencies, however, arise in connection with some of these expenditures which prevent an exact forecast of needs, so our funds have not been applied in the different directions exactly as planned in the budget. The debit and credit sides for each budget fund resulting from our year's expenditures stand as follows :

Salaries of Assistant Secretary and Curator, \$2,100 were appropriated and \$2,100 used; editing Quarterly, \$400 were appropriated and \$300 used; printing and binding Quarterly, \$800 were appropriated and \$997.50 used; printing annual proceedings, \$200 were appropriated, but none printed, for fear of deficit; library, \$250 were appropriated and \$410.77 used; museum, \$100 were appropriated and \$239.80 used; postage and express, \$250 were appropriated and \$241.88 used; Historical Congress, \$250 were appropriated and \$135 used; expenses of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, \$150 were appropriated and \$168.50 used; unclassified expenditures, \$16.25. As it is, we have a balance of cash on hand of \$188.88. The warrants out, not yet presented, will reduce this to \$166.38. The condition of our finances make possible for the first time what has long been desired—the employment of a skillful librarian to catalogue and classify our collections. The improvements on the side of our income are : 1. \$312.50 more from the State the coming year: 2. \$500 more in membership fees. On the side of expenditures there will be a saving of: 1. \$175, used this year in connection with the exposition; 2. \$250, because of having made the last payment on the Harris library. The Society is thus at least \$1,200 better off financially for the next year than it was for this. It is exceedingly gratifying to recognize the possibility of this attention to our library.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership report of the Assistant Secretary for the year ending November 30, 1905, is as follows :

Increase—		
New annual members added.....	45	
New life members added, fully paid.....	5	
New life members added, partly paid.....	3	
Total number of new members for the year.....	53	
Losses—		
Life members discontinued.....	1	
Annual members discontinued.....	36	
Change from annual to life.....	2	
Loss by death—		
Life members.....	1	
Annual members.....	11	
Total loss of membership.....	51	
Net gain of membership for the year.....	2	

The deaths among our membership during the year have been as follows: Judge C. B. Bellinger, our President, a life member. From our annual members: John J. Ballery, P. W. Gillette, H. S. Lyman, H. R. Long, R. W. Mitchell, C. H. Prescott, William Wadhams, Gustaf Wilson, Dr. John Welch, Theodore Wygant, J. Q. A. Young.

The decided falling off in membership dues collected is reconciled by the Assistant Secretary with this report of the net gain of two, on the ground that members are accustomed to pay him personally and the stress of extra work this year has prevented his applying to all personally.

ACCESSIONS.

Documents secured	131
Titles added to library	260
Number newspapers filed, see note (1)	8,380
Letters, mainly bearing on public matters of early times, see note (2)	2,272
Pioneer relics	29
Old coins and paper money	67

(1) Among the important early newspapers secured was "The Friend," a monthly paper published in Honolulu, beginning in 1844 and ending with 1859.

(2) The early letters include the correspondence of Governor A. C. Gibbs during his term as Governor, 1862-66, and down through to 1880.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors registered for the year ending November 30, 1905, was 40,223. The number from States, other than Oregon, during the Exposition period was 16,558. Average daily number during the Exposition season was 248.

NO EXHIBIT AT EXPOSITION.

Its Exposition responsibilities were a problem for the Society. With funds barely sufficient to maintain its regular activities participation in the Exposition with an exhibit was out of the question. The Society was accorded headquarters and a desk at the Oregon Building. It established a bureau for the location of sources of Pacific Coast history, placing cabinets with cards for recording the existence of historical materials in each of the State buildings, and at other appropriate stations. But a cause without active personal representation could not hope to arrest the attention of the Exposition visitor. And at best the atmosphere of an industrial exposition is not particularly conducive to close attention to the work of reporting the location of historical material, and running down historical sources.

The exercises on McLoughlin Day, arranged by the Society, constituted a noteworthy occasion in the interest it developed, and in that it elicited the preparation and presentation of a careful study of the life of that great character in early Oregon history.

HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

A most decided success in its line was the Historical Congress, held on August 21-23, inclusive. This was primarily the work of the Society, though the Exposition authorities kindly furnished the major portion of the funds necessary to hold it. Distinguished historians from the East and from our neighboring States were present and discussed subjects of vital interest to the Society. The Society's work impressed most favorably those conducting the foremost historical

societies in the country. The Society proved that it stands alone on this Coast in the vigor and results of its work, and that it is inspiring historical organization and activity in the neighboring States.

By this showing of the Society's condition at the end of the seventh year of its existence, along with the summary of the results achieved during the whole period of its activity, as presented by the President, the Society would seem to demonstrate its right to serve as the conservator of Oregon's interests in history. As such what should be done with it? A people true to their largest and deepest interests will have the social experience of the world, but particularly their own social experience, preserved, ready at hand, organized, and assimilated into the wisdom and civic spirit of their public opinion. The records of the social life and activity in a State must be so available that the student, the legislator, the judge, and all the agencies of development will be stimulated to get from them the best light of social experience and use it in solving the problems of progress. The Oregon of the future must grow out of the Oregon of the past and the present. As the State Historical Society its activities should be so developed as to furnish at call the elements from which a picture of what is essential in any phase of the life of the Oregon people could be constructed. This means stupendous effort. But just as coöperation and coördination of effort are achieving their wonders in industrial affairs, so this Society should get into organic relations with agencies promoting allied interests of the people.

(1) It must hitch up or coördinate its activities with those of the keeper of the archives of the State. Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kansas have established departments of archives and history. An owner of thirteen volumes containing the Oregon Legislative Journals and Session Laws down to 1870 places a value of \$500 on them—a fact that tells a volume about the lack of historical appreciation at one time in our office of the Secretary of State. It needs a history specialist to do the best by our archives.

(2) A legislative reference library is a natural feature of a historical library. Wisconsin and California are securing valuable services from such an agency.

(3) Neither a State Historical Society nor a State university can do anything like its best for the people of a State without a close affiliation of the two. The same, of course, is true of other institutions carrying on investigations in history, politics, economics, and sociology. The element in the population of the State that more than any other will have the ability, the leisure, and the devotion to refine principles for State and National policies out of the raw materials of the original sources, are the advanced students in these institutions. Such investigations are now a regular part of the work of your State University.

(4) The State Historical Society should be the depository not merely of county records, not in regular use—as they are in several States—but it should be the regular thing for such agencies as development leagues, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, granges, irrigation and good roads associations to deposit their papers and records where they will be safe and available. Then through ready reference to previous papers and discussions the work of all these organizations would become more cumulative and consistently progressive.

(5) The public school system to be thoroughly indigenous and not an exotic in the point of view it gives the young people, must get its civic flavor from the ministrations and suggestions of the State Historical Society. Associations from the Oregon soil and the Oregon past should throng the mind of the youth and give the same sense of elation, the same stimulus to the imagination, that the streets of Athens or Rome would do, or that would be gotten from Bunker Hill or Independence Hall.

In a word, our Society should secure the status of a department of the State, making its report to the Secretary of State; and it should have such reorganization as would join its hands with those of the agencies promoting allied interests. The appointment of a committee to consider such a plan of reorganization is recommended.

APPENDIX C.

**THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ITS PAST,
PRESENT, AND FUTURE.**

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

As Acting President of the Oregon Historical Society, it becomes my duty to speak to you of its past, present, and future. The subject is in part historical and reminiscent, reflective and present, hopeful and prospective. With the record of the past we can have little to do — it has been accomplished and whatever of good there may have been is now a matter of history.

Since a year ago the Society has lost its President— Charles Byron Bellinger — and it is fitting that we should here record some memorial of his talents, virtues, and accomplishments. He died at the family residence in this city on May 12, 1905, after a brief illness, hastened by his arduous labors in the trial of important criminal causes in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, over which he was at the time presiding judge.

Born in Haquon, Knox County, Illinois, November 21, 1839, he was only eight years of age when he came to Oregon with his parents. Trained in the common schools of the Willamette Valley, his education was partially completed in the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and like many men who have been and were his contemporaries, he assumed the burdens and activities of life without a college or university degree, and without the advantage of that scholastic training he so much appreciated and respected in others. Reading law in Salem, Oregon, in the office of B. F. Bonham, at one time Chief Justice of Oregon, he was admitted to the bar in 1863, at the age of twenty-four. He had been in Oregon sixteen years, coming in 1847. He had the usual experience of the average young lawyer, and for a time devoted himself to journalism. It was from this experience that he became the most trenchant writer this State has produced. For a period of four years he was Clerk of the Supreme Court and its official reporter, and in 1878, by appointment of Governor W. W. Thayer, he became judge of this, the Fourth judicial district, and obtained his first experience as such. He held this office for two years, and retired in July, 1880, to engage actively in the general practice of his profession. For thirteen years he was one of the ablest and most skillful trial lawyers at the bar, and in my judgment, a most persuasive advocate. He was earnest, untiring, faithful, and strongly attached to his cause. His training had been that of a partisan in politics, and his

special work in jury trials. He had a keen sense of humor and could place his adversary to a great disadvantage by some clever pleasantry or withering sarcasm. His early environment made him companionable with all classes, and his struggles from poverty to a competency left a profound impression upon his life, his sympathies, and his convictions. During the whole of his active career he was a busy student, a voracious reader, and a close observer of events and men. He was appointed in April, 1893, by President Cleveland, to succeed Matthew P. Deady as United States District Judge for the district of Oregon, and in this great office he attained to the highest rank as an upright, able, and brilliant jurist. I knew him intimately from the time he became Clerk of the Supreme Court in 1874 until his death, and saw the many sides of his life and character. He was distinctly a man of literary habit and instinct. While he was not a mere student of books, and was a most genial companion and delightful conversationalist, no man in this State was more familiar with the great masters of English prose than he, and in his later life he read the literature of France, Germany, and Russia with a purpose to sound the depths of all human knowledge. He was particularly fond of historic narrative, and he came naturally to affiliate with the work of the Oregon Historical Society. He was a charter member and its first Vice-President, and upon the retirement of H. W. Scott, who was the first President, Judge Bellinger became President, and at his death occupied that place. As an officer of this Society, he was efficient and effective. He had a love for its work, and his loss to us is irreparable. It is not seemly to make an extended eulogy upon his career, or to dwell at great length upon his many virtues and attainments. He was a ripe scholar, an able jurist, and useful citizen. No man in this State has surpassed him in the alertness of his intellect, the power of persuasive advocacy, and the strength of judicial opinion. No man had warmer friendship and he had no enemies. Stricken in his mature manhood, his loss to us especially and to the commonwealth cannot be replaced. Let us cherish and honor his memory.

And now it may be appropriate to speak generally of the origin of the historical work in which he and his associates have been engaged. On Saturday, December 17, 1898, a few kindred spirits, under the leadership of Lewis Berkeley Cox, now deceased, met in the lecture room of the Portland Library Building and organized the Oregon Historical Society. There were twenty-six in number—eight women and eighteen men. Of this company David P. Thompson, Lewis Berkeley Cox, and Charles Byron Bellinger are dead. The living are Mrs. Matthew P. Deady, Mrs. L. L. McArthur, H. W. Scott, William D. Fenton, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, Dr. J. R. Wilson, Mrs. Margaret V. Allen, Mrs. L. B. Cox, Dr. T. L. Elliott, George H. Himes, Milton W. Smith, J. C. Flanders, Alfred Holman, W. L. Brew-

ster, Dr. Harry Lane, William W. Banks, Mrs. William M. Molson, William Galloway, Mrs. E. E. Dye, James R. Robertson, C. W. Fulton, now United States Senator, and F. G. Young. The formal details of the organization were arranged by Mr. Cox, and the officers chosen at the first meeting were: H. W. Scott, President; C. B. Bellinger, Vice-President; F. G. Young, Secretary; L. B. Cox, Treasurer; and the Board of Directors chosen consisted of: H. W. Scott, C. B. Bellinger, Dr. J. R. Wilson, L. B. Cox, Prof. F. G. Young, Prof. James R. Robertson, Mrs. Maria L. Myrick, and Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur. The Governor of the State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction were then as now *ex officio* Directors. Mr. Cox submitted to the meeting, and there was adopted as expressive of the purposes of the Society, this resolution:

“*Resolved*, That the persons here present do hereby organize into a society to be known and called the Oregon Historical Society, the objects of which shall be the following, to wit: The collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of material of a historical character, especially that relating to the history of Oregon and of the United States; and, for the accomplishment of this end, to explore all places of deposit of archaeological matter; to acquire documents, manuscripts and publications of every description; to obtain narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory; to ascertain and preserve the Indian names of mountains, streams, and localities in Oregon, and their interpretation and significations; to gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement; to maintain a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum; to publish and otherwise diffuse information relative to the history of Oregon, and of the original Oregon Territory; and in general to encourage and develop within this State the study of history. We agree to hold all property and material collected and owned by this Society in perpetual trust for the people of the State of Oregon, but the Society shall always maintain control over all such material and property.”

The first meeting authorized its officers to incorporate the Society under the laws of the State, and accordingly articles of incorporation were duly executed by H. W. Scott, President; F. G. Young, Secretary; L. B. Cox, Treasurer; Maria L. Myrick, Harriet K. McArthur, James R. Robertson, and J. R. Wilson, Directors. Article two of the articles of incorporation states fully the object of the corporation and the pursuits in which it proposed to engage in these words:

“Article II. The object of this corporation and the pursuits in which it proposes to engage shall be the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of material of a historical character, especially that relating to the history of Oregon and of the United States; and for the accomplishment of this end, to explore all places of deposit or

archæological matter; to acquire documents, manuscripts and publications of every description; to obtain narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory; to ascertain and preserve the Indian names of mountains, streams, and localities in Oregon, and their interpretations and significations; to gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement; to maintain a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum; to publish and otherwise diffuse information relative to the history of Oregon and of the original Oregon Territory; and in general to encourage and develop within this State the study of history. It is understood and agreed that all material and property collected and owned by this corporation shall be held by it in perpetual trust for the people of the State of Oregon, but its control of the same shall be at all times maintained, and shall never be taken away."

It was well known that the Society was without any capital as quaintly stated in article three: "This Society at the present time has no property or money. The sources of revenue of the corporation will be public and private donations, the fees and dues of members, and the moneys realized on sales of historical publications."

The first meeting of directors was held in the chambers of Judge Bellinger on December 31, 1898, and there were present H. W. Scott, C. B. Bellinger, L. B. Cox, J. R. Wilson, and F. G. Young. T. T. Geer, who was then Governor, and J. H. Ackerman, then and now Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Myrick, Mrs. McArthur and Professor Robertson, filed their written assent to the proceedings of the meeting, and Mr. Cox submitted a draft of by-laws which was adopted. It is a matter of public importance to know that these by-laws define the membership and qualifications therefor. Membership consists of active and honorary, and active membership is restricted to residents of the State of Oregon, and is known as annual and life membership. Annual membership is obtained by subscribing to the roll and payment of the dues of \$2 annually in advance, and continues unless and until the name is stricken from the roll for nonpayment of dues or removal from the State, or some violation of the by-laws. Life membership is obtained upon payment of \$25, payable within one year after signing the roll, and continues until the name is stricken for violation of some by-law or regulation of the Society. Honorary membership shall consist of nonresidents of Oregon who are distinguished in the field of historical research, or who are identified with the history of Oregon and have manifested a helpful interest in the work of the Society. There is no salary attached to any office excepting that of the Secretary, and he is the administrative officer and voice of the organization, and is charged with many duties and responsibilities. Because of the active work required to be done involv-

ing the care and collection of historical data, and the custody of our present extensive and valuable library and exhibits, it became and is necessary that there should be an Assistant Secretary, to reside at Portland and maintain the rooms now temporarily in the City Hall. In addition to the ordinary duties usually devolved upon the Secretary of such organization, the by-laws provide that "he shall make and preserve a full and correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, to be entered in his record book in chronological order, and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Society," * * * "He shall have charge under the Board of Directors of all the books, manuscripts and other collections of the Society, and shall keep a catalogue of the same, together with all additions made during his official term. He shall also keep a record of all donations and purchases, and enter therein the name of the donor or vendor, the date of the gift or purchase, and in case of purchases the price paid, and the name or description of the collection, book, manuscript, or article donated or purchased.

"He shall have the supervision and control, under the Board of Directors, of the library, museum, and other places of deposit of the collections or publications of the Society, and shall arrange and preserve the same in an orderly and well-disposed manner. He shall keep all original manuscripts and other articles of exceptional value in a locked vault, secure from fire and burglars, to be provided by the Board of Directors.

"He shall edit and supervise, subject to the direction and control of the Board of Directors, all publications of the Society, direct the literary exchanges, and shall write out and cause to be published in one or more of the newspapers of Portland the proceedings or a synopsis thereof, of the meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors.

"He shall secure and preserve narratives and records of the pioneers of the Oregon Territory, both biographical and descriptive of the country within the experience of the narrators, and he shall gather and preserve the Indian traditions relative to the history of the Pacific Northwest prior to white settlement."

The Society has now upon its rolls the following membership: Life members, 127; annual members, 685; honorary members, 8; total, \$20.

It has collected as dues from its members up to date and sales of publications, a total of \$8,933.19. It has received from the State by act of the Legislative Assembly the following: Legislative session 1899, \$3,000 and \$1,000 for printing. Legislative session 1901, \$5,000 and \$1,000 for printing. Legislative session 1903, \$5,000 and \$1,000 for printing. Legislative session 1905, \$7,500. Total legislative appro-

priations, excluding printing, \$23,500, of which \$4,687.50 is still unexpended.

It will be noticed that the appropriation made at the legislative session of 1905 did not specifically appropriate any sum for printing, which as heretofore is now being done in the office of the State Printer.

The total cash received by the Treasurer from all sources to date is \$24,752.63, and his total disbursements to date have been \$24,563.75, leaving as cash on hand, \$188.88. I am advised also that for the year ending November 30, 1905, there has been collected from membership dues and sales of publications \$1,051.19, while for the same period ending November 30, 1904, there was received \$1,669.25, an apparent shortage of \$618.96. This would indicate that there is a very considerable sum due from members on account of unpaid dues. It is believed, however, that all members will cheerfully pay their dues upon personal request.

The Society has disbursed all of the moneys received in the purchase of books, in making its collection of historical data and exhibits, and in the publication of the Quarterly, other than sums necessarily paid on account of the salary and expenses of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Curator and for other necessary and usual expenditures. The amount paid in salaries and traveling expenses from the organization of the Society to date is approximately \$19,654.31 and averages \$245.33 monthly at this time. This indicates that the Society owns collections costing about \$5,000, and which are invaluable as a matter of fact.

In this connection I desire to say that it is my deliberate judgment that the Historical Society ought to be more closely affiliated with the State as a State institution. It has and will be observed had appropriations made in its behalf, including necessary printing, aggregating the sum of \$23,500. The State has been reasonably generous in this respect, but the work of the Oregon Historical Society can only be undertaken for the benefit of posterity, and it must necessarily have the support and patronage of the State in an enlarged measure. It was thought that ample provision had been made by the Legislative Assembly by the act of January 30, 1903, which provided for the construction of a building to be known as the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building. That building was not constructed as the Legislature intended it should have been. Section 7 of that act reads:

"Section 7. That the said commission is hereby authorized to accept and receive from the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair a suitable site in said City of Portland, upon which there shall be erected a building, to be known as the 'Lewis and Clark Memorial Building,' which said building and site shall be conveyed, donated, or dedicated to the State of Oregon, to be held in trust for all the people of said State and the United

States for the following purposes (which said deed or other instrument, whether evidenced by conveyance or ordinance, or other writing, shall be filed, after its record as by law provided, in the office of the Secretary of State):

(a) To receive and safely keep therein the offices, records, archives, exhibits, libraries, collections, and property of the Oregon Historical Society, and under the control of such Society.

(b) To receive and safely keep therein any and all statutes, works of art, publications, maps, charts, or other property that may be given, donated, granted to the State of Oregon in trust as aforesaid, or authorized by the United States or territory thereof, or any foreign country.

(c) To receive and safely keep therein any works of art, library, or property that may be given, donated, granted, or bequeathed to the State of Oregon in trust as aforesaid, by any person whatsoever, and to receive and safely keep therein any valuable paintings, works of art, or other property that may be loaned to the State of Oregon, in trust as aforesaid, for the adornment of such building or the education of the people.

(d) As a museum forever devoted to history, literature, and arts and sciences, and particularly as a repository of the history of the Oregon Country.

(e) For use during the said Exposition by the State of Oregon as a State Mineral Exhibit Building for mineral exhibits, and to permit therein, if it shall be deemed advisable, an exhibit of the mines of the State, territory, or country, and such building may be used for such other purposes as such commission may provide; *provided, however*, that not to exceed \$50,000 shall be used by said commission toward the construction of such building; and *provided further*, that the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair shall appropriate toward the construction of such building at least \$50,000, and the site thereof shall have been first conveyed, donated, or dedicated to the State of Oregon, in trust as aforesaid; and *provided further*, that the City of Portland shall, by ordinance, agree to perpetually maintain and operate said building and care for said grounds, and the contents of said building, under said trust, under reasonable rules and regulations, to be prescribed by the City of Portland."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the State Commission, created by an Act making the appropriation of \$450,000 for the celebration of the expedition of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, set apart for the purposes contemplated by section 7, \$50,000, and requested the Exposition Company to appropriate at least \$50,000 to secure the site as required by this Act. For one reason and another the Exposition Company failed to make any appropriation toward

the construction of this building, and it was deemed advisable, in view of its permanent character, not to undertake its construction for its use during the Exposition as contemplated. It now transpires that with a surplus of about \$130,000 in the treasury of the Exposition Company, after all expenses and obligations of that company have been met, there is a disposition to refuse to make this appropriation of \$50,000 contemplated and as expected. The people of the State of Oregon generously consented to the large appropriation made to secure the holding of the Exposition, and the citizens of Portland responded liberally also to that common purpose, and there is a widespread disappointment that the Exposition Company has not thus far seen its way clear to make the appropriation expected, or to secure a site for the contemplated building. The reason assigned by the Exposition Company for its failure to make the appropriation and secure the site is chiefly that \$100,000 would not be sufficient to construct a suitable building. But upon further examination into the matter, I am of the opinion that a suitable building could be erected for this amount, and that the City of Portland could well afford to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to secure a desirable site. As President of the Oregon Historical Society, I have appointed Mr. F. V. Holman, Mr. J. N. Teal, and Mr. Paul Wessinger a committee of three to take up with the Exposition Company and its stockholders the question of yet making this appropriation of \$50,000, and some plan to secure a site. This committee of leading citizens earnestly devoted to work of this kind have thus far been unable to make a report, and at this time it is doubtful whether the stockholders of the Exposition Company can be induced to consent to an appropriation of the money which the public generally had a right to expect. With the construction of this building the future of the Historical Society would have been assured, and in my judgment, it will be a great misfortune to the city and State if this Act cannot be finally observed in letter and spirit. I am not entirely without hope that the special committee in charge of this matter will be able to secure favorable results.

The Quarterly is a splendid magazine of about 400 pages annually, and the first number was published in March, 1900. Number 2, Volume 6, was published in June, 1905, and the expected number 3 promises to be full of historical data of great permanent value. The collection of historical works, maps, relics, letters, and pioneer material in the City Hall is valuable and useful, and it is much to be regretted that no provision has yet been made for a historical building in which to house the library and property of the Society and facilitate its activities.

And now, what of the future? Have we passed the academic stage in the existence of the Society, and what shall the work of the future bring to the State. Prof. Young, who has from the beginning given

his time and talents to the work of the Secretary's office and to the publication of the Quarterly, in his first annual report says :

"It is, I think, recognized by all that the line of work of preëminent importance for this Society is that of collecting for preservation manuscript documents, letters, account books, journals, reports, etc. Such historical materials are as yet unappreciated and are perishing day by day. Nevertheless, the real spirit of the life lived, and the truth as to conditions that obtained in the migrations and in the early Oregon community, can be gotten from these as from no other sources."

This has been the chief work hitherto, and it should now be supplemented by renewed effort to concentrate our work along certain special lines. If I may venture some practical suggestion they are these :

There should be some intelligent plan devised and promptly executed by which our membership should be largely increased. The Society needs a wider acquaintance with the people of the State, and the spirit of historical research, and reverent preservation of pioneer history should be more widely extended. It would seem advisable to induce a closer relation to the Society upon the part of the academies, high schools, colleges, and universities of the State, and I suggest for consideration some plan that may give membership for life to these centers of teaching upon some basis of dues and exchange of benefits. The faculty of the State University, the Agricultural College, and the State Normal Schools should be accredited members without a heavy expense charge. The superintendents of the public schools in the cities and counties should be affiliated and their interest enlisted in our work. The membership for life is not held by many who would doubtless become life members if some organized effort could be made to present the claims of the Society to them. The roll of annual members must be increased by a systematic canvass, and the losses by death, removal, or resignation fully covered. Voluntary membership is not to be expected — men and women are so engrossed in other cares that they do not find time to take up this work, and fail to become interested. An appeal should be made to those who have made this commonwealth and who are proud of their record, and it will not fail of good results. The pioneer families are being widely scattered and their descendants alone have that personal interest in these unwritten memoirs necessary to maintain the pioneer spirit. But this work must be taken up by those who have since followed in their footsteps — those who cherish the record of American daring and adventure, who admire the pathfinder of the Northwest, those who are in love with the story of American civilization in any State and by whomsoever established. The first and most important task then immediately before us is in my opinion how to increase the membership roll and

thereby extend the influence and usefulness of the Society and enable its work to be more efficiently maintained.

The second and immediate important thing which needs to be done is some plan by which annually and at stated periods during each year important historical papers may be prepared upon local events, new and pioneer history. The topic might well embrace the whole field of historical research, but there should be a committee to invite distinguished and well informed men and women in our midst to prepare accurate historical, critical, and analytical papers upon the leading subjects relating to the Oregon Country. We have in our midst the talented Eva Emery Dye, whose literary genius has given us "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," and "The Conquest." There is Sidona V. Johnson, who has done excellent work in her book published last year, "A Short History of Oregon." Prof. Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, has given to the world of letters a splendid book published this year by the McMillan Company entitled "A History of the Pacific Northwest." Mr. Frederick V. Holman wrote a most accurate and valuable monograph upon the life of Dr. John McLoughlin and delivered the same as an address on October 6, 1905, on McLoughlin Day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The work represents years of research and should be published in permanent form. These names and works are mentioned by way of illustration, and because of their special value. There are other men and women who would find this field rich in historical interest, and who would upon proper solicitation and encouragement devote themselves thoroughly to the task. I therefore venture to suggest a committee to be named who should give attention to this matter, and who may enlist thoughtful writers to prepare carefully papers upon some phase of American history local to the Northwest, and of general and permanent value. George H. Williams, the last survivor of General Grant's cabinet, the author of the 14th Amendment and the father of reconstruction is now giving to the public his "Recollections of Six Years in the U. S. Senate," and he should be induced to enlarge upon the theme and place in permanent book form a work entitled "Personal Recollections of Men and Events." He could, as no other man living, trace the growth, development, and extension of the American Commonwealth from the frontier of Western New York through Ohio and Iowa to Oregon, and illustrate the remarkable achievement of our civilization in his own lifetime. No man living to-day can speak from personal association and acquaintance with so many distinguished men, or give impressions of so many important events. He owes it to his State as a duty to record these recollections, and I have no doubt he would consider the task congenial and profitable in his declining years.

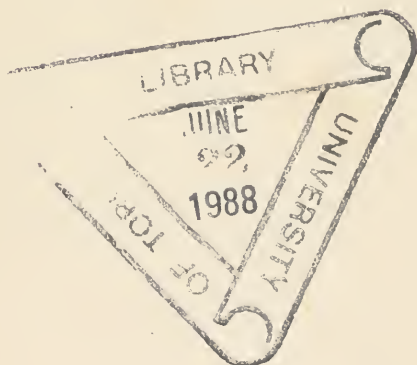
There were great events in the history of the discovery and acquisition of the Northwest coast—the drama of the nations was here

enacted, and while there is as yet no man like John Fiske who has appeared to write the annals of the Oregon Country, such a man may even now be among us waiting the opportune time to write an imperishable record. This field is the richest in America in unexplored historical data. The soil we claim was the prize for which all the great powers planned and failed. The kinship of Englishmen endears two nations and one race to the Oregon Country, and it is to be the seal of the most alert civilization of modern times. In its sweep and cycle of influence historically and by kinship and interest is embraced that vast territory of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and upon fourteen hundred miles of sea coast. Here let us record the great events that have become history, here let us make imperishable the names of men and women that make biography. In so doing the Oregon Historical Society will be a mute instrument in the hands of Divine Providence to serve mankind by keeping a faithful record of all that may survive,—to enlighten, to honor, and to ennoble the race.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICS.

<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Total accessions to Oct. 31, 1904.</i>	<i>Accessions Nov. 1, 1904, to Sept. 30, 1905.</i>
Documents, mounted.....	1,502	
Documents, unmounted.....	240	131
Documents (Testimony in Finice Caruthers' Land Case, U. S. District Court, Portland, 1870-72) 3000 pages.....		1
Dairies, account books, etc.....	180	
Maps, charts, etc.....	83	6
Newspapers, bound volumes, 1846-1885.....	138	
Newspapers, unbound, 1846-1903.....	3,376	800
Newspapers, current papers, regularly filed.....	26,500	8,380
Books, miscellaneous.....	2,722	63
Books, early school.....	152	4
Books, civil war records.....	165	
Books, other government publications.....	1,343	
Pamphlets, miscellaneous.....	2,113	192
Letters, 1800 to 1880.....	3,486	2,272
Letters, 1880 to 1906.....	4,500	
Relics, pioneer.....	831	29
Relics, archeological.....	490	
Photographs of pioneers, loose.....	1,556	
Photographs of pioneers, framed.....	296	
Blue prints, principally pioneers.....	229	
Miscellaneous photographs.....	1,047	
Indian portraits.....	28	
Scenic photographs.....	238	
Coins, old.....		21





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